RAILROADS, RAILROADS

The Canadian world is at last thoroughly alive a the subject of Railroads. Every newspaper The Considian world is at last thoroughly alive on the subject of Reirrods. Every newspaper teems with the proceedings of public meetings, with discussions as to the best routes, urgent appeals to capitalists to lend their sid to the several schemes now before the public, sod confi-dent predictions as to the advantages to be reap-ed from them. Opposition scenes to have died away, and there seems to be a unanimous desire to build the roads, some way or other: the pros-seems really good.

pect that something effectual will at last be done seems really good. The Great Western Road receives much at-tention from the districts through which it passes, and to judge from the suns voted to-wards it by several public corporations, we should think there is a good chance of its being carried cut. We would suggest that one of our liamiton cotemporaries might profitably com-nuncicate to the public the exact position of mat-ters—the route now contemplated—the amount aneded—the amount subscribed, &c. &c. We understand that the Great Western Company are desirous of obtaining the assistance of Toron-to to their Road, on the agreement that it be ex-tended this length, thus making our city the E-stern terminus of the line. We think the oldr well worthy of consideration by the inhabi-tants of Toronto. Soncer or later, a road must be built from Torion to I familton, and by To-ronto people; and we should think it of the greatest importance that our citrens should have an interest in the great route of the West. In the first place, the Toronto and Hamilton line will not be the most refulsible link, and therefore it will be a gain to have it thrown in with the reat as to profit and low; in the secure the government aid: and in the third, if the whole route from Windeer and Sarnis to Toronto is the propery of one Company, there will be no jeak usy ou the part of the Company as to which place— Hamilton or Toronto—becomes the shipping depat. Create a separate interest, and the whole powerful-influence-of-the Great Western Com-pany will be turned in favoar of Hamilton. We see great advantagr, therefore, in Toronto join-ing the Great Western, on the condition that the road runs to Toronto, and we think ever effort should be put forth to effect it. The uest line before the public is the Toronto and Lake thron Company. Messer. Wood & Co. hving withdrawn their offer. Mr. Capreel with his Giaul energy visited the States and hunted up other company wister dormators, who it is aid have offered even better iterms than W erns really good. The Great Western Road receives much at districts through which i

Co. having withdrawn their offer, Mr. Capreel with his daual energy visited the Sintes and hunted up other competent contractors, who it is said have offered even better terms than Wood & Co. What their offer is, we have not sup-creded in learning, but the Directors of the Company offer to secure the completion of the work if the City of Toronto will subscribe for £ 100,000 of stock, giving their bonds at twenty years, or make a donation to the work of £25,-000. We think the Corporation en being satis-fied that the Road will run to such a terminus on Lake Huron as will secure the Lake Superior trafic, with a share of the thoroughlars to the Western Territories-ought not to hesitate in coming to terms which will secure so yast an advantage to our city. The next link in the great chain through the Province is already freely spoken of. Our readers

Province is already freely spoken of. Our reader are all aware that there has lately been opened Railway direct from Boston to Ogdensbugh, on the St. Lawrence, which city stands immediaterence. which city stands immediate-Prescott, a Canadian Town, and at ly opposite Prescott, a Canadian and open a point where the river is very narrow and open at all seasons. The Bostoniaus and other proly opposite Presciit, a Calibatian volta, tota, tota, a point where the river is very narrow and open at all scasons. The Bostonians and other pre-prietors of the Ogdensburgh Road are of course interested in their line being continued further West, and the advantages on this side of the River are likely to be far greater to them than on their own. With this object in view, it is said that offers have been made by these parties, in case the Toronto and Huron Road is gone on with (and how much more eager would they be, were the Great Western added to the chain /) to subscribe a million and a half of dollars towards the capital stock of a Road from Prescott to To-ronto. If this is a genuine offer, there can be no doubt that the work will soon be proceeded with. The distance would be under 250 miles, and would not cost over £1,250,000. The Provia-cial guaratee bonds would be obtained for the balf—or £625,000—the Bostonians would give £375,000—and all required from Canada would be £250,000. With the Corporations of Toron-to, Port Hope, Cobburg, Belleville, Kingston, Brockville and Prescott, and the proprietors through so long and rich a tract of county, in-t created-there could certially be little difficulty in raising that sum. The rouse how Prescott seems to have been

raising that sum. The route below Prescott seems to have been The rowe output great vigour by the Montreaters. Taken up with great vigour by the Montreaters. A meeting has been called for Friday first to give the enterprise a start and the requisition issigned by Messrs. Peter McGill, John Young, A. T Montreaters. A. N. Morin, E. R. Fabre.



RADICALISM US. TORTISM. LTHOUGH there is certainly no likelihood of a general election taking place before the regular time-that is, after another session of Parlian ent has been held-yet, as there is a probability that the coming Session will commence early in the ensuing year. and that it may be a short one. And, fa ther, as it is bad policy to leave the calculations till the day of reckoning has actually arrived, a few hints to the Electors, in the meantime, may be of much value in the hour of trial. It is matter of regret that in the present enlightened state of society, and among men boasting of freedom and orality, there is still a disposition to take advantage of the simplicity-the ignorance, or, it may be, the poverty, of our fellowcreatures-that sophistry, misrepresetation, duplicity, falsehood and unfair influences, are still resorted to as legitimate means o carrying a political election. Such. how ever, is the fact. And as common-sense tells us to deal with society as it is, and not as we suppose it should be, we must take is in reality a Provincial Seminary, where his fact, and treat it as a fact.

port it.

the youth of the Province can obtain learn

ing at a cheap rate, without being trammeled

The Institution is alike open to the Episeo

Roman Catholic, Independent, Baptist, and

every other denomination of religioniste .-

of the Institution, and as a matter of com

all. And this act of justice, is the Act of

Robert Baldwin, the leader of the Reform

Bishop of Toronto, and the leader and fath

whole power and influence to arouse the

prejudices of the whole civilized world-has

common justice. The Institution has been

assailed, and misrepresented, and villified as

erything, in short, that conveyed an appeal

ot. This monstrous alarm, raised against

an act of common honesty, did not proceed

from an honest regret that religion had in

Bishop's own peculiar sectarianism was no

longer taught therein at the public expense.

care and grieve that his own peculiar version

of religion is debarred from maintaining it

former supremacy over the character and

teachings of that Institution. He is offen-

ded and indignant at the thought of a pub

been a thousand times more indignant, had

Robert Baldwin given a Presbyterian or a

The general election of 1851, is likely to e distinguished by an extra amount of the with the dogmas of sectarian presumption. despicable th iffling, exaggeration and lying tactics usually practiced on such occasions. palian, the Presbyterian, the Metho The policy of the present Government ha not come up to the expectations of the public. This shortcoming has been magnified All these parties contribute to the support beyond all reasonable dimensions, both by the foes and friends of true reform. In fact mon justice, it is the common property of judging from the clamoring and grumbling that have, for some time past, echoed over the length and breadth of the Province, one party. Dr. Strachan, the Episcopalian would almost conclude that political honesty, public confidence, and the interests and er of the Tory party, has been exerting his

rosperity of the country, in all time coming, had been irretrievably victimised in the ast three Sessions of the Provincial Parlia- implored heaven and earth against this act of ment ! Every honest, reasonable man, admits and regrets the errors and shortcomnge of the present Administration. Their "Infi del," "Godless," "anti-Christian," evformer professions, and their power and opportunities of putting these professions into to the prejudice of the ignorant and the bigpractice, certainly warranted their friends n expecting something better than has been yet realized. But every honest, reasonable man will, at the same time, consci- reality, been banished from the teachings of entiously condemn the hue and cry that has the Uuniversity, but from the fact that the been so loudly raised against them-he will secut the alarming magnitude that has been attached to their errors, and will candidly The Bishop does not care three straws admit that amidst all these errors, the last whether true religion is or is not taught in three Sessions of Parliament have been pro- the Halls of the University. But he does ductive of much that is really goodthat is undoubtedly calculated to promote the future freedom and prosperity of the country. And, hence, every honest man will hesitate before raising a hostile arm against the present Government, unless he lie Seminary of learning being divested of a can feel a certainty of superceding it by one religious character ; but he would have

that will do better. It is, however, certain that the extensive amouring that has been recently kept up Wesleyan character to the University !--

ism. The Tories say "Ours is the apostol- last week, we were not in possession of week also contains some strictures on our certain facts necessary to guard us against ic Church, and hence she must need be supported by the whole people of the ome inaccuracies which will consequently be found in that article. For instance, we The Radicals say "We are pleas said that the quantity of the Public Lands ed with our own Church, our opponents now opened for sale, would probably not do eem equally well pleased with theirs-we more than supply the applications already as legislators, or civil rulers, have no right to interfere with their creed and mode of in the hands of the resident Agent here .-These applications amount to at least 16,worship. Such interference would be a vi-000 acres, and we have ascertained that the lation of the sacred rights of conscience, whole quantity which Mr. Clark is at prestherefore, as a matter of prudence and coment authorized to sell, amounts only to amon justice, we, Radicals, have no right to bout 4,000 acres, so that not more than one demand a single sixpence from the State fourth of the present applications can be funds to support our peculiar religious

supplied ! The other three-fourths, beside forms-we will support our own Church, oundreds of intending applicants, will thereand let the Tories support theirs-if it is fore, either be necessitated to hang on, in really apostolic, it will not be difficult to supanxious suspense, for perhaps a number of Here, then, is one very plain-very im

months-losing their time and consuming their means, or be compelled to leave this portant difference between Toryism and Radicalism. Numerous other instances of ocality and seek a purchasable home elsewhere. Or, what is still worse, be forced a similar nature, might be given, but furto lease from the Canada Company, and ther illustration is unnecessary, as every honest man will at once point to the conspend their means and the best part of their ives in clearing and making a home, which duct of the two principal leaders of the op in few, few instances, will be inherited by their children. The evils here stated, will posite political parties, as proof positive and satisfactory of the almost infinite difference assuredly result to hundreds of our fellow between the policy of the one and the policy of the other. Robert Baldwin, as leader colonists, unless the Government or the Crown Lands Department, can be induced of the Reform party, introduced a measur to abandon the intention of submitting the which was carried into law last Session, and Public Lands to the tom-foolery process of which has placed the chief of our public in-INSPECTION and VALUATION ! stitutions on a just and liberal basis. The We cannot, for one moment, su University is now a public Institution-its that the Hon. James H. Price has anything sectarian exclusiveness is destroyed, and it

like a correct notion of the extravagant use leseness and folly of this "Inspection and Valuation," otherwise he never would sanction it in the present circumstances of the country. The following facts will convey at least a faint idea of the real nature of this process. The Townships of Ashfield 32,046 acres of Clergy Reserves, divided into 164 lets. These 164 lots were subjected to this process of "Inspection and Valu tion" a few years ago. The "Inspectors," (or we believe they were called "Commisioners") valued these Lots as follows, viz.: 142 Lots at eight shillings per acre-

18 lots at ten shillings per acre, and four lote at two shillings and six pence per acre. Previous, however, to the inspection, the price of the land had been fixed by the Government at eight shillings per acre, and the local Agents had received positive instrucalthough the four Lots valued at two shillings and six peace per acre were actually sold to a gentleman in Goderich for two shillings and six pence, the Department refused to abide by the valuation of the Inspectors, and we think the bargain in reference to these four lots was subsequently cancelled. But supposing the Department had stood by the valuation of the Inspectors as might reasonably have been expected (unless we suppose the whole affair to have been intended for a farce), the result would

have stood thushave stood thus-Gain of two shillings per acre on eigteen Lots or 3,600 acres-----£366 Lose of five shillings and six pence per acre on feur Lote of 800 acres---220 Cost of Inspection thirty shillings per two hundred acres on 164 Lots-----246

Dead Loss-one hundred and sir pounds on the "inspection and valuation" of one the window sash: and a daring attempt hundred and sixty-four Lots of bush land. made to carry off two fat Pigs. But in We have here estimated the Lots at two consequences of the extra strength of the

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT.

week also contains some strictures on our statements on this matter. Certainly our comporaries do not suppose that we are ignorant of the fact, that some Clerks of the Division Court in Huron, have been recuiv-ing even less the *i*-treaty posside a year as the reward for their services. We are not ignorant of this fact. But we are not aware ignorant of this fact. But we are not aware that this, or the statements of our cotempo-raries invalidate the truth of our assertion that some of these Clerks in certain places. have been in the receipt of the sums which we mentioned. We are not a mount of the figures that actually represent the emoluments of our principal Division Court Clerks in this County, nor are we certain that we can obtain them, but we will en-deavor to obtain at least such data as will shew that if the emoluments did not amount to five hundred pounds a year, they amoun-to five and thinly-peopled Huron. We do in the series that the form the solight the inters, we and thinly-peopled Huron. We do in the boreast and £30; each Clerk being obliged to attend in the Signal in the signed in the Signal in the Signal in the Signal in the soligit to employ essistants. The bit is probabily the case with those Clerks whom the Signal in subsect be new object the new Act, that the fores of a landred pounds for the rew Act, that the the star is hundred pounds preasents put forth by either of our co-temporaries on this subject—but we object whom the Signal instances as already received fees to the amont of five or ait hundred pounds per annum. It appears from the Table of Fees, under the new Act, that the costs of a defended suit for any amount over £15 and under £23, will amount to 11s 9d, if there should be no wit-nesses. About half of this sum goes to the Judge, and the remainder to the Clerk and the Bailiff: so that the gross amount of fees received will be in proportion to the amount of business statements put forth by either of our coemporaries on this subject-but we object entirely to the principle of reasoning employed by the British American. The mount of fees received in an office is cer-tainly no security for the respectability or

and Wawanosh, in this County, centain is any guarantee for the efficiency of the of-

nouncement the County Council met. on Tuesday, in the Hall of the Huron Hotel. Most of the Councillors have come forward; and in the present state of the roads it surely requires some interest, and a good tions not to sell under that price. And deal of courage to bring a man forty or fifty miles through these Counties. Mr. Daly, we think, is entitled to a vote of thanks from the Council, as, on the present occasion, his Opposition Stages have certainly been serviceable to the Reeves from the County of Perth. We are not aware that there is any great amount of business before the Council at present, except a few financial difficulties, which will not be diminish ed by much talking. As we have a very great deal to say about Councillors and Councils, we shall forbear further remarks

Grand and Petit Jurors were composed of residents of the Town-the following are the names of the persons empanelled on the former:-Mesers. R. Gray, Foreman; Wm. Rutherford, D. Kerr, G. Patterson, M. Mc Pherson, W. Kilpatrick, J. Rudd, J. Lister, W. Brown, J. Campbell, A. Meighen, T. McCaffry, J. Hicks. J. Tem-pleton, C. Neison, M. Stanley, R. Walker, R. Douglas, W. Thompson, G. Cox, J. Morrison, and A. Ferrier. His Honor Judge Mallocus stated to the Jury that he had no criminal business formally to lay be-fore them for their consideration, and that therefore his observations would be brief. He was gratified (as we doubt not every inhabitant of these Counties will be) in beinhabitant of these Counties will be in be-ing enabled to inform them of the pleasing fact that, for the last *twelve* months our gaol has been empty, and although the po-pulation of the Counties of Lamerk & Rens frew number 40,000 inhabitants, one-eighth at present. If snything of a very slarming nature transpires in the Council during its present Sittings, our readers will be duly instructed in the promises next week.

of the whole Upper Province, not a criminal On the night of Monday the 25th case has been be alt., the stable of Mr. William Robertson, Jailer, was entered by forcibly smashing

during the whole of that period. There was but very little business before the Sessions of any importance.- Appeal cases from the decisions of Magistrates under the Summary Punishment Act, apnear to be the matters that principelly he time and attention of that Court. cupy the time and attention of that Court. The Civil docket contained about 12 or 15 cases for trial.—Bathurst Courier.

THE COUNTY COURTS.

The General Quarter Sessions and County Courts opened on Tussday hast. The Grand and Petit Jurors were composed of residents of the Town-the following are

inhabitant of these Counties will be) in be-

following are

retepayers." The arrange such a character that religit as it is agocial or sectarian morality which are schurte be uniformly inculcated. It ence of the Irish Natura England, with the addition tool management. Mr. C too, and other members of with clergymen and gentle gious persussions, attend usied is forming the Ass much good from it. The Second Session of t Cork, was opened on the Koman Catholics, signified Thurles. Sir Robert Kus usotation some passages of ustation some passages of

quotation some passages of on the occasion alluded to, ed in an early number.—M

A late number of the A late number of the contains an address to t County of York from Esq., which occupies n Esq., which occupies n printed columns as that of it is to "propose to t for the ninth time who ment the public welfare be promoted by his rote sembly as a Represents Ridings." The Addre at of historical m great many different su or less connected with and the past and press

nada. Owing to a press of avoidable circumstance able sconer to devote ject. The most influe vative Journals, we ob come degree of manlin tion though evidently _____The Reform Journal tious, receive it with a Mr. Mackenzie is oppo to Independence, Clear other ism now in vogu publican to the High T not but admire the u and industry of the ma ment that a misguide destroyed his usefulae eary to occupy time a ing out how strongly disturbances of 1837 & fair to consider merit That the people of Car much by Mackenzie's deny; and it must be treatment received by ters, was almost beyo endurance. The mer loudest in profession most severely denout under circumstances aggravating, become rebellion themselves, condemn or forgive a fence. But it is only Mackenzie had been colf and others, at the were the usual custo had no difficulties will vernment, nor would outlawry and relentle ever were his faults, i he ever neglected the nade and his constitu Assembly, under un tes; nor can it be sh nived at the system practiced. The fact it was his ruin. fit, though much was gle, and he by his ir scapegoat and suffer sense to be carried a condemnation to thi fact stares us in the the cry did not hesi Papineau with open Papineau with open sands of pounds, wh was at least equally lion .- Mr. Papineau but not so Mackenz dishonesty of his en their spoliation of 1

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DIVISION O

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by Messes. Feter Intern. A. Morin, E. R. Fabre, Geatg, T. A. Stayner, A. Morin, E. R. Fabre, George E. Cattier, J. Ferrier, William Molson, J. G. Mackenzie, William F. Coffin, H. L. Routh. The Montreal papers discuss the several routes proposed at great length, and we gather that the one likely to be selected in from Lachine tria Hawkesbury to Prescott, with a branch line from Dylown tapping it at the most convenient muint.

from Bylown tapping it at the most convenient point. These are the leading iron Roads now propos-ed to be undertaken in Canada and there is little reason to doubt that they will all proceed without much delay. The whole of them rest on the aid proffered by Government through their Railroad assistance Bill of 1849, and it is very satisfactory that the credit of the Province is so high at pre-sent to render the necessary loans easy of attain-ment. The guarantee bonds will be chiefly sold in England, and the circulation of the proceeds —with the introduction of American capital and the stream of immigration which the prosecu-tion of so many great public works will turn in-to our country—canuot fail to produce a period of unprecedented commercial prosperity in Cana-da, for the next few years. POSTSCRIPT /

of unprecedence committee programs da, for the next few years. POSTSCRIPT / Last night the City Council having resolved into Committee of the whole to consider the Re-port of financial committee on the subject of the Railway, it was moved by Mr. Alderman Bowes that the sum of £25,000 in debentures payable 20 years after date with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, be granted in aid of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, on the conditions set forth in the Report of the Committee, on financial assessment. The coa-ditions were to the effect that no sum shall be granted by the Council unil £100,000, has been actually expended on the road, and acouting furnished to the Committee for the completion of the whole. ry tactics, at next general election, will be to destroy the distinction that exists in the public mind in reference to the principles of the two great political parties -- and the shortcomings of the present Government will be pointed to as a proof of the truth of this new doctrine. Should they succeed in this cunning dodge, it is possible that a slightly modified species of Toryism may govern Canada for the successive four years, is solicitous for the cause of freedom, and of the whole

Mr. Councillor Thomson moved in addition. That in order further to extend the benefits of said railrond to every part of the city, it be a condi-tion of the above grant that the terminus for passenger trains shall be erected in a portion of the market black property now vacant-such portion to be leased to the Company at a nomi-nal rent tor 99 years, and that the line of railroad shall be carried along the line of Palace and Front Streets to the extant of the City Water Lots. These motions were put and carried expansion of 1. They were then put as one motion, and carried—1 to 4.—Globe. Mr. Councillor Thomson moved in addition.

FIRE AT FORT SARNIA -- W regret to learn arcise even his ordinary powers of observa

Port Samus 1 mill of Mr Archibald Young, and sprend rapidly to Mr. Young's store, to Houston and McKen-ze's store, and to the large warehouse of Mr. Maleolm Cameroa. At the time our despatch was written, the fames were still ussubdeed, and it was feared that the store of Mr. W. B. Clark would be destroyed. We are happy to leara that the parties are all insured. Great ex-erions were made by the townsfolk to stay the progress of the fames, and aid was largely and heartily lent by persons from Port Huron, on the opposite side of the river.-[Globe.

ACTUAL RESISTANCE. - At Chardon, Ohio. 50 of the most respectable, influential, and wealthy citizens have formed themselves into a military company, to resist, by force of arms, the fugitive slave law in that vicinity.

against the Ministry, will be turned to The truth is, that, for political purp Bishop's notion of religion is Episcopalian profitable account by the enemies of proism-his notion of infidelity is extended to gress at the coming election. It is probaeverything that mars the growth and the ble that the actual errors will be magnified dogmatising exclusiveness of Episcopalian into very formidable bugbears, to impose ism supported on the energies and industry upon the credulous, and frighten the timid. of the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic, It is probable that a systematic and simultaand other denominational people of Canada neous attempt will be made by the whole The foregoing contrast between the policy Tory party, to convince the ignorant and of Robert Baldwin and the policy of Bisho unwary that there is really no difference

Strachan, on the very important question of a between Toryism and Radicalism-that the University supported at the public expense distinction is merely nominal-existing only is given merely as an illustration of the prin n the name. That the policy of the one is ciples of the parties. It is a true picture of just equal to the policy of the other ; and the immeasurable difference between true that love of power and place, or personal Radicalism and Torvism. It exhibits a selfishness, is the substance of the political fac-similie of political principles. At all creed of both parties. In short, it may be times, and under all circumstances, Toryism expected that one of the first objects of To-

will be found legislating on the exclusion principle-a particular church or a particular class-a sect-a profession, or an aristocracy must be provided for, and sup ported, and protected at the public expense The policy of Radicalism recognises no par ticular Church, sect or class. Nobody even heard of a Radical Government in Canada attempting to establish a Presbyterian or a Methodist Church at the expense of the and, hence, it is the duty of every man who whole community-or endeavoring to bar the path of public instruction by certain isothe consequent prosperity of the country, lated sectarian dogmas-or seeking to com pel the High Church of Toryism to seknow to use his whole influence in endeavoring to

ledge the supremacy of Presbyterism. Such prevent the success of this fraud. The distinction between Toryism and Reform, is policy can only result from Toryism, and hence, we affirm, that the difference bejust the same to-day as it was a hundred or tween the principles of this policy and the thousand years ago. The line of demarkation between the principles of the two principles of Reform, is so very plain, and so very serious, that no man who cheeses parties, is just as visible now as it has been at any former period. It is as broad and as to exercise his reason, can possibly mistake palpable as the difference between light and the one for the other.

darkness-and no man who chooses to ex-

tion on what is passing around him, can for WE promised to return to this subject, and one moment be deceived with the specious sophistry that would attempt to convince we do so, not so much for the mere purpose him that Toryism and Radicalism are es- of shewing the importance of the subject sentially the same in principle ! Toryism as with the sincere desire of preventing the legislates for itself-for a small party or procrastinating, useless, and very expensiv sect, to the certain injury and injustice of process of " inspection and valuation" be the majority-Radicalism legislates for the ing practised on the large tract of the Pubwhole, even including the Tory fraction .-- lic Lande lying in the Counties of Huron

Radicalism does not claim a single right, and Bruce, and which, in common fairness privilege or emolument, as its exclusive to the public generally, and to the hundreds prerogative. It claims no other support or of intending purchasers, should be brought

door, the attempt was fruitless. " Nachundred acres each. which, of course, ex. hibits the loss considerably less than it thing will be a warnin," as the old man said when he was apprehended for theft comreally is, because the cost of valuation was mitted at the foot of the gallows ! six dollars on each let of two hundred acres

and four dollars on each lot of one hundred acres or less. But if the reader will just EUROPA'S ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK. suppose this process of "inspection and

aluation" to be extended over the vast HOSTILITIES BETWEEN AUSTRIA quantity of land now set apart for school AND PRUSSIA

purposes, he will have at least a tolerable idea of the useless waste of the public funds which we would willingly prevent. There is no necessity for valuing the Pub-

lie Lands in this tedious and expensive manner. They will sell readily at their full va-The resident Agent here is much bet ter acquainted with the lands, and a much better judge of their quality and advantages than any who are likely to be appointed "Inspectors." He is far more likely to take an interest in the speedy and profitable disposal of them. And were he authorized to sell them immediately at eight or ten shillings per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots, and to sell on ten years credit, payable in annual instalments, it may safely be presumed that a very large propor tion of the land would be advantageout

disposed of before the time that the "In spection and Valuation " process could possibly be completed. Private individuals who held large blocks of land in the Townships of Ashfield and Wawanosh have of late found ne difficulty in dispesing of these lands at ten shillings and even at topelve shillings and sixpence per acre, by selling on ten years credit. And should the Government fix the price of the School Lands at ten shillings-that is two shillings per acre above the price which the Public Lands have been regularly sold at-and employ these two shillings in making loading roads through the Townships, we venture to affirm that the country would be much coner and more advantageously settled than it will be through the expensive process of "Inspection and Valuation."

furling the banner of Germany, and rallying round him all the young and ardent spirits of the Country, the issue of such a contest could not be doubtful and the despotic Em-pire of Austria-the grand enemy of Euro-pean freedom-would crumble into dust.-Even if Russia should interfere again, that result could scarcely be prevented, for Hungary and Italy would rise once more, and Austria would find her greatest enemies in her own dominions. But the Liberals of Europe can have no confidence in the King of Prussie, and the only hope for freedom is in the two despots waakening each other, and preparing the way for better and brighter days for Conti-THE DIVISION COURTS .-- Our remarks on this subject has called forth some valuable information from some of our cotemporaries In particular, we refer to the statements of weakening each other, and preparing the way for better and brighter days for Conti-nental Europe.— Globe. the Guelph Advertiser, which will be found in another column, and which are worthy of a perusal. The British American of last

EDUCATION.

The spread of sound views, as we regard The spread of sound view, as we regate them, on this subject, in any quarter, and to any extent, must be contemplated with satisfaction, particularly as powerful efforts are employed, in America as well as in Europe, to fatter educa-tion by restrictions which go far to mullify it altogether. The disputants on both sides are doggedly obstinate, and while they contend, the work is either left undone, or very imperfectly netformed.

The intelligence by the Europ.s commu-nicated by the Telegraph is of the most astounding character, and somewhat unexp pected—After all the cordiality expressed to each other by the Sovereigns of Austria, Russis, and Prussia at the late meeting in Warsaw, two of this trio of friends have actually come to blows, on the debateable land of Hesse.—It is not likely that mat-

Wraw, two of this trib of the debateshells and of Heese.—It is not likely that matters will now be adjusted without watters will now be adjusted without watters will now be adjusted without watters. Great Britain, France, and Russia have offered mediation, but it seems along the sense to be cullivated and developed, allow this sense to be cullivated and developed, we concert in course to be cullivated and developed, allow this sense to be cullivated and developed, allow the sense to be cullivated and developed, allow this sense to proceed and have seed of leaving the judgment and haves seed. The years an integer on the principles of equity, are also hopes to get back Silesis which a century ago was torn from his ancest to be the hand would fain be legalized is assent to be an eslarged aching do the desire of the Austian trans troubles in 1848, to accomplish that object of family ambition. Now, both the sone grant distance of the set ounds to their despotic to samuse them with a foreign war, probably to prevent their subjects, seem resolved to amuse them ind dwindles into littleness. Many a one who are drawing, and excel is the moded finandly and had placed bimedif at the head of that great cause, until the young and ardent spirits of the Country, the issue of such a placed should prove incompatible with bis for one of each a during the abaged finandly and had placed bimedif at the head of that great cause, until we chuld the size of such a size of point is an is entirely groundles, is entirely finand the abaged finance of such a place of the second and all place bim adiffact the head of that great cause, unthe second the th

The shown, is entirely groundless, since true re-ligion allows and encourages its possessor to "intermeddle with all wisdom." We hold that all should have the opportunity of acquiring all knowledge, according to their circumstances and position, and that all should learn together, and thus be disciplined in love, harmony, and forbearance. We protest against one-sided, sectarian education. A movement is going on in England at the present time, which is destined, we hope, to ex-ert a salutary influence. At an Educational Conference, held at Manchester on the 30th ult., it was agreed to form a "National Publie School Association," the object of which is " the establishment by law, in England and Wales, fo a general system of secular instruction, to be maintaised by local rates, and under the manage-ment of local authorities specially elected by the

THE CROWN LANDS.

lue.