the tower in the right corner of building, and a door on the left, near the corner. Between the doors is a large triplet window, another triplet in the rear over the chan-cel, is ornamented with painted foliated tops in the lancets, SUFFORM directly explains a proper prize of the himself, by our

the panelling between the bays of the roof, are all of na-tive Ohio oak, of natural colour varnished, to show the grain. The floor is also of oak. Under the front triplet is an orchestra, railed in on a platform elevated three steps above the floor. Under the rear triplet is a spacious chancel, on a platform of the same elevation as the orchestra. chancel, on a platform of the same elevation as the orchestra; the altar standing against the wall under the
centre by the triplet. The altar is table form, an oaken
slab 3 by 7, resting on heavy square pillars or columnar
legs. The Lecterns, at which prayer is said and the
word preached, are without the chancel rails. This
Church is so far finished as to enable the congregation to
occupy it for divine service. In accomplishing this long
desired object, we have been essentially aided by the contributions of friends at a distance, to whom we would
make this public acknowledgement of our obligations.—
To those who have promised us aid, but not yet sent it,
we would respectfully say, that we have ventured to inwe would respectfully say, that we have ventured to incur expenses for finishing the Church thus far; relying upon their promises for ability to meet our engagements. We trust that they will yet remember us, and remit directly to the Rector of Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, or said the first companying to aid us in fulfilling our or send to your office something to aid us in fulfilling our Cleveland, April 25, 1848.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, From New-York, via Troy and Montreal Line,

Arrival of the Cambria.

From the Montreal Herald Extra, May 15.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at New-York this morning. She sailed on the evening of Saturday, 29th ult.

Matters in Ireland continue as before, the people arming, talking and promoting rebellion. The Government are taking strong measures to subdue outbreaks. Fearful accounts are received of the destitution of provisions.

There is a rumour that Dublin had been searched for arms. All the blacksmiths in Dublin were busy making pikes. Rifledilling to be nut down.

drilling to be put down. Trouble was feared among the Chartists in Scotland, and the

North of England.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree abolishing slavery and taking possession of the Railroads.

Another quarrel between Lamartine and Ledru Rollin threat-

ens to overturn the Government.

In Lombardy, the army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschiera, continues to maintain its position on

Skirmishes had taken place, in which the Austrians were victorious, taking possession of Prerano, Valhasane, and Codroft. The fortune of Charles Albert appears to have received a shock. In Sicily the House of Commons have decreed Ferdinand Bourbon and his Dynasty, forever fallen from the throne of Sicily.

From Baden the most deplorable accounts are received. The insurgents have intimated that they wished to capitulate.— General Gageror exhorted the rebels to obey the law. As he retired he was treacherously shot, and mortally wounded. The troops fell on the insurgents and completely routed them. The

asurgents suffered greatly.

In Prussia, the approaching Elections are expected to pass

In Vienna, tranquillity prevails.

The Schleswig territory has been the scene of another action between the Danes and the Free Corps, on the highway between Kiel and Eckinford. On the 21st instant, after a battle of five hours, the Free Corps were driven back to Eckenford. Four were taken by the troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which leated from 3. p. M. to 11 at night. Conflict ment which lasted from 3, P. M., to 11 at night. Conflict

The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Free Confederation was the greatest. Loss of the Prussians, about 300 men killed and wounded. The German troops entered lerisburgh after taking possession of Schleswig.

Latest advices from Paris state that the Election Returns

after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire. Engagement between the Italian corps of General Zucchi

Engagement between the Italian corps of General Zucent and the Austrians, at Visco. The contest lasted four hours. The Italians gained possession of Visco.

In Spain, affairs are fast progressing towards an outbreak, Lord Palmerston had addressed letters to the Spanish Ministry. Duke of Cotonazor sent letters back, containing strong expressions of rudeness and contempt. Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not elapse before there will be serious out-

Portugal seems to be on the eve of serious movement. Accounts from Prussia not favorable.
Riots at Breslau; 30 or 40 citizens killed.

In Germany, things are still unsettled. No important events. Hesse Cassel tranquil

Austria appears to be accepting revolution.

Naples, Palermo, and Messina, are quiet. The King of laples has unwillingly sent troops to Charles Albert.

The disturbances in Rome had been put down. The Bank me had suspended. Its notes have been made a lawful

MARKETS. Breadstuffs in fair demand, and firm. Inquiry improving; but at last day buyers had rather the advantage.
Sales Indian Corn, considerable, at 26s. to 29s. American
Wheat, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. Flour, 27s. 6d. to 28s. Stocks tight;

At London there is a fair inquiry for breadstuffs. Corn, 25s. to 30s. English crops looking badly. Low grades Cotton down 4d.; good grades rather advancing.

Provisions at Liverpool all command good prices.

ability of an introduction of the Baltic supplies has had an

Colonial.

THE Assize for the Home District commenced on Tuesday last, in this city, the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean presiding, with the Hon. W. Allan, the Hon. James Gordon, and Geo. Monro, Esq., Associates. Mr. Solicitor General Blake was in attendance as Crown Counsel. Edward W. Thomson, Esq., was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury; and the Jury baving been duly sworn, Mr. Justice McLean addressed them, adverting to the important duties that devolved upon them, and directing their attention to some general points of law applicable to the cases which appeared on the calendar. Although the calendar was not large, the learned Judge expressed his fear that the circumstance was to be attributed to the fact of Courts of General Gaol Delivery having been lately held in this place, and not to the diminution of crime. Some of the cases for trial were of a grave character. The list comprises cases for Manslaughter, Stabbing, Bigamy, Forgery, Assault with intent, and Larceny. His Lordship directed the particular attention of the Grand

Jury to the state of the District Gaol, and its inadequacy for the purposes for which it was intended, affording no means for the classification of prisoners. Successive Creat Juries have represented the state of the Gaol without effect, and it was to be hoped that the representation of the present Jury, following the many which have preceded, on this important subject, would receive the attention to which it was entitled, in the proper quarter. For want of the means of classification of prisoners, many were found to be worse, after being liberated, than when committed, arising from their free intercourse in gaol with criminals more hardened than themselves. The District Council were the body upon whom the duty devolved, of providing adequate gaol accommodation for the District; and his Lordship would take care to forward to the proper quarter whatever presentment the Grand Jury might make on the subject. In the absence of the requisite appropriation by the District Council, the city authorities should interpose for their own prisoners, so as to prevent their being contaminated during their confinement -particularly the young—and coming out worse characters than they were when committed.—Colonist.

An incident has occurred at Oswego, which if not attended to by the American Course to by the American Government, may lead to important result. The package broken open was addressed, it is said to the Lords of the Admiralty. The following notice appears in the Whig: The Parties who forwarded by the Express on Saturday last, for the Acadia, are informed that the conductor was arrested between Sackett's Harbour and Oswego, by order of the United States Government; and possibly the parcels under his charge may miss that packet; but they will certainly be forwarded by the America, which sails from New York on the 10th inst.

This arbitrary proceeding of the American Government was immediately reported by the Express conductor to the British Minister at Washington, who, it is to be hoped, will exert himself to protect the right of the British and the rest of the rest of the right of the ri self to protect the rights of British subjects; and it will also be brought before an American jury.

WILLIAM WARE, Agent.

The new steam Grist Mill in this town is finished, and now at work .- Ibid.

triplet window, another triplet in the rear over the chancel, is ornamented with painted foliated tops in the lancets, surrounding the emblems appropriated to himself, by our Lord in 22 Rev. 13, 16, vs. The Alpha on the right, the Omega on the left, and the bright and morning star in the centre, with a large cross of crimson stained glass in the centre window below the star. Thirteen side windows, with the triplets, all of brown enamelled glass, diffuse a soft mellow light, yet sufficiently strong to pleasant to the eye.

The slips, lecterns, chancel rails, altar, credence table, and, frame work of the roof, (which is an open one) and the panelling between the bays of the roof, are all of natural colour varnished, to show the

Fire.—We are sorry to hear that a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Peter Irish, on the main road between the villages of Colborne and Brighton, on Tuesday the 18th ult., which destroyed his dwelling house, Botanical Medicine shop, carriage house, barn, and store house, together with a quantity of seed grain. He saved part of his furniture, but all his books and receipts were burned with the premises. The fire occurred by a spark from the chimney. Estimated loss of moveable property, £250, buildings £250—in all £500. Mr. Irish has a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, for whose shelter he has been obliged to put up a temporary shanty. He has made a call on some of his friends in Colborne, who have subscribed liberally, to enable him to put up a suitable dwelling subscribed liberally, to enable him to put up a suitable dwellin before next winter .- Cobourg Star.

We are glad to see that Major-General Sir Rich'd. Armstrong commanding in Canada West, has been appointed Colonel of the 95th foot, vacant by the transfer of General L'Estrange t the 61st .- Quebec Mercury.

THE CITY SCHOOL BILL.

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS. (To the Editor of The Globe.)

Sir,—As I am required not only to administer certain par of the Common School law, but to collect and diffuse all the information in my power relative to the Educational System contemplated by it, I feel in my duty to correct some erroneo representations of the School Act respecting Cities and Inco-porated Towns contained in your paper of Wednesday, the 3

You represent this law as of Prussian origin. In reply, I emark, that I know of no law of the kind in any city or town remark, that I know of he had the three transcription of Prussia; that I have desired nothing Prussian in the Canadian School System, but the method of teaching the elementary branches of education adopted by German School-masters generally, and which is most ably and admirably pursued by Messrs. Robertson and Hind in our Provincial Normal School. Our Robertson and Hind in our Provincial Normal School. Our School Act for Cities and Towns is a literal transcript of the School Acts for the principal cities and towns in the State of New York, and the New England States; and it was thence that I borrowed the provisions embraced in it, as I stated at large in my report accompanying the draft of it, and which has been published in the second number of the Journal of Education, by permission of the Governor General. The system recommended by you has been tried and superseded by our Educational neighbours; and as our successive administrations of Governments and Parliaments have adopted the general provisions of the New York School Law in respect to Counties, it is natural that they should approve of my recommendation in adopting the American School Law in respect to Cities and Towns.

You represent the City and Town School Act as a party reasure. I remark that this Act passed the House of Assembly by an ununimous vote; nor am I aware that a single objecby by an unanhous vote; nor am I aware that a single objection was made to it by any member of the Assembly, of any party. Certainly nothing of the kind was reported; and I have stated at all public School Meetings in the several districts in Upper Canada, as well as the one held in this City, that both School Acts had been passed with the concurrence of the leading men of both parties in the House of Assembly; and that whatever individual newspapers may have done, the School Law had not been made a party question by the leading men of either political party in the Legislature. You represent the comparative expense of the Schools in the city under the present and former School Act as the difference between four pence half penny and a penny. This is a fallacious and most incorrect representation of the provisions of the Statute. The estimated expense of the City Schools for the current year is the recommendation of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Council, and might have been £1000 as well as £2000, had the Board of Trustees thought the former sum sufficient to educate all the Common School youth of the City. It would be strange, indeed, to hear the Charter of the City of Toronto objected to, or the law constituting the Board of Works denounced, because of a supposed high estimate having been made by a committee of the one or appointed officers of the

Latest advices from Paris state that the Election Returns continue satisfactory. The moderate party, represented by Lamartine, prevailed This intelligence produced a very sensible improvement in money matters.

It was reported that Ledru Rollin was only waiting the Meeting of the National Assembly to resign.

The intention of the King of Sardinia to abandon the war, rather than consent to the establishment of the Republic in The Austrians, stationed in the neighbourhood of Nantica, after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire.

Other.

But your statement of the fact itself is calculated to make an erroneous and injurious impression in respect to the School interests of the most needy portion of our fellow-citizens. The very same number of your paper contains a statement that the actual expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the most needy portion of our fellow-citizens. The very same number of your paper contains a statement that the actual expense of the City Common Schools last year paid by the city, was £1795 17s. 4d.; while the estimated expense of the national assembly to resign.

The Austrians, stationed in the neighbourhood of Nantica, after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire. the amount of rate-bills for teachers' salaries; but assuming all these items to have been included—of which I am doubtful—it is notorious that the Common Schools of this city ought to be placed on a more efficient footing than they have been , and when a Board of Trustees have proposed to do so for the small additional sum of £213 2s. 8d., it appears to me that they deserve gratitude for their economy, rather than blame for their extravagance. At all events, the sum, whether great or small, is at the option of the corporate authorities of the city to

But the difference between the present and former Scho Act is not in the expense of Schools—the fact sought to be impressed by you—but in that which is kept as much as possible out of sight-namely, the PRINCIPLE on which it is pro

Under the former law, each parent, however poor, was rated for his children, however numerous, or else beg to send them as paupers. One consequence was, that in 1846, out of 4450 children in this city of School age, the names of only 1221 were on the Common School lists, and only 1000 were, on an average, attending the schools. Allowing that 1000 more were attending other schools, still we have the startling and melancholy fact of upwards of 2000 children in this city, of legal school age, not attending any school! The poor man, who had a large family of children, was compelled to keep most or all of them at home, as he could not pay the rate-bills, and as he could not brook to say he was a pauper. But the present School Act places the poor man and his children upon equal footing with his rich neighbour and his children in respect to footing with his rich neighbour and his children in respect to the Common Schools; it requires each man in the city to support the Common Schools; not according to the number of his children, but according to his property; and then every child in the city, of school age, has a right to attend the schools as long as his conduct accords with the regulations which the school authorities may make according to law. Wealthy selfishness, and hatred of the education of the poor and labouring classes may exclaim against this provision of the law, but enlightened Christian philanthropy and true patriotism will rejoice at its application. Had the property holders in Ireland, for the last fifty years, been responsible, each according to his property, for the common school education of all the children in Ireland, it would have been at this day a very different country from what it is. The most effectual means should be used to prevent Canada from becoming a second Ireland—especially in the ignorance and consequent pauperism of its Cities and Towns.

The expense of each child attending the common schools in

The expense of each child attending the common schools in this city in 1846, averaged £1 15s. Had the City Board of Trustees supposed that the system of schools under the new law would have been as expensive as the late one, their estimate would have been much larger than it is, to meet the wants of more than 3000 children of school-age, not attending classical or private schools. You also express your dread at the extension of this system of supporting schools throughout the districts, as well as cities and towns. I confess I have sought, by all argumentative and persuasive means in my power, to induce the adoption of it throughout the Province; and I rejoice to and, with success in some districts. In the Journal of Laucation for April, you will find, from the London Quarterly Jour-

nal of Education, an account of this system of schools, as it No. 3, hereto annexed. more, together with the effects of it upon the social and mental condition of the people. You will find in the same number of the Journal of Education, pp. 121-123, (a copy of which I herewith enclose,) statistics in twelve cities in the neighbouring States, where the system (which I wish to see established in our cities and towns) exists; and you will also find, from an extract from the last annual report of the New York State Superintendent of Common Schools, that this system of Free Schools is advancing throughout the State. On examination, you will find that there is economy as well as patriotism in this

General in Council, from year to we necessary for the improvement of plans as may appear to me necessary for the improvement of our school system, but does not authorize me to lay before the City Council of Toronto, or any other Council, suggestions or plans—whether they include an amended School Bill or not.—But before deciding upon the details of the measure, which I felt it my duty to submit to the Government; I did consult both members for the City of Toronto—one of whom was also the Mayor of the Corporation; I also consulted a third Alderman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman in the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These gentleman is the person of the late Solicitor General. These similar presented by the Board of Trustees must, as an essential preliminary to be levied, meet with the concurrence of the Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature.

shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my best malous power of dictating to its own nominators the extent to to accomplish it. I have the honour to be. Sir,

Your obedient servant, Education Office, Toronto, 8th May, 1848.

	OF CITIES.	Population.	Average At	Am't of pub received State Fun	Amount r.			Annual cos	ance.
de e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Boston	114366 14500 35000 18000 16030 65000 15000 390000 70000 35800 41139 75000 6000	4480 424 2807 261 246 287 204 85 48	873 69 804 84 6 632 76 5 36 03 4 1252 05 5 39183 58 1 4691 93 7 2666 83 7 3142 66 5 4341 5 0 3487 3	2700 3000 3000 2122 2864 350 15995 2 1649 1130 1405 0 868	0 0 0 5 7 19 6 9 78 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 9 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	\$ c. 1 69 1 13 78 1 66 1 32 44 24 41 23 37 40 23 13	14 8 8 10 11 6 11 7 7 5 6 7	e c. 666 333 40 88 40 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
0	NAMES OF CITIES.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Amount paid for Teachers' Salaries annually.	Highest Salary paid Male Teacher. Highest Salary paid	Female Teacher.	200	Female Teacher.	by each
he us	Boston 4.2011	56 7 18 8 8 5	49 69	14711 0	0 2400 0 900 0 1100 0 1200 0 1200 5 540	355 96 600 86 350 8 400 8 300 46	\$ 50 315 00 206 00 375 12 165 10 215 98 212 00 20 0	5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00	49

We copy from the Globe the Report of the Committee on Education of the Common Council, which we fully agree with our contemporary, will astonish the natives! By this Report it would appear that the citizens of Toronto ate liable to be assessed at four pence half-penny in the pound on the rateable property for the purpose of Education, instead of one penny, as heretofore, making an additional taxation of three pence half-penny per pound. As a very large proportion of sur population pay heavy sums for the education of their own children at the various public and private schools with which this city abounds, it cannot be expected that they will quietly sit down under this various public and private schools with which this city abounds, it cannot be expected that they will quietly sit down under this heavy taxation for the benefit of persons, a large proportion of whom are fully as well able to pay the rates of the Common Schools as they are. It is also to be borne in mind, that the above heavy expense has reference only to the Common Schools of the city, and has nothing to do with any expenditure connected with the Normal School — Petriot. nected with the Normal School .- Patriot.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COMMON COUNCIL, ON EDUCATION. To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commono the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled.

The Standing Committee on education beg leave to submit They have had under consideration the communication of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of the City, dated April 17, 1848, referred to them by your Wor-

Your Committee find by the Estimate of Common School expenditure transmitted with that communication, that the Board of Trustees call upon your Worshipful Body to raise by assessment for school purposes, in the current year, the sum of £2009; which your Committee learn, on reference to the assessment rolls for the past year, cannot be realized under a lower than the light of the population of the property in this rate than 42d, in the pound on all rateable property in this

Your Committee, contrasting the high rate of assessment with that which has heretofore been levied by your Worshipful Body for the support of the City Schools, have been led carefully to investigate the circumstances which have induced the necessity of so serious an increase of taxation; and would here beg to draw the attention of your Worshipful Body to the following facts, explanatory.

First.—It is known to your Worshipful Body, that under the provisions of the Common School Acts of Upper Canada, prior to the enactment of 11th and 12th of Victoria, Cap. 19th, in July, 1847, the funds for the maintenance of Common Schools within this City, were derived from four distinct

erty in the City, collected annually with the tax levied for City purposes, and required to be equal to the Parliamentary grant.

3rdly. From a certain fund accumulated by the payment of the Parliamentary grant and the City assessment into the hands of the Chamberlain before the City Schools were put in

4thly. From certain rate-bills or school-dues collected by the

4thly. From certain rate-bills or school-dues collected by the teachers from the parents of the scholars.

The portion of the cost of the maintenance of Common Schools in 1847, your Committee find, by a statement handed to them by the City Superintendent of Common Schools, (marked No. 4, and hereto attached,) derived from the three last mentioned sources, was £1795 17s. 4d, of which amount, no less than £958 4s. 11d., more than one half, was derived from rate-bills or school dues by the Teachers from the parents of the children attending the schools—your Committee learned, in their conferences with members of the Board of Trustees and the City Superintendent, that by the amended act for the regulation of Common Schools in Upper Canada, 11 & 12 Vict. Cap. 19, it is no longer legal for the Teachers to levy rate-bills on the parents of the scholars—but that it becomes incumbent on the parents of the scholars—but that it becomes incumbent on your Worshipful Body now to make provision by assessment on the rateable property in the City for the total school expenditure, less the amount of the annual Parliamentary grant herein before mentioned.

Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their sur-prise, that a change in the Common School law, so materially affecting the interests of the owners of property in this City, should have been contemplated without any reference having been made by the framers of the said act, or by the Legislatu to your Worshipful Body, on whom devolves the necessity of making provision for the deficiency of school funds thus created, by the levying of an additional taxation upon the civic electors of this City; more particularly too as the Chief Superintendent dent of Education, who, as your Committee have been informed prepared the original draft of the Bill, has his residence in this

In consequence of this change in the Common School law, it uow becomes incumbent on your Worshipful Body to levy by assessment as before referred to, the sum of £2009 to make the assessment as before referred to, the sum of £2009 to make the expenditure of City Common Schools for the current year.

By the provisions of the present Common School Act, the duty of estimating the requisite amount to be raised by assessment for school purposes, devolves upon the Board of School Trustees nominated by your Worshipful Body.

The Board of Trustees have placed before your Worshipful Body their estimate of such requisite assessment, which has been duly referred to your Committee, and is hereto annexed, (marked No. 5.)

(marked No. 5.)
Your Committee having felt some embarrassment in the

interpretation of some of the clauses of the present amended School Act, deemed it expedient to ask for the opinion of the School Act, deemed it expedient to ask for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the points of which they were in doubt. They accordingly obtained, through the Board of Trustees, the opinion—first of the Hon. the late Solicitor-General West, and subsequently that of the Hon. the late Solicitor-Attorney-General West, on these doubtful points; the former of which will be found in document No. 1, and the latter in

These opinions are so explicit and decisive, that your Com Schools is advancing throughout the State. On examination, you will find that there is economy as well as patriotism in this

system of schools.

I regret, furthermore, that while you have thought proper to assail me on the subject of the school law, you have withheld from your readers the legal opinions which I had obtained, and which had been furnished to you,—clearly explanatory of its proper application.

I would observe, in conclusion, in reference to an allusion in I would observe, in conclusion, in reference to an allusion in General in Council, from year to year, such suggestions and plans as may appear to me necessary for the improvement of plans as may appear to me necessary for the improvement of the council of the assessed value.
Your Committee, however, are not of opinion that it is im-

brought before an American jury.

WILLIAM WARE, Agent.

Kingston, May 5, 1848.

--P. E. Gazette.

The Weather for a few days has been very fine. Vegetation has, at last, burst forth, and the ground is covering with verdure, and the trees with opening buds. The Wheat Crops present a pretty encouraging appearance, —P. E. Gazette, 11th May.

men—among the largest taxpayers in the city, and having no peculiar interest in the Common Schools—consented to advocate a measure which would make the property of the city, through the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common Council, liable for the votes of its representatives in Common School education of all its youth. I hope that the true of assessment deemed by the Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carrying into effect, by Municipal Legislature; and should the Board of Trustees insist upon the carry

which they are to levy contributions upon their constituents; which, in the event of a difference of opinion between the Municipality and the Board of Trustees, would be, in fact, equivalent to the taxation of the subjects contrary to the voice of

In the preent instance, it will be for your Worshipful Body to consider whether the estimate laid before you, by the Board of Trustees, is such as to warrant the conclusion that in enacting its assessments on the proprietors of this city, your Worshipful Body will be carrying into effect the purposes for which the members it this Council have been elected by the constituents; and if a your Worshipful Rody will of course make the ents; and if s, your Worshipful Body will of course make the necessary enstment. But if your Worshipful Body do not see fit to authorize the levying of the amount recommended in the estimate abmitted by the Board of Trustees, it will be necessary that he Board reconsider the estimate, and rec other, in ecordance with the views of your Worshipful

Your Comnittee, in closing this Report, beg to state, that Your Compittee, in closing this Report, beg to state, that the jimpressed with the great importance of the diffusion of ducation among all classes of the people of this young and lourishing country, they have bestowed upon the subject now under consideation, the most careful reflection, and they are

flourishing country, they have bestowed upon the surject low under consideation, the most careful reflection, and they are deeply sensible of the heavy responsibility resting upon them to co operate rith all those who aim at the moral and intellectual elevation of the community of which they are members, and in whose prosperity and happiness they are participators.

Your Committee therefore feel reluctant to suggest to your Worshipful Bidy any course of action which might unfortunately tend to militate against the interests, or in any way retard the progress of general education. It is, however, the conviction of your Committee, that the present amended Common School Act, in so farst least, as relates to the making of pecuniary provision for the support of Common Schools in this city, is unsuited to the purpose; and they consider a reversion to the previously existing system of raising a portion of the expenditure by Ratt Bills, on the parents of the scholars, or the adoption of some other means of raising school funds, by which your Worshipful Body may be relieved from the necessity of imposing a School Tax so weighty as that now found to be requisite, to be desirable and in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the inhabitants of this city.

to be desirable and in accordance with the wishes of the greater majority of the inhabitants of this city.

This amendment, together with such others as your Worshipful Body may, upon a careful examination of the whole of the existing Common School Laws, deem expedient to recommend, your Committee would suggest should be embodied in a petition from your Worshipful Body to the Provincial Legislature, at the opening of the ensuing Session of Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 1st May, 1848.

"I concur in this Report, with the exception of that part of it which says that the Council has, by the appointment of the Board of Trustees, bound itself to levy the amount of the esti-

mate now submitted to this Committee." (Signed) GEO. DENISON, JUN'R, Chairma Joseph Workman, Ald. Geo. P. Ridout, Ald.

CORPORATION OF TORONTO.—THE SCHOOL ACT.—Last night, at midnight, after a long discussion, the Council passed a Resolution, adopting the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Education, published in the British Colonist of Tuesday last, with the exception of that part of the Report, which says that the Council has, by the appointment of the Board of Trustees, bound itself to levy the amount of the estimate, submitted by the Board, for the support of the Common Schools or the current year.

schools or the current year.

This Resolution is in direct opposition to the opinion given by the Mon. Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and its adoption is likely to lead to embarrassment. The teachers have been already engaged for the year, and it was suggested by some liberal members of the Council to provide for their payment by assessment, for six months only.—Colonist.

United States.

(From the New York Courier & Enquirer.)

The atense anxiety for the arrival of the America was gratified to-day. The telegraphic announcement, at about 10 a.m., that the steamer was below, put the whole business community on the qui vive, and happily the intelligence received by her when she came to her dock at Jersey city, about noon, afforded the greatest relice. The state of England, concerning which so much solicitude was felt, was sound, her Government supreme, and the mena-

cing Chartist demonstration of the 10th of April, had passed as

The assurance of loyalty to the throne which this threatened danger had called forth from the quiet middle classes of society those that live by their industry, and are industrious that they may ave, and therefore are the friends of order and tan, to the end that the fruits of their industry may be secure, and the manifestation of a firm determination on their part to stand by what is, in preference to rushing headlong, at a period of general political convulsion, to experimental changes—will confirm the ability of the British Crown, if only the upper ranks be timely The effect of the Chartist demonstration, and its evaporation,

fter such great boasting, into 'thin air,' was to give increased onfidence to business. Money was abundant—too abundant confidence to business. Money was abundant—too abundant indeed, as denoting a deficiency of profitable employment. The funds had risen. Consols were at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ and had been higher, but were unfavourably affected by the hostilities between Denmark and its German provinces. There seemed, too more hope of a revival of business in the great manufacturing towns.

On the continent uncertainty yet prevailed. The French funds, however, which had risen considerably since the previous date, and the price at which the five per cents, were quoted, would seem to indicate increased confidence in that quarter where hitherto confidence has been most shaken—the money market and monied men. Next week the Constituent Assembly will meet—4th of May—and their first act almost, we suppose, will be to legalize the acts and the existence until further legislation of the Provisional Government. Thus far it is a government of necessity and sufferance only. The great Constituent Assembly can and doubtless will, give to it a legal and constitutional existence.

onstitutional existence.

The dates from Paris are to 14th. Three weeks more of interregnum had to be encountered before the Constituent meets.

But the Provisional Government seemed to be gaining trength and confidence. The deputations of tens of thousands to advise or overawe them, had measurably ceased. The innu-merable clubs which had sprung up in Paris have taken the

merapie clubs which had sprung up in Paris have taken the place of these deputations, and happily they are so numerous as necessarily to be discordant, and hence in some degree to neutralize each other, and become comparatively innocuous.

Until, however, settled government be restored in France, prosperity campot renew its course, nor can there be any improvement, stability in husiness. As to trade with France. ent or stability in business. As to trade with France, therefore, for the present, the prospect is hardly improved by this arrival; but with England it will resume its wonted activity—of which it had a good deal abated, owing to the appresion of the past week.

To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Rev. Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully notified, that the next Meeting of the above named Society, will be held, D. V., at the residence of the Rev. Richard Flood, A.M., Caradoc, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th instant.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Secretary W.C. Society. Dundas, May 2nd, 1848

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 18th, 1848; 8 d 8 d 8 d

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Peas	24	3	a	0	0
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Racon do. do.	25	0	a	5	0
Potatoes ner bushol	4	0	a		6
Turnips, do. do	1	3	a		
Butter, fresh, per lb	M. M.	71		0	10
Do. salt, do	0	6	a	0	7
Lard, per lb	0		a	0	9
Eggs, per doz.,	U	41		0	51
Ducks, per pair	- 4		a	3	0
Fowls, do.,	1	104		0	-
Apples, per barrel	7	6	a	12	6
Straw, per ton	25	0	a	27	
	45	0	a	57	6
Fire Wood per cord	9	6	a	11	3
Bread, per loaf	0	41	a	0	6

EXCHANGE. On England—Bank 14 @ 15 per cent,
Private ... 12 @ 13 "
On New York—Bank ... 3 @ 3½ "
Private 1½ @ 2½ " On Montreal Bank

To Millers, Merchants, and others. OR SALE, a valuable Span of HORSES, WAGGON,

and HARNESS, complete. They are suitable for millers or country merchants, being powerful and fast travellers.

Price, -£57 cash; or £60, six months' credit on approved security. Apply to MR. CRUMPTON.

Yonge Street, Toronto.

To Market-Gardeners and others.

TO LEASE for a term of years as may be agreed upon SEVEN ACRES of LAND, situate at the head of Spadina Avenue; it is in a high state of cultivation; and is worthy the attention of parties wanting land. Possession

MR. CRUMPTON. 97-565-4in. A LIVING,

WORTH £300 a-year, well paid, within 18 miles of Dublin, near the Railway, with very light duty attached, would be EXCHANGED for a Rectory or other Permanent Clerical appointment, in the Province of Upper

Apply to the Rev. T. POPHAM, 22, Henry Street, Dublin CHURCH REVIEW

AND ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER

THIS Quarterly Magazine is published at New Haven Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and Connecticut, on the first of April, July, October, and January. It is devoted to the exposition and defence of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the promotion of an elevated Christian Literature; and to a faithful record of important Ecclesiastical, University and Missionary Intelligence from all parts of the world. The effort to establish the Church Review has been warmly commended by a large number of the Bishops, and of distinguished Presbyters of the Church. The first number has just heen issued. ber has just been issued.

PRICE, to Subscribers in Canada, Sixteen Shillings and Threepence, which includes the United States Postage. Subscriptions received by JOHN NIMMO, Agent for Canada, No. 92, King Street West, Toronto, or at this Office. Toronto, May, 1848.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMÉR in returning thanks to their friends and to the Public in general for their liberal patronage, beg to acquaint them that they have removed their Musre ESTABLISHMENT to the new and large Premises ely occupied by Mr. Hall, and next door to the British Colo-

nist Office They also take this opportunity of informing the Public, that they have just opened the largest assortment of the account and best PIANO FORTES, as well as other kinds of Musical Instruments, which will be offered at the lowest Manufac-

turers Prices. mber of Second-hand Piano Fortes will be sold cheap, or Let on Hire. A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

Toronto, May 8, 1848. NEW MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received at their New Store, No. 14 King Street, a very large collection of

NEW MUSIC,

A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Toronto, May 8, 1848. WILLIAMS & HOLMES'S

CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Church Street, South of King Street. THESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this

HESE CARRIAGES have been built expressly for this Market, at the well known Establishment of J. M. WILLIAMS, HAMILTON, and will be found to be the best assortment of Carriages ever offered for sale in this City.

The above will continue to be supplied from the same source, until materials can be obtained for manufacturing the same here. For the durability of this work, reference will be given to those in this City, who have previously purchased of him at Hamilton. Toronto, April, 1848. T. BILTON

BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortment completes

ment complete as usual. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

INDIAN CHURCH, CARADOC.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this Church, to be built during the ensuing summer, in the Mission of the Rev. Richard Flood, M.A., will be thankfully received, either at U.C. College, or at The Church Society's House, King Street, by the REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Easter Vacation, COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

on SATURDAY, the 6th of May. TERMS:

Boarders. - - 30 16 0 per annu - - 33 16 0 " ratory Form -Optional Branches-(Extra.)

0 per quarter Hebrew and German Vocal and Instrumental Music - 1 0 0 J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector U. C. College. MR. DE LA HAYE. French Master in U. C. College has acancies for four Boarders.
April 27, 1848. 87-562-4in.

The following papers will please give, each, four insertions, (one in each week) and send their accounts to the Collector:

The Church, Patriot, Herald, British Colomst, British Canadian, Globe, Mirror, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Speciator, Gazette, Brantford Courier, London Times, and

EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES; COBOURG.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN will open a BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL on the 1st of MAY next. TERMS

Boarders, with Tuition in the usual Branches of an English Education, the Use of the Globes, Fancy Work, &c., Washing included, per annum £30 0 Day Pupils, in the same Branches, per quarter, 1 5 1 10

and French, in addition to the English Studies, per annum,

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bi-hop of Toronto, the Venerable the Arch-deacon of York, Cobourg, Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto, and G. M. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg. April 12th, 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER, HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, Welliam Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished Education be happy to forward ner Lerms to any person reuiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education Mrs. POETTER has had the honour of finishing. THOMAS KIRKFATRICK, Esq., Kingston

Hon. George S. Boulton Cobourg.
G. S. Daintry, Esq.,
Sheldon Hawley, Esq., JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Belleville. J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required. 20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848. EDUCATION. TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram

mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University —the Previous Examination before the Benchers— Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 56-549 tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.— Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

MRS. JAMIESON. TEACHER OF WRITING AND MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that she has made arrangements to receive pupils at her residence, No. 60, YORK STREET, where she will be prepared to impart her

Finished style of Writing, and a competent knowledge of the

FRENCH ACCORDEON, IN TWELVE LESSONS. Terms for Course of Writing, £1; do. for French Accordeon, £1 10s.; one half in both cases payable in savance.

MRS. JAMIESON is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references in town, among others, she has received the kind permission of the following Gentlemen to refer to them: Alex. Murray, Esq., Messra, Moffatts, Murray & Co., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Montreal, and Charles Jones, Esq.; and to show convincing testimonials of her success as a Teacher, from many cities in the Province and the United States. Toronto, May 5th, 1848.

GOVERNESS WANTED. REQUIRED in a Private Family in this City, a RESI-DENT GOVERNESS, competent to beach Music, and the usual branches of an English Education. Address Box 32, Post Office, Toronto.

Toronto, May, 1848. GOVERNESS.

LADY is desirous of engaging in a Family as Resident Governess, where the usual branches of an English

Letters addressed to the Office of this Paper. 562-82-3

ILLUSTRATED.

each, to be completed in about Twenty-four parts, and

English, Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the present state of Literature, Science, and Art, comprising all words purely English; and the principal and most generally used Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymolo-

gies and their pronunciation according to the best authorities.

BLACKIE & SON. London, Eninburgh, and Glusgow. THOMAS MACLEAR,

45, Yonge Street, Toronto. Sole Agent for Canada. Consisting of the most popular Songs, Waltzes, Quadrillesl Polkas, &c. &c., to which they would call the attention of al lovers of good and new Vocal and Instrumental Music.

May, 1848.

Sole Agent for Canada.

N. B.—Delivered at the residence of Subscribers throughout the Province without extra charge.

May, 1848.

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and German Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Trimmings in all their variety.

—ALSO—
Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware, Britannia & Plated
Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

92-563.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in OIL and WATER-COLOURS, DRAWINGS, SCCLETURS, MODELS, and other works of Art, will take place at the OLD CITY HALL, TORONTO, on the first Monday in June next. Specimens in the above Departments, by Modern Artists, intended for Exhibition, are required to be sent in on or before the 29th May next, after which date none can be received, unless by special permission of the Managing Committee, while the Secretary is prepared to receive any works which it is proposed should be exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, No. 78, King Street, from this date until the date previously mentioned. THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, in

PETER MARCH, Secretary. 79-561

Day Scholars.

£ s. d.

Participation Class of Assurances are ranked at the Periodical Divisions of Profits, according to the particular year in which they have been opened. At 25th May, 1848, the Lists for the present year will be

responding to Seven Years.

The mode of dividing the Profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt such a plan as shall conduce on equitable principles to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

when declared, can be added to the sum payable at death, or applied in present value towards reduction of the Annual Pre-mium, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other. The Company have already Assured nearly £250,000 Sterling:

preciated there.

In order to secure the Benefit of the present year's Entry, it is necessary that all Declarations should be signed on or before

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada.

Office:-19, Great St. James Street, Montreal

OFFICE:-4, Duke-Street.

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY. O INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, PARSED

> President: HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON. Vice-President; W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL, Esq. Directors : GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq., JOSEPH BECKETT, Esq.,

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., HENRY ROWSELL, Esq.,

TURUNTU BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK E. SHORTIS, Secretary & Treasurer

Albany Chambers. 85-562-tf. Toronto, 22d April, 1848. BRITH. At Scarboro', on the 16th Instant, the wife of the Rev. W.

In St. Peter's Church, Thorold, on Thursday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, Capt. S. J. McCullough to by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector, Capt. S. J. McCullough to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. William Bell, and step-daughter of H. W. Tims, Esq., all of Port Robinson.

On Tuesday the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. H. Marcelle, of the city of Rochester, N.Y., to Eliza Ann, second daughter of Mr. Philip Mettler, of the township of Stamford.

On Monday the 3rd ult., by the same, Mr. Joseph King, widower, to Mrs. Elizabeth Chadwick, widow, of Allanburgh.

DIED. J. Henry Peterson, in the 46th year of his age—son of the Rev. J. D. Peterson, late of the same place, deceased.

LETTERS received to Thursday, May 18 .-

report of news-every thing but what is written with a taste 355-46 and judgment precisely agreeing with our own.

TORONTO SOCIETY OF ARTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date, will secure a share of the Profits at the investigation in 1854, cor-

THE BONUS,

and the successful progress of the Institution generally, has been very remarkable, showing how greatly the extension of Life Assurance to the Colonies of Great Britain has been ap-

25th May next. By Order of the Directors,

AGENT AT TORONTO:

JAMES HENDERSON.

JOHN CAMERON, Esq., C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., GEORGE HERRICK, Esq., M.D.,

MESSES. CAMERON, BROCK & ROBINSON.

The Stock-Book is now open at the Office of the Society,

Stewart Darling, of a daughter. MARRIED.

In Markham, Canada, on Monday, the 8th May, 1848, Mr.

John Reid, Esq., rem.

The remarks of our reverend brother and subscriber-which we will not fail to make use of in the way of friendly caution—seem to be founded upon one solitary expression. The phrase to which he appears to allude is a familiar one, and to our mind not offensive; but, at all events, it is not ours; and although we are in duty bound to copy nothing that is mischievous, we do not think that we could to reject—especially in a mere do not think that we ought to reject-especially in a mere

NEW DICTIONARY,

OW Issuing in Parts at 3s. 13d., and Divisions at 12s. 6d.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY: