All the Students are employed as Sunday-School teachers, and they are exhorted to a previous close and critical examination of the subjects in which the children are to be instructed. The senior class of boys in the Sanday-School have the Thirty-nine Articles familiarly explained to them, and are instructed in a general view of Ecclesiastical History, conjoined with the ordinary

exercises of such Schools.

To habituate the Students as much as possible to all the departments of Parochial duty, a regular system of Tract distribution, has been, for some time, adopted.— The tracts are left by the Students at the houses of such The tracts are left by the Students at the houses of such of the inhabitants (the distribution not being limited to members of the Church), as are willing to receive them; and care is taken to adapt them to the peculiar cases that may be met with,—whether of affliction, negligence, the meaning of the control of the cont intemperance, or schismatical propensities. The dis-

intemperance, or schismatical properties.

tributors, too, are particularly recommended to embrace opportunities of conversing upon the subject of the tracts with the people at whose houses they are left.

The students are also employed in visiting the prisoners at the Gaol at stated times; and they are entrusted, besides, with services at distant points, where the ministentions of a clergyman cannot be afforded. By this trations of a clergyman cannot be afforded. By this means, they are preparing the soil for a regular and resident Missionary, and qualifying themselves, by practice, for the exercise of that duty hereafter. In many places, respectable congregations have by this means been kept up, and a knowledge of, and veneration for, the Church

Mrs a standing rule of the Institution, we have chapel service daily; when two of the students read the Lessons in rotation; and twice a week, besides on all Holydays

as they occur, portions of the service are chanted.

To carry out fully the objects of this Theological College, and give it the efficiency and completeness which its importance demands, an appropriate building is much required, which should comprehend at the outset a Chantel Liberry and three Legure Rooms, which might pel, Library, and three Lecture Rooms, which might gradually be enlarged so as to include apartments and

probable cost of such an establishment upon the most economical scale, it might be set down as follows:— Buildings, including Library - - £3,000 sterling.

Annual Expenditure.

£1 100 sterling. The salaries of the Tutors are fixed at the moderate rate of £200 each per annum, as the services of young and unmarried men could always be relied upon; and a regulation might be established, in order to limit the stind to this economical standard, that none others should

In all these calculations, it will be assumed that the In all these calculations, it will be assumed that the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will continue the grant which they now so liberally make towards the maintenance of this Institution. The scholarships which they sustain are of so much importance to its success and the carrying out its objects, that it would be a serious misfortune to the Church in this Diocese, if from any cause they should be made to cease. The hope will rather be cherished, that not only will the ten Scholarships at present sustained by the Society be kept up. larships at present sustained by the Society be kept up, but that means may be found, from other sources, to mainbut that means may be found, from other sources, to maintain at least as many more.

In conclusion, the expectation may reasonably be felt,

that the claims of the Theological College of the Diocese of Toronto will not be over-looked amongst the many enterprises of Christian piety and zeal with which we are in the present day, so frequently gratified. It may indeed, be affirmed that, amongst the many high and weighty objects connected with the welfare of the Church, which are presented in this Diocese, there is none to which the liberality of many of our munificent Churchmen in England would be more advantageously applied than in adding to place this Institution upon a foundation than in aiding to place this Institution upon a foundation which would be beyond the reach of local, parliamentary, or executive influence—which would be a School directly and exclusively under the control and direction of the Church,—and which would be assured to this Diocese for ever as a nursery for such of the faithful sons of the Church as desire to "spend and be spent" in her cause and service.

IRELAND.

LORD COURTOWN AND THE CHURCH. - The Protestant clergymen of seventeen parishes in the counties of Kil-kenny, Carlow, and Wexford, on the Courtown estates, having presented a address of thanks to the noble Lord for his munificent restoration of the 25 per cent. of which the clergy have been deprived, received the following "Courtown, May 3, 1848.

"Rev. Sirs.-I have to acknowledge, the receipt of your address, and beg in reply to assure you that it has given me the most sincere pleasure to find that any thing which I have done could have drawn forth such an expression of approbation from so many of the clergy of following passages from a Communication signed our holy religion.
"I am gratified at the thought that the restoration to

the church of 25 per cent. may have been peculiarly acceptable to many of you at a period when much distress existed among your parishioners, whose wants you have been always so ready to relieve; but, gentlemen, I cannot henceful receive your thanks. been always so ready to relieve; but, gentlemen, I cannot honestly receive your thanks, as my conscience tells me that though I felt the warmest sympathy for the condition of many of you, yet a sense of duty impelled me to restore to you that of which I had considered you had been unjustly deprived. I rejoice that my attention was drawn to the state of the law by an attached and esteemed friend, and my conviction of its injustice impressed. friend, and my conviction of its injustice impressed on my mind at a time when your own means had been so

much reduced.
"Being satisfied that what I have now done was a duty to the Church, I heartily join in your prayer that others may adopt the same course; and I have no doubt but that there are many who would not hesitate a moment in doing so, if once they saw the question in the same light I have done.
"It is to me a source of gratification to tell you, and I

am sure it will be to you to hear, that my conduct receives the hearty concurrence of Lord Stopford.

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1848. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Fourth Page.
Poetry—The Ralsing of Lazarus.
A Child's Laugh.
Arthur Granville; or the Gifts of God.—Continued. First Page.

The Common-place Book.

The late Bishop of Cork.

The Seed in the Good Ground. Colonization. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS .- FIRST DIVISION.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood that Candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years :-

1010				
			11	A NE
Monday,	20,	Mersea,	0	A.151.
		Colchester,	11	P.M.
Tuesday,	27,	Amherstburgh,	11	A.M.
Wednesday,	28,	Sandwich,	10	A.M.
		Irish Settlement,	2	P.M.
Thursday,	29,	Travelling.		
Friday,	30,	Chatham, ,	11	A.M.
	July			
Saturday,	1,	Walpole,	2	P.M.
Sunday,	2,	Moore,	11	A.M.
Monday,	3,	Errol Plympton,	11	A.M.
	o of the said	SECOND DIVISION.		
Monday,		Warwick Village		P.M
Tuesday,	4.		10	A.M
I desday,		Cronyn,	1	P.M
		Williams	4	P.M
Walnesday	K	Adelaide	10	A.M
Wednesday,	٠,	Metcalfe	3	P.M
(1)	0	Katesville,	10	A.M
Thursday	0,		1	P.M
a not vetore to		Fitzroy,		
Friday,	1,	London,	4	
		Nissouri,	100F	A.M
Saturday,	8,			24.11
Sunday,	9,			
		Township,		A.N
		St. John, do		P.N
Monday,	10,	Hodgson's School-house,		
		Biddulph		
		Stephens's School-house,		
		Devonshire Settlement,	3	P.M

General Ordination at Christ's Church, Hamilton, ple are to be found in the ranks of Dissent, we think testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (July 26) at 9 o'clock, A.M.

We are requested to state that it will be necessary that all the Lists of Subscribers to The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, intended to appear in the forthcoming Report, should be sent to the Secretary within One Week from this Day.

Lists have already been received from the undermentioned Parochial Associations :--

Home and Simcoe Districts. Medonte. Coldwater. Thornhill. Georgina. Penetanguishene. Scarboro. Barrie. Mulmur. Flos. Adjala. Orillia. Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury.

Gore District. Dundas & West Flambo Hamilton. Oakville. Ancaster. Niagara District. Dunn.

Fort Erie. Louth. Grimsby. London District. Township of London Town of London. Caradoc and Delaware.

St. Catharines.

Brock District. Huntingdon. Woodstock Newcastle and Colborne Districts.

Percy. Cobourg. Manvers. Seymour. Grafton. Colborne. Port Hope. Midland and Victoria Districts.

Eastern, Johnstown and Dalhousie Districts. Cornwall & Moulinette. Prescott & Maitland.

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

In these latter days, when the most time-honoured Institutions, sacred and civil, are madly assailed by Democratic knaves and fools, it is not strange that the Nobility of our Father-land, should have become the objects of reckless and vulgar attack. Such infamous prints as the Nonconformist and Sunday Despatch, are continually representing the British Peerage as being a cento of every thing that is useless and emasculated ;-as an incubus, in fact, upon the energies, and well-being of the Empire, which should be extirpated as a nuisance. Every honest, well-informed old-countryman, knows how infamously false such assertions are-and with how much ease the slanders

can be refuted. Destroy our Peerage and " What a mine of Charity would fail;"

What a break-water to the slimy tide of infidel liberalism would be swept away: And how crippled would be the external resources of the Church of Christ .-Exceptions, of course, there are to the rule; but, from our own personal knowledge, we have no hesitation in affirming that the poor of England are a thousand times more indebted to their noblesse, for benefactions tending to their spiritual and temporal welfare, than they are to the heartless, selfish, calculating Cobmercantile benefit

On this subject we may have more to say hereafter, -and in the meantime quote with much pleasure the ALIENUS, in the last Streetsville Review. The eulogy

"To the House of Lords England in a great measure owes her stability as a nation, and her prosperity as a people. This much calumniated body of men has ever been the palladium of English liberty, both in the cabinet and in the field. They have repressed the foolish out-pourings of popular excitement, and put a veto upon the pourings of popular described in the Lower House of Parliament. Their services in the field have been no less ment. Their services in the field have been no less valuable and important. Their property, their leisure and their blood have been freely offered up upon the shrine of British liberty.

"The British Peerage, including its relations by blood

or marriage, contains somewhere about 40,000, not more, and yet there is not a quarter of the globe, where a battle and yet there is not a quarter of the globe, where a battle has been fought or enterprise penetrated, that their bones may not be found mouldering. There is not a nobleman in England who has not some relative—a son—brother—father—sepulchred in some contested field, or reposing in some remote corner, a victim to disease, famine, or other visitation in the service of his country.— I mean not to depreciate the services or the sufferings of the common soldier or other wanderer in foreign lands who have fallen victims to the casualties of war or pesti-lence, but I do mean to say that the nobility of England whether as soldiers or civilians, have in proportion to their numbers, given life for life with their followers in every quarter of the globe in which they have been employed. Their bones lie mouldering in the same grave with the meanest. The lowest rank claim admitted kin-dred with them in the dust, nor is there one living relative who would consider their sepulchre amid the mangled remains of their brethren in arms, though it may be inferior in rank, less honourable than if they had been cof-fined in gold and sepulchred in marble, amid the sighing of friends and the tears of kindred."

In our last we expressed a hope that Britain's Christian Peers would interpose their veto to the further progress of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. Nobly have they fulfilled our expectations, as will be seen from the following paragraph, which we take from the New York Churchman :-

"The second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill was moved in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, May 25. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops was moved in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, May 25. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Oxford were among the opponents of the Bill. The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Thirlwall) spoke in its favour. On a divison there was a majority of 35 against the second reading. The votes stood 128 to 163. The Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of St. David's, Worcester, Manchester, and Bishop Hampden, voted in favour

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

More than once we have had occasion to allude to the fundamental error into which the originators of this Association fell, when they "agreed to differ" on the subject of outward unity among Christians, and virtually prohibited the discussion of that question .-The Churchman who regards Apostolic order as a matter of grave importance, and not as a mere object of secondary consideration, is clearly debarred from taking part in the proceedings of a body so loosely and unsoundly constituted: - and in point of fact very few names either of the Clergy or laity of the Reformed Anglican Church, are to be found in the list of its members. When a Clergyman does join the Alliance he must lay his account to sink at once to a level with Sectarians of every description-and to recognize even the self-ordained Plymouth brother, as equally entitled with himself to expound God's word, and administer His Sacraments.

Our attention has been directed to this subject at present by an article in the last number of Evangelical Christendom (a Journal published in connexion with the Alliance). It is entitled Our National Defences, 11, Goderich...... 2 P.M. and bears to be written by the Rev. Samuel A. Walker, 15, Mitchell,...... 10 A.M. Rector of Galls. After enumerating several national Stratford...... 3 P.M. deliverances which great Britain had experienced, the 16, Hayesville, 10 A.M. author proceeds to say, "My Sectional predilections

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next for one moment to question that many of God's peo-Sunday the 30th July next. Candidates for that Mr. Walker's language is deserving of marked Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, having previous- reprobation. The Anglican Church, whose formulaly obtained permission to offer themselves, are desired ries and Articles he had sworn to defend, declares in to be present at the Rectory, Toronto, with the usual the most unequivocal manner, that her Ecclesiastical Constitution, of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, is Scriptural and Apostolic: Yet the Rector of Galls, coolly and glibly talks of his "Sectional predilections, as if the Church of his choice and of his vows had intrinsically no higher claim to his regard than the Meeting-house-and as if the statements of her Ordination Service were the dicta of usurped authori-

ty and unscriptural assumption. Mr. Walker may be a very pious man, but most assuredly he is a very unsound and unstable Church- late number of our paper. Equally unsound, we conceive, must all his brother clerics be, who permit themselves to be enrolled members of the ordination-despising Evangeli-

THE "FREE CHURCH" OF SCOTLAND. It has been often asserted and never disproved,

that the multitude of sects which swarmed in England during the period of the Great Rebellion, sought, not toleration, but dominion,-not freedom of conscience for themselves, but power to oppress others. Their fierce persecution of the Church, when they had gained the ascendancy, proves this point incontestably .-Their harsh and violent proceedings against the suffering clergy of the realm, showed what spirit they were of,-complainants, when weak, tyrants when

It appears that the self-styled "FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND" intend to prosecute their crusade for rights of conscience very much in the same way. A measure, peculiarly tyrannical and unjust, has been introduced by this community into the House of Commons, intituled, "A Bill to enable religious Congregations in Scotland to obtain Sites for Places of Worship." The nature of this proposed enactment would be more accurately understood and more faithfully represented if it bore a title of this sort :- "A Bill to abolish-without check, hindrance, or distinction -the rights of property, in regard to certain portions of land, in Scotland, for the maintenance and advancement of sectarian purposes." Our readers will comprehend the iniquity of this measure from the following extract, containing the Preamble, and the first, fourth, fifth, and sixth clauses.

"WHEREAS, according to the laws and policy of this Kingdom, her Majesty's subjects enjoy the rights of religious toleration, and are entitled without obstruction to assemble together for the public worship of God accord-

ing to their consciences.
"And whereas an Act was passed in the fourth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to enable Proprietors of entailed Estates in Scotland to feu or lease on long Leases Portions of the same, for the building of Churches and Schools, and for Dwelling-houses and Gardens for the Ministers and Masters thereof.' "And whereas in some parts of Scotland there are a number of Christian congregations who have no place

where they can unite in public worship under convenien

"And whereas these congregations are unable to erect places of worship, owing to the refusal of proprietors of land to sell, feu or lease any portion thereof whereon to

"1. Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, when sites are required by the members of any religious congregation in that part of Great Britain called Scotland for a place of public worship, and for a dwelling-house for the Minister thereof, and for a burying-ground, or sites for any of these purposes, and when the same cannot ville be otherwise obtained in a situation suitable for the members of such congregation, it shall and may be competent for them, by themselves, or persons duly authorised to act for them, to present an application to the Court of Session of Scotland, in either of its divisions, stating the denomination or communion to which they belong, the denite clan, who would peril not only the time-tried Constitution of England,—but the souls and bodies of the operative classes,—to gain some miserable places most convenient and suitable for sites for such poses for which the site or sites respectively are sought, and the parties in whom the same are to be vested in trust for the said purposes, and craving that a remit be made to the Sheriff or Steward of the county or stewarty wherein such sites are required, to visit such premises and designate such portion or portions of land at the said place or places as he may deem most suitable as a site or

"4. And be it enacted, that thereupon the Sheriff shall "4. And be it enacted, that thereupon the Sheriff shall visit and inspect the premises, along with the parties or their agents, if such shall attend, and he shall with such assistance as he may find requisite, lay off a site or sites as he shall deem most suitable, either at the place or places pointed out on the application aforesaid, or in such other place or places on the lands of the proprietor or proprietors to whom the application shall have been intimated as aforesaid, as he shall think most suitable and proper: provided always, that the extent of the ground so to be allocated shall not exceed one-fourth of an aere for any one place of worship, nor two acres for any one place of one place of worship, nor two acres for any one place of burial attached thereto, nor one eighth of an acre for any one dwelling-house for any Minister, nor half an acre for any garden attached thereto: Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for such sheriff or steward to allocate such sites on the lands of different conterminons proprietors: Provided also, that no sites to be taken under the provisions of this Act shall be allocated in such places as may interfere with the policy or amenity of the residences of any such prescriptors or as may or houses of any such proprietor or proprietor, or as may be in such close and inconvenient proximity to any existing place of worship as to occasion inconvenience or dis-

turbance to the congregation thereof.

"5. And be it enacted, that thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff to appoint the proprietor or proprietors to state what price or consideration they demand for the ground allocated as aforesaid, and if the price or consideration demanded by such proprietor or proprieconsideration demanded by such proprietor or proprietors do not exceed fifty pounds sterling in value, or if such proprietor or proprietors fail to state what price or consideration they demand, it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff to issue an order for the parties to appear before him, and upon their appearance, or, in the absence of either of them, upon proof of the service of the order, to proceed to fix and determine the price or consideration to be paid therefor, and also for any rights of access thereto, and it shall be competent for the sheriff to dispense with written pleadings, and to take such proof by witnesses, or otherwise, as he may think fit, and the witnesses, or otherwise, as he may think it; and the determination of the sheriff on such questions shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to the review of any Court whatsoever: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the sheriff, before pronouncing any such decree, to appoint the applicants within a reasonable time to consign the amount of the price as so determined, and failing their so doing within such time, it shall be lawful for the sheriff to dismiss the application, and to find them liable

"6. And be it enacted, that where the price sought for such site or sites, and for the privilege of access, shall exceed the sum of fifty pounds, it shall be in the option of the parties, or either of them, to make application to the sheriff, which may be done viva voce, in order that the value of the ground allocated as aforesaid shall be fixed by arbitration; and in such was the sheriff shall fixed by arbitration; and in such case the sheriff shall be fester each of the parties, within fourteen days, to nominate a referee, with power to determine the value of such land, and the said arbiters shall, within two weeks of the date of said appointment, give in their report to the sheriff, who, if the said referees shall have differed in opinion, shall have power to appoint an oversman, and the decision of such oversman on the matters on which the said arbiters shall differ, and which shall be referred to him, shall be final, and the deliverance of the said arbiters, where they do not differ, shall in like manner also be final."

goes, it is no better-emanates from a religious comnion which professes to regard connexion with the State, as the depravation and bondage of the Church. And yet the very body of men-confessors, as they deem themselves, in the cause of liberty of conscience who repudiate with horror the patronage of the State, feel no scruples apparently about invoking the State to restrain the freedom of others by an act of of truth; but they are well-pleased, when they themselves are profited thereby, to see the State bind and

gret that it has been brought forward, for it affords most principles and practices of those who talk so loudly about freedom in religious matters. The recent acts and decrees of the Provisional Government in France are not a more valuable and striking commentary upon the text of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' than is this Bill upon the title of the 'free Church of Scotland.'"

We have much pleasure in extracting from the Manchester Courier, the following paragraph, as showing the estimation in which the Rev. R. Mitchell, B.A., was held by the people amongst whom he laboured in England. The arrival of this gentleman in Toronto, was recorded, it will be remembered, in a

"On Wednesday evening, according to prior arrangement, a very handsome testimonial, consisting of a purse of gold, a very handsome present of books, namely, five volumes of an Illustrated Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, a very handsome Bible, together with a neat copy of Fletcher's Family Devotions, was presented, by his friends connected with the congregation of Christ's Church, Harpurhey and Moston, to the Rev. Richard Mitchell, B.A., late Curate, on the occasion of his leaving this country for Upper Canada, where he has an appointment by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

It is with deep regret that we re-publish the following record of what, we fear, is but the "beginning of

"It is our painful duty to record the death, from typhus fever, of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a Clergyman of the Church of England, formerly Curate of St. Thomas' Chapel, in this city, and lately Curate of St. Athenase.—Mr. Thompson went down to attend the sick of the Mr. Thompson went down to attend the sick of the Church of England at Grosse Isle, and while there became infected with the fatal malady which caused his death after a few days illness .- Montreal Courier.'

We take the following paragraph from the N. Y.

"The Rev. Francis Vinton, Rector of Emanuel Church Brooklyn, has been elected to the Episcopate of Indiana.

Our Collector, MR. REFORD, will visit Montreal nd the Neighbourhood in the course of a few days. We must be excused urging upon our Subscribers the necessity of prompt payment of their accounts.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 1848. Cathedral Church, Toronto, -per Churchwardens St. Paul's, ditto .. 38 19 13 Trinity, ditto Church of the Holy Trinity ditto ditto ditto... ditto... St. John's Church, York Mills,

—per Churchwardens

Trinity Church, Streetsville, ... £0 10 2 1 0 St. John's Church, Port Hope ... £5 1 6 5 10 ville 1 0 0

—per Rev. W. Leeming 2

St. John's Church, Prescott 29 10 0

St. James's, Maitland 1 0 0

-per Churchwardens Church at Franktown,
—per Rev. J. Padfield
Church at Brantford, per Rev. C. Usher ... 16 Collections amounting to £90 11 5½ T. W. BIRCHALL

Toronto, June 22nd, 1848. The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. Francis Evans, Collections on behalf the Missionary Fund:-St. John's, Woodhouse £3 2 0 Congregation at Simcoe 1 8 0 Also from the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett through the Bank

of U. C. One fourth of subscriptions from Napanee£3 15 0

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, PICTON .- A church of St. Many Magdalene, 1703.—A beautiful Marble Font has lately been presented to the church at Picton. It was made by Messrs. Pybus & Simpson, of Napanee, of a pattern from the seventh century; it is remarkably well executed, and deserving of being seen by those who desire a font. The cost was

From our English Files.

Latest date from Liverpool, 3d June, by the Steamer America. COLONIAL CIRCULAR.

London, 25th May, 1848. Gentlemen,-We cannot report any improvement in the state of the Wood market; the demand for consumption con-

tinues to be much restricted, and with it the disposition of the dealers to hold stock, so that few goods have changed hands during April and this month, and the large stock of Colonial Deals held by importers continues to be in amount far above In all sorts of Building Timber we mark no improve

the field of consumption for these materials is sadly curtailed—small class building round the metropolis is at a stand still, and while we have a large stock and a plentiful fresh supply of good Baltic Timber at low rates, it supersedes the use of common lower-port Timber for all works and buildings above the lower class. Forced sales only have been effected of small Yellow Pine Timber—Spruce and Hemlock—all at rates which do not cover the charges; and such will be the result of the sales of the stock on hand. A moderate supply of the largest sizes and best quality in Board-Pine Timber would attract notice, as we have none in stock. Of Birch timber we want no more ntil the stock here is cleared, though perishing in the sun and wind, its consumption cannot be forced even at the sacrifice of all the first cost, and in most instance of recent sales the freight alone has not been realized for it. Some move has lately cleared away most of the Hackmatack Railway Sleepers at 3s. to 3s. 6d. for 9 feet 5 × 10 inches the Hemlock lie over without

The importer's stock of Quebec goods is now chiefly confined to Pine Deals of second and third quality, the quantity is considerable and demand very languid; it does not appear to us that they will be realized before fresh cargoes arrive, and the siderable and demand very languad; it does not appear to us that they will be realized before fresh cargoes arrive, and the stocks will, in clashing, set the opening prices very low. Fresh arrivals of first quality, if of regular sizes, will have a better chance. Quebec Spruce Deals have been forced lately by auction at lower rates, the quantity remaining unsold is not large, but looking to our heavy stock of lower port we would discourage the shipment of Spruce Deals from Quebec.

Quebec Red Pine Timber has been pressed for sale, so that the rates have closed rather lower; the stock is disposed of, but prices will not improve against the competition of Danzic Fir Limber at 65s. and of Swedish at 60s. per load, Yellow Pine Timber is going off at a slight improvement, we cannot, how-ever, yet revert to 60s. as we had anticipated, and 57s. 6d. has been the highest. Oak Timber moves slowly at rates some-what reduced; the tail of a stock is seldom the best timber, and consequently the least saleable.

Of Elm Timber we are clear and in moderate supply, good This agrarianism-for in principle, and so far as it

parcels of fresh will have a fair field. The consumption of Ash Timber seems nil. Staves have gone lower in clearing up the stock, and some sales are said to have been under £45. Considerable quantities of Staves now brought from the United States must render Quebec Puncheon a hazardous shipment,

arbitrary authority, and Parliamentary despotism .- Canada Spruce. Now as these superior White Deals come so The State must not lay its little finger on their views low, how much lower must common or inferior White Deals

The season has commenced so inauspiciously, that the usual shipments in the St. Lawrence must be reduced; and those at Quebec, except of necessity, should be avoided. Reduced freight should offer no inducement to venture on market cargoes, and all temptation to speculative business, both in Canada and in New Brunswick, most carefully forborne until a clearer view of the future is in prospect. We are, &c., CHURCHILL & SIM.

The British people, we think it may be said, are becom almost too liberal on the subject of constitutions. The Not that they are indifferent to that triple fabric of political institutions which they have been taught from their childhood is the peculiar glory of these isles; but simply because they find by bitter experience that everybody else, like themselves, will consult his own taste in the matter. Our chivalrous endeavours to liberalize, enfranchise, and constitutionalize almost every tribe on the face of the earth will form an interesting chapter in those annals wherein the knight of the rueful countenance ninister by no means the lowest. The crusade of freedom has cost us a sum, that would have transported all Ireland to thd hores of Lake Superior, but has not proportionally redounded time to come over again, we question whether she would go much out of her way to thrust a king of straw on the kilted Klefts of the Morea, to liberate Spain from a régime of ordinances and military executions, or to revive the Italian republics in that vast and varied continent which stretches from Equador to Terra del Fuego. We have sown our wild oats-in the shape of a hundred million sovereigns, or thereabouts—broadcast over the world, and have reaped a harvest of trouble, jealousy, ingratitude, and abuse. So now we are wonderfully philosophic.— The population of London, will not run to arms to fight any nation's battles. It would hear with an equanimity approaching to indifference that Constantinople had proclaimed Republic, that the Congress at Frankfort had pronounced against civil and religious liberty, or that the South American States had invited Pius IX. to accept a new patrimony for St. Peter in that novel sphere.

It is evident, however, that our cousins on the opposite We do not, indeed, expect that they will throw away many or their dollars for the general emancipation of the world. No. Jonathan is rather too 'cute for that. But he will bestow on the matter all the sympathies he can spare short of the pecuniary test. Nothing can surpass the jubilation, the congratulation, the expectation which pervades the great model republic as each steamer arrives from the old world of nobles and kings. The Philadelphians hope to hear soon that drab is the only wear, and calculate on sending fashions of straight cut to th Palais Royal. Cincinnati is already fraternizing in hope with republican Milan, and the Broadway greeting St. Mark's.— Texas, Mexico, Cuba, all are forgotten in the brilliancy of the scene that now opens to the New Englander's speculative gaze. There is not a crown or a coronet, not a sceptre or a rod in all Europe, that does not fall before Mr. Polk's hat and umbrella. The brightest constellation in the transatlantic sky, the twenty six stars, seen through the glass of hope, expands into as many suns as the milky-way before a Herschell or a Rosse. The most hopeless and intractable regions, where the plant of freedom never yet lived, already blossom and flower in the Yankee Millennium. The Volga bids fair to rival the Ohio, the Rhine to carry as much democracy and sherry-cohler as the Hudson, and the Danube to swarm from its sources to its mouth with sound Locofocos. England, of course, will soon go the whole hog.

To show that we don't the least exaggerate the exciteme we will just give a single precis of European events, as it figures in the top of the first column in the first page of the New York Herald, of Saturday, April, 22nd; and we can only express our regret that our limited resources do not enable us to imitate at the very humblest distance the magnificence and variety of typographical illustration with which the several headings are distinguished:— ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUXILIARY STEAM SHIP SARAH SANDS. VERY IMPORTANT NEWS. BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND. THE PEOPLE ARMING.

CONFLICT EXPECTED. SYMPTOMS OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR, ARMING OF THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY. BADEN DECLARED FOR A REPUBLIC. REVOLUTION IN VENICE.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN. ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY ALL OVER EUROPE. KING OF DENMARK ABOUT TO ABDICATE. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN DENMARK. COMMENCEMENT OF A WAR BETWEEN HOLSTEIN

AND DENMARK. THREATENED WAR BETWEEN THE POLES AND RUSSIA. MOVEMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS. PROGRESS OF THE FINANCIAL REVOLUTION-MORE FAILURES.

Why, this surpasses the invention of Fleet-street or the Strand. A month ago it was impossible to walk from Tra-falgar-square to St. Paul's, without finding a new sovereign falgar-square to St. Paul's, without finding a new sovereign deposed, a new archbishop crucified, and a new republic proclaimed. The old ladies who went to the Banks for their dividends found, on their return, that the European *èmeute* had spread a hundred miles in the interval. The average destruction of sovereigns was three a day, and on one particularly fine morning as many as seven were disposed of. The Provisional Government, M. Ledru Rolin's commissioners, and the respectable old Moniteur, were employed in finding pabulum for the news-loving public. Rumour was evidently their stock in trade. Remembering that Fama non semper errat, aluquando et cliuit, Remembering that Fama non semper errat, aluquando et eligit, they determined to afford every nation in turn that chance of liberty which a good bouncing report might possibly offer. So the Paris mail brought over every morning a good supply of revolutions for the day. There were so many abdications and so many demonstrations, just like so many joints of batchers' meat or bundles of asparagus. The press sorted the nutritious and savoury matters, divided, with suitable tact, into second, third, fourth, and fifth editions, and at intervals of two hours announced on luge MS. posters, the politician's breakfast, lunch, dinner, and dessert of anarchy, ruin, and rebellion. We only allude to those days of excitement in order to show how far our most speculative and go-a head newsmongers have been surpassed by New York. That city multiplies and magnifies the intelligence at London, as much as London did the fact, so that if the British amount. lunch, dinner, and desert of anarchy, rum, and rebellon. We only allude to those days of excitement in order to show how far our most speculative and go-a bead newsmongers have been surpassed by New York. That city multiplies and magnifies the intelligence at London, as much as London did the fact, so that if the British amount of exaggeration is represented by the square, the American stands to the truth in cubic pro-

The feeling that crazy old Europe is tumbling down at last very generally pervades the pile of papers which the recent arrivals have accumulated round us. The journal we have quoted is, however, not only the most anti-European of all, but it stands by itself in its violence. From its first number it has it stands by itself in its violence. From its first number it has never ceased to utter the darkest predictions as to what must speedily hefall the monarchies and aristocracies of the Old World. Others have done so in this country. Our prophetic Almanacs prophesy a political catastrophe a month on the speculation that one must happen at last. The New York speculation that one must happen at last. The New York therald takes very great credit to itself for not having uttered a thousand predictions in vain, and for persisting till constancy that the value of the country are some respectively. was rewarded by the event. As far as we are concerned, we was rewarded by the event. As ar as we are concerned, we only perceive a hostile bias, unbecoming the impartiality of the true prophet, in the avidity with which this paper gloats on the thought of British discomfiture. Its calculations on the combined agency of Chartism and Repeal have been so exploded by the fact, that we need not confute them. But what will our readers say to the pretended sympathy of the writer for the people of these islands, when he looks to a successful French invasion as the instrument of their deliverance?—

"Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the sympathy sadvisers will be Government to this arrangement, her Majesty's advisers will be people of these islands, when he looks to a successful French invasion as the instrument of their deliverance?—

"Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian "Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian assurance of the assert "It was as much as Louis Philippe could do, to restrain the

young and fresh spirit of France from rushing into hostilities with that country; and now that a Republic is established, a slight cause would be considered sufficient to create an opportunity, which has so long been hoped for, to wipe out the stain which the national honour and courage sustained on the field of Waterloo. With the steam navy which France now possesses, being safe from continental conflicts, and with the difficulty which the English Government would experience in manning an armament in time to resist its progress, as developed by their own writers, an invading army of 50,000 French soldiers could be landed on the English shores in the short soldiers could be landed on the English soldiers could be factorized and that some time before the market prophecy of the Duke of Wellington would be fulfilled; and with the assurance which the presence of such an army would give the disaffected subjects of that kingdom, a complete revolution, that would scatter to the four winds the monarchy and all its appendages, would be the consequence—the final result of which would be the establishment of a republic, the repudiation of the national debt, and the complete re-organization of the national debt, and the assurance of the settlement of the country. We believe that to promote the settlement of the country. We believe the to promote the settlement of the country. We believe that to promote the settlement of the country. We believe the to promote the settlement of the country. We believe the to promote the settlement of

We repeat, however, that the journal we quote is happily sui generis, and as little American as British. There are other papers in the Union which takes a very different, a kinder, and though at present our rate is high and a few would sell.

The present low rate of Baltic freight, in addition to the cheap Timber, facilitates the importation of very cheap Deals, and the agents are making a strong effort to tempt the trade with White Russian Deals, at £18 per 120 of 12 fect, against Canada Spruce. Now as these superior White Deals come so low, how much lower must common or inferior White Deals be imported?—and if any quantity is brought their competition will be dangerous to Spruce. The best view we can take of it is, that Spruce Deals have no room to advance above the present quotations, their extensive consumption will depend on serves are pronted thereby, to see the State bind and seconge the opinions and feelings of their fellowschristians. In a meagre house, improved for the occasion—this most unjust Bill was read a second time by a majority of eighty to twenty-five.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary] should ever pass through the House of Commons, which we can propose of Commons, which we can stronged demand, every one feeling the stock."

In that Sprace Deals have no room to advance above the present quotations, that pournal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal that the eightest end that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal that the eightest end that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. If our the seizure of Prussian property, would have given an impulse that the eightest end that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal that the sightest end that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. If our the seizure of Prussian property, would have given an impulse that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. If our the seizure of Prussian property, we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes that we are not likely to be turned upside down and inside out in one day for sympathy with France. From the same journal judiciously concludes th We beg to direct special attention to the alterations which the above amended List contains, in the appointments between Vittoria and Malahide.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever one feeling the stock in London is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for three months, or even longer.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever one feeling the stock in London is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for three months, or even longer.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever one feeling the stock in London is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for the died; leaving 74,000. What proportion remained in Candon is ample to satisfy us, without any importation for three months, or even longer.

"If this Bill [says an able contemporary | should ever will add, turns show that 84000 arrived from Great Britain and Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever with a dispassion at the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever with a dispassion at the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever with a dispassion at the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should ever which the writer as a brother and a Irend. We will add, says an able contemporary | should probably lead me to identify our National Church :—but I shall not be a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says an able contemporary | should probably lead me to identify our National Church :—but I shall not be a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says an able contemporary | should probably lead me to identify our National Church :—but I shall not be a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says and the least additional character and institution, the says are altered as a dispassionate study of one another's character and institution, the says are altered as a dispassionate

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, 10th June, 1848.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :-The Hon. Rene Edward Caron, to be one of her Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, for that part of the Province of

Counsel, learned in the law, for that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore Lower Canada.

Louis T. Drummond, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel, in the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. De Sales La Terriere, to be Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, within and for the Province of Canada, with rank of Lieut. Colonel.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, in Common Council assembled:—

The Standing Committee on Education beg leave to bring up their Report—No. 4.

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the sphicet of leaving an assessment through the reports of

subject of levying an assessment upon the rateable property of the city and liberties, for the full support of the Common Schools for the current year, and having discovered the expressed intention of your worshipful body not to levy the sum recommended in their Report, No. 2, to meet the Common School expenditure, based upon the estimate submitted by the Board of Trustees for the whole year base expressed in second content of the whole year base expressed in second content of the whole year base expressed in second content of the second conten the whole year, have concurred in recommending that the lia-bilities now incurred by the Board of Trustees for the balf-year

ending on the 1st July next, be met by your worshipful body by placing at the disposal of the Board of Trustees for that urpose the sum of £1221 7s. 6d.

To be made up in the following manner, viz:

By the amount of the Government Grant By amount from School Fund now on hand, to £ 467 12 0 equal 6 months rent of school houses.....

By a levy of $1\frac{1}{4}d$. in the pound, which will yield 593 15 0

One-half of the estimate £2477 10s. being ... £1238 15

Leaving a deficiency of £17 8s. Od., which your Committee of a f-pinion may be easily curtailed from the estimate.

Your Committee, therefore, with this view recommend that an assessment of one penny-farthing on the pound, on all rate able property in the city and liberties, be levied for the support on Schools for the time above mentioned. All which is respectfully submitted.

G. T. DENISON, JUN'R., Chairman. G. P. RIDOUT,

JOSEPH WORKMAN. Committee Room, 14th June, 1848. IMMIGRANT MEETING AT TORONTO. On Saturday afternoon last a meeting was held, to take into consideration the state of immigration, and to provide mea to prevent the spread of any disease that may be introduced the immigrants daily arriving. At about half-past 3 o'clo his Worship the Mayor took the chair, and read the requisiti

presented to him, concluding by an explanation of the objects of the meeting. A. T. McCord, Esq., was requested to act as secretary to the meeting. Dr. Hayes then rose and explained, that his connection and that of other gentlemen, in the capacity of Trustees, with the Widows and Orphans' Asylum during the last season, had induced them to inquire into the course of the immigration this year, when they found that numbers of the immigrants were

not sent out of the city in consequence of the contracted powers of the Immigrant Agent, who could in no case give food for more than two days, and who was destitute of funds to forward them to districts where they might obtain employ. Of 6000 landed at Quebec, 4000 had reached this city; 1158 in one vessel in one trip. He felt it was their incumbent duty to call on the Government to take some steps to avert, if possible, the evil results which might follow. He concluded by moving a resolution, -" That the inhabitants of Toronto have just grou of alarm at the prospect that exists of a renewal of the of the last year's immigration, from the daily arrival of large masses of helpless and destitute immigrants, and the appalling non-existence of proper means for distributing and guiding them to suitable localities throughout the district." The Hon. John Elmsley rose to move the second resolution

"That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, requesting the adoption of measures by the Executive, providing for the transmission of emigrants to the interior, immediately upon their arrival in this city, thereby preventing a recurrence of the evils of last year's immigration."

Mr. Brown thought, they were sating in two great baste. Preventing a recurrence of the evils of last year's immigration.

Mr. Brown thought they were acting in too great haste.

The statements went to show that there was gross mismanagement, if so he knew the Government would remedy it; but before complaint was made he would advise that a Committee should be appointed to obtain the necessary information.

At the request of the chairman he then embodied his views in the following grandment which.

At the request of the chairman he then embodied his views in the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. John O'Donohoe, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the evils now existing, and likely hereafter to arise to the inhabitants of Toronto from the arrival of destitute emigrants in this city, and to take means for bringing the facts they may elicit, and any remarks, they may devise, under the notice of licit, and any remarks they may devise, under the notice of

It was then moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Mountjoy, that the Hon. John Elmsley, Dr. Hayes, T. J. O'Neill, E.
G. O'Brien, and Hugh Scobie. Esquires, be a Committee to
carry the last resolution into effect.

It was then moved and seconded that his Worship the Mayor
leave the chair, and T. J. O'Neill, Esq., take the same, where-

upon
It was then moved and seconded that the cordial thanks of
the meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor for his proper
conduct in the chair.—Abridged from the Colonist.

EMIGRATION-SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS. We resume our extracts from the Parliamentary papers on

these subjects.

In a memorandum of the the Inspector General dated March

the construction of great public works on the frontier lines of communication; these involved heavy expenditure, almost to the utmost extent of the provincial resources and credit; and the consequence is, that but very limited sums can be spared for objects of scarcely less importance, though of less imposing appearance. If the very limited means at the disposal of the Provincial Government are to be further exhausted by providing for the first reception of immigrants, and the rescuing them from disease and starvation, it is to be suprehended that those who are thus relieved, instead of becoming resident inhabitants of the country, and thereby adding to its strength and resources, will only make this province a part of their route from their native country to the territories of the United States. That will only make this province a part of their route from the native country to the territories of the United States. That the people of this province should thus be burdened by providing for a mere transitory population, is a proposition so unjust and indefensible as only to require to be stated; and yet such must be the consequence of the absence of a system involving considerable provides the consequence of the absence of a system involving considerable provides and the consequence of the system in the consequence of the system is the consequence of the system in the consequence of the system is the system in the system is the system is the system in the system is the system is the system is the syst siderable expenditure for the purpose of opening for settlement what are called the waste lands of the Crown."

In connexion with this subject, while proposing that Great

"Upon receiving an assurance of the assent of the Canadian Government to this arrangement, her Majesty's advisers will be prepared to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the reimbursement to the Canadian Treasury of the balance before mentioned of the past expenditure in respect of emigrants, feeling confident at the same time that the Canadian Government will, in the spirit of the suggestion thrown out by the Inspector General of Accounts, be willing to make such expenditure on the improvement of level or opening of roads, as may on dethe improvement of land or opening of roads, as may, on de-liberation, appear best calculated to conduce both to the ad-vantage of the province, and to the prosperity of the emigrants who arrive in search of employment, and of the means of set

"We are glad to find that the Provincial Administration is alive to the importance of settling the waste lands of the crown and that some time before the meeting on the subject of colonization in Montreal, it had been engaged in devising measures to promote the cottle

honestly the question of settlement of the waste lands of the province in a practical manner, is entitled to the coxdial support of all who are interested in its welfare. It is very obvious that

geration t or 45,000 a careful with adva ceeding y the mone

it would b

contribut be appro other ind count of really pr EMIG working twelve superior sneer th

to the c sions ex relative own pe Canada

withou be ente tinuan Wer Canad with th to und manag lieve t sent e great to con of see morni gratio

we at receiv cost, La Th the last t The W wind in t dam were in th

Lo

G stock held