Mr. Close admits that an example of total abstinence is desirable and beneficial on the part of each individual Christian, where such an example can be set without injury to bodily bealth; and he further says, "to promote the observance of" (this abstinence) "upon individuals, shall be my endeavour in public and private;" thus then he places a certain restriction on himself, and seeks to place the same restriction on others by persuasion, and therefore he admits that such restriction is lawful for a Christian man. But when associations are formed, the individuals of which voluntarily pledge "themselves to such restriction," he says that this conduct is unsanctioned "by the New Testament, and inconsistent with Gospel liberty." Now appears to me that whatever is lawful for Christians, as adviduals, is equally lawful for them when associated together: and that a pledge, which, for the benefit of their fellow-men, circumscribes that Christian liberty, which Christians are free to use or to deny themselves, is not unsanctioned by the New Testament, would appear from St. Paul taking upon himself a yow, which made him shave his head at Cenchrea, as mentioned in 18th ch. Acts, 18th verse; and on another occasion, he, at the request of Sr. James and the other elders present at Jerusalem, joined himself to four others, who were doubtless Christian converts, for the performance of a vow, as we read in 21st ch. Acts. A further objection made by Mr. Close is, that

"combinations are made with persons of all religious persua-sions," &c. But may we not combine with such for lawful purposes, when by doing so we in no degree sanction their erroneous opinions, or assist in carrying out any improper mea-sures? Should a dreadful conflagration take place in any town, or village, which reduced many families to deep distress, and a public. public meeting be held for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of relieving the afflicted, would the Clergyman be justified in absenting himself, because Christians of various denominations, and some who are not Christians at all, attended and took an active part in such meeting? And when a list of subscribers was placed before him, would he be justified in refusing to put his name down, because the name immediately preceding his own is that of some wretched infidel, or the one following his own that of some wild sectarian? If then a Clergyman may, without impropriety, attend on such an occasion, and place his name on such a list, surely he may attend a meeting to arrest the desolating effects of intemperance, to restore families from degradation and misery to respectability and comfort, and to rescue men from disease and insanity; and surely he may place his name on a list which is not the record of money bestowed, but of blessings, which it is lawful temperately to use, foregone for the sake of our fellow-men and breth.

But Mr. Close says, that, although for a moral object, these combinations are without fixed moral and religious principles. Now a fixed moral principle is certainly not wanting, and that moral principle is Temperance and the public good; and to the Christian there is not wanting a religious principle, and that is charity, a desire to comply with the injunction of St. Paul, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men." Pardon, Mr. Editor, the length of this communication, with which I have troubled you, and Believe me, your's truly, T. E. W.

Sandwich, April 6th, 1842.

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ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. Three days Later from England.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 21). The steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, having left Liverpool at 5, P.M., on the 5th, making her passage in fourteen days and fourteen hours.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons reassembled on the 4th instant-the Lords having adjourned to the 7th. The return of Viscount Villiers and Mr. Hope, for the borough of Weymouth, was reported illegal by the select committee, and Mesrs. Bernal and Christie were declared duly elected.

Mr. Currie put a question to Sir Robert Peel. The hon. baronet had said that his continuance in office would depend on the fate of his financial project; he wished to know whether that announcement applied only to the main principle of the measure—the income tax—or related equally to the proposed modification of the tariff.

Sir Robert replied, not very distinctly, but in substance Sir Robert replied, not very distinctly, but in substance that his measure was brought forward as a whole, and although he reserved the right to modify details, as a whole he would stand or fall by it.

The English papers announce the death of the venerable Lord Rolle, in the 86th year of his age. As he has left no issue the title is account.

issue the title is extinct.

An utter want of provisions was assigned as the most prominent cause, and believed as the only ground which could Justify such a proceeding. This, however, is denied, and in the Present state of the public information upon the subject, it is almost impossible to come to any conclusion which is borne out by facts. The renewal of the negotiations, however, began on the 29th—but six days after Sir W. McNaghten's murder—they were delayed or suspended till the 3rd or 4th of January, they were delayed or suspended till the 3rd or 4th of January, but on the 5th the troops marched out of the cantonments, the convention having been signed not only by Pottinger, as chief vil or political authority, but by Generals Elphinstone and Shelton, and other of the senior military officers. Instructions were sent to General Sale to evacuate Jellalabad, and we must bresume that up to the time of the evacuation of the cantonment there was a fair show of faith on the part of the Affghan

leader and his people.

No sooner, however, had the force marched out, than the Populace entered the cantonment, the houses of the officers and men were set fire to and plundered, the rear-guard of the force was attacked severely, and much luggage and stores carried off.

From this, perhaps, by a leader of discrimination, a fair estimate of what was intended might have been made, but it was not so; the force proceeded, and encamped in the snow on the first day. It had been purposed to reach the Khoord Cabul Pass in the second day's second day's march, but, by some unaccountable infatuation, General Elphinstone, with whom now rested the conduct of the retreat, suffered Mahomed Akhbar to dictate to him the division of the distance into three marches, while treaty after treaty was made (I can only presume these as requests to be allowed to press on) by him with Mahomed Akhbar, at each of which new hostages were demanded by the chief, and granted.

These, so far from copaging the aves of the General to his

These, so far from opening the eyes of the General to his danger, and to the obvious treachery of the Affghan, only seemed to have impressed him with a greater idea of the dependence upon him, notwithstanding that at every march the difficulties increased, and the attacks upon the brigade were more frequent and sanguinary. It might, one would think, have been foreseen that the delays made were but to afford time for the entire occupation of the reasers, or they might have excited the entire occupation of the passes, or they might have excited suspicion enough to have induced the General to push through the Khoord Cabul Pass at all hazards, and take his chance from thence to Libbia. thence to Jellalabad. No effort, however, was made, and after three days' encampment in the snows, numbers of the sepoys and native camp followers perished, and became utterly helpless from cold.

On the Haft Kotul, the bleak and desolate mountain in the On the Haft Kotul, the bleak and desolate mountain in the Khoord Cabul Pass, there seems to have been some new demand made upon General Elphinstone, or some new treaty made, for the fulfilment of which the ladies who were with the force were demand. demanded as hostages, and, I blush to write it, given up. Their husbands accompanied them, and, under the protection of Akhbar Khan, who quitted his forces when they were made over to him, were conducted back to Cabul. This seems to have been the signal for the work of destruction and massacre. The sepoys, benumbed by exposure, were cut down unresistingly in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands, in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands, which he had now no means of complying with, Generals Elphinstone and Shelton gave themselves up as prisoners, or, as some say, hostages for the evacuation of Jellalabad. At this time, and then only, does a glimpse of the real state of affairs to have abandoned us, his allies, to our fate, and to have been the signal for the work of destruction and massacre. The sepoys, benumbed by exposure, were cut down unresistingly in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands, in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands. I find that I have said nothing about Schah Soojah in this, and it is absolutely necessary to mention him. For a long time attention to the accretion to the duction at the duction at the reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, the reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, tradection to the duction of the accretion of the accretion of the accretion of the accretion to the duction at the following induction at such a crisical at the following induction at such a crisical at the following induction at such a crisical at the following induction and any time, the duction and the army, that pay having been reduction

luk, where they fell into irretrievable confusion, broke into parties, and for the most part perished. Of the whole of that regiment, officers and men, only one officer, Souter, the lieute-nant-major, and seventeen men remain, who are prisoners in a fort near Jugdulluk, and for whose ransom a large sum is A Captain Griffiths, and these with Dr. Brydon, are the only persons known for certain to exist. We can only most fervently hope that all those who have been given up as

ostages, and the ladies, may be safe.

The troops which marched out of Cabul are said to have amounted to 6,500 fighting men. They consisted of Her Majesty's 44th, the 2nd, 37th, and 59th native infantry, a troop of horse artillery, six companies of sappers and miners, 6th Schah's cavalry, and six troops of Anderson's horse. There were, besides these, 7,000 camp-followers; and although the safety of the ladies and their husbands may be presumed upon, or hoped for, there is no hope for the rest. Treachery and massages have done their contents. massacre have done their work, and the bones of 13,000 British soldiers and subjects lie bleaching upon the wild mountain passes of Khoord, Cabul and Jugdulluk. The Affghans appear to have almost wallowed in blood, and to have gratified their ferocity and bigotry to the utmost, and it is impossible to add more horror by detail to the sickening fact that the whole brigade has been butchered—butchered under the most solemn

promises of protection and good faith.

Akhbar Khan exults in his success, and has published a proclamation to the Affghan people, declaring the success of his stratagem for the destruction of the Cafir Feringhees.

stratagem for the destruction of the Cafir Feringhees.

The attention of every one is now fixed on Sale, who, with about 1,500 men, and about 1,000 armed camp-followers, is prepared to hold his post of Jellalabad to the last. He received the message of the convention to abandon it, but refused in the noble spirit, not of an old Roman, but what is as high and proud, the soldierlike spirit of an English gentleman. "No," he is reported to have said, "I have more than any man a wife and daughter, at stake in Cabal, but these cannot influence me; this post is to be defended with my life, and without a personthis post is to be defended with my life, and without a peremp tory order from the Governor General in Council, will I surtory order from the Governor General in Council, will I sur-render it to no man." This may or may not be true, but the spirit of the old soldier speaks out in his actions: he has forti-fied Jellalabud to the utmost of his power, he has cleared away the houses and gardens which were around its walls, he has laid the nouses and gardens which were around its wars, he has indid in provisions to the utmost of his means, and he will most assuredly fight to the last. He may be overpowered ere succour can reach him, or a diversion be made in his favour, but the defence of Jellalabad will become a matter for fame to record. The men there will have to fight for their lives, and they will be sold dearly and defended with desperation. On the 22nd of January, Sale had food for forty days, and was salting beef for more provisions; he had laid in forage, and was apprehensive on one point only, that of ammunition! May God protect him

Last month I wrote that I hoped I should be able to tell you of Wild's advance to his relief, and I lament to say it has been a failure. Wild had then reached Peshawur,—he had no guns allowed him by the Commander-in-Chief, who it is said personally objected to their being sent. He tried to obtain some from Avitabili at Peshawur, who gave him two, which proved unserviceable. After a long delay he advanced upon the Khybar Pass, divided his detachment, (surely an ill-judged measure), and sent two corps on to occupy Ali Musjed, which was done almost without opposition; they were not supported however, had neither supplies nor ammunition, owing to which the Khyburces threw themselves in force between the bridges.— Those at Ali Musjed were forced to fight their way back, which was done with severe loss, and Wild has retired on Peshawur, where he awaits the arrival of General Pollock, with wh where he awaits the arrival of General Pollock, with whose force, in which are both Europeans and guns, the pass will be attempted. It had need be made with vigour and desperation, for it will be opposed by both. It is said that the Kbyburces have refused Nadir Schah's price of ten lacs, and are prepared to defend their defile with all the power of their trite. Pollock will be at Peshawur on the 3d of February, and there should be no delay in the advance, if Sale and his force are to be saved.

India is tranquil, and if this crisis pass off without an emeute, the hold we have of the country will be more apparent than ever, and need never again be doubted. True, the Hindoos can have no feeling with the Affghans, least of all the Mahrattas, who must remember Paniput, and they are perhaps the only

have no feeling with the Affghans, least of an the manatasa, who must remember Paniput, and they are perhaps the only race who possess an united feeling. The Mahomedan population may perhaps be doubted, but there is warning enough abroad to watch for disaffection, and there is little doubt if it abroad to watch for disaffection, and there is little doubt if it appears that it will be promptly and effectually suppressed.—All our neighbours, too, are quiet. Tharawaddee has ceased to bluster, and is amusing himself at Rangoon, if indeed he be not already departed thence. The Naupsulese are quiet, and well managed by Hodgson. The Sikhs grow more and more civil, give supplies, and aid the passage of our division through the Punjaub, and are in most points performing the parts of true allies; and in truth the Affghan success is more likely to keep them up to their mark than any other circumstances that could

By the arrival of the overland mail from India, on the 4th of April, full confirmation and particulars of the disasters at Caboul were received. The accounts, however, are contradictory in some respects—as to the causes and immediate success of the deplorable events. We give copious extracts from the deplorable events. We give copious extracts from the deplorable events. We give copious extracts from the Indian coarsepondence of the Times.

(From the London Times of April 5).

Hyderarada — You are already aware that after the murder of Sir W m. McNaghten, the political agency was assumed by Major Edward Pottinger, who, after a few days interval, renewed in the present of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around as was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was ripe; there is little fear, however, of a force of 10,000 the Affighan party. The events of some days before the evacuation of the exacuation of the exacuation of the exacuation of the country around as was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the possibility of its existence, and the humiliating conditions attanched to it, of the delivery of British officers as hostilated the possibility of its existence, and the humiliating conditions attanched to it, of the delivery of bandoning a position what is the possibility of the delivery of abandoning a position what is a conditions attanched to it, of the delivery of abandoning a position what is a conditions attanched to it, of the delivery of abandoning a position of the exact to the step of abandoning a position of the exact to the step of abandoning a position what is the possibility will be appeared the possibility when a proceeding. This, however, is decided, and in the possibility will be appeared to the contrast of the contrast of the possibility of its existence, and the humiliating conditions attanched to it, of the delivery of abandoning a position what is a position what is the possibility of the conditions attanched to it

General Elphinstone, had not been delivered up by Colonel Palmer, and we can only hope that he may imitate the noble example of General Sale, in retaining possession of a post which may have so important an effect upon the next campaign.

In Scinde and Belochistan all continues quiet, and the young Khan of Khelat is represented to be daily becoming more and more attached to Colonel Stacy and to Major Outram. In the present excited state of affairs beyond the Indus, it is pleasant to turn to this part of the country we have occupied, and to to turn to this part of the country we have occupied, and to perceive in its gradual amendment the true establishment of our

influence. I have to turn, however, to matters nearer home, and to which I invite your very serious attention.

I mentioned in my last letter the disaffection and absolute mutiny of a part of the 52nd Madras native infantry, which mutiny of a part of the 52nd Madras native infantry, which composed the garrison of the fort of Asseergush. The station had been one of half-batta, and the 52nd was the first corps upon which the new rate of pay had to be tried. I believe in the Madras army that the right of the sepoy to full batta has been acknowledged from the time he crossed the Kistna river, and certainly upon pushing a regiment of one presidency far into the territories of another, this right could hardly be questioned. Such, however, was the case; the sepoys' pay was reduced, and Such, however, was the case; the sepoys pay was reduced, and a refusal to receive it became open mutiny, though happily no lives were even risked by violence. The punishment and disgrace of that wing has been at once severe and judicious; a number of the non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks, and privates, who were known to have been faithful, were promoted in their room. This was severe, but just.

I mentioned also in my last that with the whole of the native

regiments at Secunderabad a similar trial would be made, and that a similar result was to be expected. My declaration has come true, which indeed could hardly have been otherwise .-Soon after the first of this mouth pay became due, and was offered at the reduced rate to the regiment first in turn to receive it; it was determinedly refused. To the other corps it was offered in succession, and with a like effect, although parts of the 7th and 48th remained faithful. The cavalry, too, followed the same example, and they were obliged to surround a portion of them (280 men who were taken prisoners) by two squadrons of the Nizam's cavalry regiment, stationed within a few miles, which was called out for the purpose. The most violent of the mutineers were a wing of the 32nd, which were confined to their place of arms or barracks, under a guard of Europeans. The two most mutinous infantry regiments, the 7th and 48th, were marched out of Secunderabad toward Ath and 48th, were marched out of Secunderabad toward Madras, to await the orders of Government, and the cavairy are in the same condition on the Southern road. It is of no use to trouble you with more particulars. I only wish to attract your attention to the absolute infatuation of attempting to make reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, in the

of Her Majesty's 44th regiment held together as far as Jugdulhilated, and that he exists. I do not think it impossible that he has been neutral.

We could have been no pleasant allies to him, as his actions were perpetually controlled, and his movements watched; and, haughty as he is known to be, it is not wonderful if he should have under-handedly striven to throw off a weight of interference which he must have felt growing heavier day by day He may have had to choose between our alliance for ever and that of a party of his own chiefs, and I confess I think it probable that his own national predilections decided in favour of the latter. He must have felt that he could get no farther benefit from us, and a glimpse of benefit from the other side at once turned the scale against us. At all events I cannot believe that such a conspiracy, which must have taken months to reduce to a certainty, could have been secret from him.

Zorawur Singh's expedition into Thibet has utterly failed; a few of his companions escaped into the hills near Almorah, across the most difficult passes, and gave themselves up to the British authorities; from them it was known that Zorawur Singh had been surrounded, and reduced by cold and starvation, to the last extremity. Zorawur Singh had at last fallen, and the remnant cut their way through their enemies.

GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO ON THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.

"Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that after the British force at Cabul had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire on the faith of that convention toward Jellalabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigors of cold and privation in the mountain passes, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to notify that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadily prosecuted, for expediting strong reinforcements to the Affghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honour and interests of the British Government.

The ample military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to insure efficient pro-

once to support external operations, and to make the protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a country removed by distance and the difficulties of the season from the possibility of succour. But the Governor General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse only is a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valour of the British Indian army."

The following extracts from a letter in the London Herald,

The following extracts from a letter in the London Herald, dated Bombay, March 1, represent the conduct of Akbar or Uktar Khan very differently from other ecounts; and indeed it is difficult to account for many of the facts stated in those accounts on the supposition of his treachery. The first violation of the convention seems to have come from Brigadier Sale, in refusing to evacuate Jellalabad, as had been agreed upon; and that refusal would pulliate at least if not justify the extended and that refusal would palliate at least if not justify, the attack and that refusal would palliate at least if lot justify, the attack of the Affghans upon the retiring troops. It is no excuse to say that Major Pottinger had no right to stipulate for that evacuation; he should not have stipulated for what he had no power to perform. The idea of Akba Khan's treachery is singularly irreconcileable with the readiress manifested by Major Pottinger and the other officers to extrust the ladies to his care, and themselves to surrender as hostiges. They must have had faith in his willingness at least, if not his power, to protect

BOMBAY, March 1. Intelligence was last night received, by our Government express, that Her Majesty's ship Cambrian, with the new Gover-nor General, Lord Ellenborough, on loard, touched at Madras on the 21st ult., and after remaining a few hours, during which his lordship did not land, sailed directly for Calcutta, where he would arrive about the 1st of March A tangled skein he will have to unravel on his arrival! On the policy which Lord

have to unravel on his arrival! On the policy which Lord Ellenborough shall adopt at the commencement of his reign depends the existence of our empire it India.

It is not difficult, indeed, to foresee the direction and the steps by which the more immediate of our mischiefs will approach us. Already has the pinching system rendered nearly the whole of our irregular troops useless to us. The Poona horse, while liberally paid, and consisting of the best men of the Deccan, form the finest hody of irregular cayalry in the world. est body of irregular cavalry in the world; as matters now stand, they are nearly uscless to us. The Poona horse, Skinner's horse, the Scinde irregular horse, with nearly the whole of the rest of the very irregular cavalry of the army, might at once be disbanded without the smallest damage to our strength, and with a large saving to the pay-bill.

been in his hands.

AFFGHANISTAN.—The following are reported to have been killed since the commencement of the insurrection of the 2nd November:—Sir W. H. M'Naghten, Bart., Brigadier Anquetil, commanding the Schah's force; Lieut. Col. Mackeril, Her Majesty's 44th regiment, Lieut. Col. Oliver, 5th reg. native infantry; Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, Bombay army, assistant to the envoy; Major Ewart, Capt. Bellew, Capt. Swayne, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Macrae, Capt. Codrington Swayne, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Macrae, Capt. Codrington, Capt. Broadfoot, Capt. Spottiswood, Captain Westmacott, Capt. Paton, Capt. Mackintosh, Capt. Trevor, Capt. Woodburn, Lieut. Raban, Lieut. Rattray, Lieut. Golding, local Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Laing, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Burnes, Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Laing, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Burnes, Ensign Salisbury, Ensign Gordon, Ensign St. George, Ensign Macartney, Dr. Duff, Dr. Macgrath, Dr. D. R. Cardew, Dr. Bird.— Englishman, Feb. 4.

The following extract from a private letter contains a list of the names of those who are in the hands of the Affghans. It is however to be observed that Capt. Souter of the 44th, is reported to have been killed when attempting to make his escape from a fort near Jellalabad.

mond 3d Cavalry, Warburton, Artillery Remained at Cabul with the sick, Drs. Berwick and Campbell. In confinement with some chief, Griffith, 37th; Souter, 44th; and Steer, 37th;

with 8 Europeans 44th foot.

It is feared, and too truly, that not another officer is saved.

The Sepoys chiefly killed by intense cold. Hands and feet swelled to an immense size, and rendered them incapable of moving. God help the poor fellows, and may such another calamity never befal us. The following may be considered a correct memorandum of the number of officers who have fallen:

Artillery, 4

H. M. 44th Foot, 24

5th Light Cavalry, 11

5th Infantry, 13

One of the most singular features of the late events in Cabul, which throws perhaps a clearer light on the nature of the capitulation entered into by Sir W. M'Naghten and continued by

contents of a communication from an agent at Cabul, written on the 1st of January, and enclosing a bill drawn by certain officers for 13 lacs upon the Ferozepore treasury, being part of 25 lacs agreed upon through his instrumentality with the Affghans, as the ransom of eight officers and one lady, whose release he had procured by paying down one lac, and taken them to his house. This letter was brought by an Afighan, who had taken the bill to their correspondent at Umritsir, for realization.

Twelve bills to the amount of 398,000 dollars have been

drawn on this treasury by Major Pottinger, political agent in charge of the mission at Cabul, bearing date 28th December, 1841, at 12 per cent. premium and 15 days' sight in favour of Sreekishendas ad-Mugniram of Delhi, for value received by him from Heed-Lull at Cabul. Some parties in Delhi, anxious for their friends in Cabul, have raised a subscription for the purpose of sending a man there to procure intelligence. No Hindostanee could be found to undertake the task, and they destance patched an Affghan fruit merchant, with promises of a hand-some reward for his services.—Delhi Gazette, Feb. 22.

> SIR R. PEEL'S GREAT PLAN OF FINANCE. From the New York Albion

The Premier followed up his measure for modifying the Corn Laws with his great scheme of Finance, which he brought before the House on the 11th of March, in a speech of unrival-led perspicuity, candour, and good sense. No sooner had the Right Hon Baronet concluded his masterly effort than the walls of Parliament rang with enthusiastic applauses, and Lord John Russell, Mr. O'Connell, and others his political opponents, paid him high compliments not only for the clearness and eloquence of his harangue, but for the matter of the speech, the views it unfolded, and the liberal sentiments it contained. All admitted that it was well timed, well adapted to the present exigencies of the state, and must be attended with great national

But a part of this great plan contained a proposal to impose a general income tax, amounting to nearly three per cent. per annum. Now, an income tax always is, and always was, unpopular, and when this part of the measure became known, there was much dissatisfaction in various quarters. The farmers and land-holders had scarcely got over the proposition for abating the duties on foreign corn, and this addition to their burthens was not acceptable. The Tariff, too, which is also a part of the scheme, affected various interests. The proposed reduction of duties upon cattle, leather, gloves, and a great variety of foreign articles, stirred up opponents in every quarter; and Lord John Russell, and other liberal members of the House,

But to what extent, it will be asked, does this party spirit run—and does it endanger the measure? It is our duty, as faithful journalists, to say that this party effort is formidable; it is also our duty to state that it not only endangers the whole measure, but the existence of the cabinet itself, and hence the it is also our duty to state that it not only endangers the whole measure, but the existence of the cabinet itself, and hence the rancorous activity of the opposition. The Times newspaper is not the supporter of the measure, but contents itself with merely reporting the proceedings. Bell's Weekly Messenger opposes it, and the Britannia and other tory papers of large circulation, appear on the point of deserting the Premier and leaving him to his fate and the mercy of the opposition. He is certainly in very considerable danger, so much so, that he has announced his determination to stand or fall by the measure, although he will not abandon it, or his office, for any defeat on dthough he will not abandon it, or his office, for any defeat on Why does Sir Robert with his great practical knowledge, it

will be asked, persevere with a measure that may prove ruinous to him and to his party? Why does he not abandon the income tax which is so obnoxious—and lay the tax on something else? The answer is obvious; because no other source can be taxed The answer is obvious; because no other source can be taxed to the amount required without being more injurious; and Sir Robert challenges his opponents to put their finger—that is his expression—on any other revenue that will be less disadvantageous. Then why not, say others, borrow the sum required? Because, he replies, I will not begin my career of reform and retrenchment by increasing the national debt, which is already which a mill stone ground, the neck of the which is already such a mill stone around the neck of the country. Besides, is it politic to permit every minister, when the finances are embarrassed, to run into the money market and borrow on national account? Where is such a system to Rather let the country make an effort to pay all demands; and when that is the case the public purse will be guarded the more sedulously, and debts and expenditures will not be so readily incurred by those in authority. It would have been much easier for Sir R. Peel to have funded the £7,500,000 debt of the late cabinet, or to have opened a loan for the 10 or 12 millions required; but would it have been so advantageous 12 millions required; but would it have been bad for the to the nation? Such a course would have been bad for the country, but pleasant for the minister; and the choice he has made, the difficulties he encounters, and the odium he incurs, proves him to have the public welfare at heart, and establishes him as a faithful public servant, possessed of the highest and purest motives of patriotism. For what object should he, with his great wealth, encounter the bardships of office? should be persevere with an impost that affects so seriously his own pocket, but for motives which every honest man might envy? Night after night does he encounter the factions opposition of the miscrable party backs, whose highest ambition is party predominance, and who are alike strangers to patri-Government and the people of India of their wits. It will scarcely be believed in England that it has been gravely recommended to the Government to put a price upon the heads of the insurgent leaders, to raze Cabool and put its 60,000 inhabitants to the sword. The papers have been absolutely yelling out to the sword. The papers have been absolutely yelling out to the sword. The papers have been absolutely yelling out to the sword in need of good and faithful leaders that period has arrived. The country is bleeding at every pore; her great industry is paralysed; foreign foes have assailed her; faction has torn her visually the mearest tree would have done the state good service.

And yet this man, who would at this moment experience, if caught, the mercy a hunter shows his quarry, turns out to have been as guiltless of the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, so far at been as guiltless of the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, so far at least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers, and who are alike strangers to patriotism and public virtue. If ever a great minister required the support of a great people it is now. If ever England stood in need of good and faithful leaders that period has arrived. The country is bleeding at every pore; her great industry is paralysed; foreign foes have assailed her; faction has torn her vitals, and her councils have been distracted—but amidst all, her genius, indomitable energy, and unconquerable gallantry, will rise superior to every difficulty. A leader only is wanted, and that leader is at his post. Will England not support him? The great financial scheme of Sir Robert Peel must be contempted as a whole—it cannot be considered in abstract details. The design is vast and comprehensive, and the income tax is merely a temporary adjunct rendered necessary for carrying out the main part of the plan. It is adm

people, he provides in the new tariff for admission of foreign cattle; to render ship building, house building, and all manufactures of which wood forms a constituent part cheaper, he reduces the duty on foreign timber; and to prevent the North American Colonies from suffering in consequence of the rivalry of the Baltic material, he admits the colonial at a nominal duty.—To enable the manufacturers of harness, boots and shoes, and all articles of which leather forms a part, to produce those articles at a change sate, he admits form articles at a cheaper rate—he admits foreign leather at a low duty, and he compensates the producers of leather, of corn, of bread Lieut. Raban, Lieut. Rattray, Lieut. Golding, local Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Laing, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Burnes, Ensign Salisbury, Ensign Gordon, Ensign St. George, Ensign Macartney, Dr. Duff, Dr. Macgrath, Dr. D. R. Cardew, Dr. Bird.—Englishman, Feb. 4.

The following extract from a private letter contains a list of the names of those who are in the hands of the Affghans. It is however to be observed that Capt. Souter of the 44th, is reported to have been killed when attempting to make his escape from a fort near Jellalabad.

The officers and ladies who are believed to have escaped masacre, but are prisoners in Mahomed Shah Khan's fort at Logman, are first Elphinstone, Shelton, 44th; Lawrence, 11th Cavalry; Troup, 48; Mackenzie, Madras army; Anderson, 59th; Boyd, 65th; Waller, Artillery; Pottinger, Envoy; Mein, Boyd, 65th; Waller, Artillery; Pottinger, Envoy; Mein, Mainwaring and one infant, Mrs. Boyd and one child, Mrs. Mainwaring and one infant, Mrs. Boyd and one child, Mrs. Lyre, ditto, and Mrs. Sturt. Hostages at Cabul, are Conolly, 20th, Walsh and Webb, Madras Army, Airey, Buffs, Drummond 3d Cavalry, Warburton, Artillery Remained at Cabul with the sick, Drs. Berwick and Campbell. In confinement

passed in Committee without a division, which is a favourable indication of the success of the whole. Should the whole of Sir Robert Peel's plans go into effect they will be productive of deep and abiding consequences to the British empire. They will stimulate her industry, increase trade and domestic productions, and invigorate and improve her whole social and moral condition

Canada.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY .- This anniversary has been celebrated with much spirit in almost every town in the Province. In this city the annual dinner took place with W. Wakefield, Esq. the thoroughly English President in the chair. He went through his duties with much animation and hearty feeling, and proposed "The Church of England" the second standard toast, in apporpriate language, which was heartily re-echoed by the numerous company present: "The second toast for this evening I am proud to say is the second standard one of our society. To her time, and then only, does a glimpse of the real state of affairs to have been afforded to General Elphinstone, for he is add to have written to Brigadier Angueril to push on that inght, for that treachery was intended. The warning was followed by prompt movement, but it was too late.

The gallant Anguetil kept the remains of the force for some time, it is said for a day and night, when he was shot dead, and all order ceased to exist from that moment.

About 200 men

The gallant Anguetil kept the remains of the force for some time, it is said for a day and night, when he was shot dead, and all order ceased to exist from that moment.

About 200 men

At this bis position has been most unaccountable to me, for he seems time, and to have been afforded by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and to have been afforded to Say is the second standard one of our society. To her many firm conviction that this to have seed affairs to have each and one of our society. To her was followed by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and to have been afforded to Say is the second standard one of our society. To her was followed by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting it is sa

The following are the particulars which we have been able to she causes to be uttered those prayers, and to be read that Page, gather respecting this transaction:—A. Mahajun of Delhi received a letter from Peshawur, dated 18th of January, detailing tions are upon the Holy Hills and against them may nothing

This is spoken in a right spirit, which, we rejoice to know is daily gaining ground.

AGRICULTURAL PETITION.—The great Agricultural Peti-

tion has been received by the Directors of the Canada Company, in London, who are about to have an interview on it with Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary. The Directors write word that they "are much inclined to think that the object of these petitions, namely, a free trade with the Mother Country in the Agricultural productions of Canada, may ere long be attained; if the Legislature of the Province will take the necessary steps to protect those productions from competition by the Agricul-turalists of the United States, and that the petitions will be favourably received." To F. Widder, Esq., the Commissioner of the Canada Company resident in Toronto, the people of this Province are much indebted for his prompt and valuable ser-Province are much indebted for his prompt and valuable services in furtherance of this petition. Connected somewhat with the above, is this extract from a letter in the Examiner:—
"Canada debentures, which a short time since could not be sold at 80, have advanced to 91, and will probably be higher. I cannot omit this opportunity of again urging on you the importance of an alteration in the Usury laws, so as to direct capital from the Eastern colonies to Canada. I conclude this letter by expressing my belief that, on various grounds, our Canadian prospects brighten materially. The Emigration will

certainly be large this year."

SUNDAY MAILS.—A memorial from various inhabitants of Kingston, having been presented to the Governor General, de-precating the "flagrant violation of the sanctity of the Lord's Day," by the Steamers travelling with the mails on Sunday, His Excellency directed the following reply to be returned:—

11th April, 1842. SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that he has had under his attentive and respectful consideation the Memorial of the Ministers, Magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Town, which was delivered to him by yourself and a deputation on the 8th inst., praying that a due observance of the Sanday may be enforced, in respect to the transit of the Mail through this Town during the approaching summer.

His Excellency desires me to state that he is most anxious

to enforce an observance of the Sunday throughout the Province, as far as the circumstances of the country will permit; part of the scheme, affected various interests. The proposed reduction of duties upon cattle, leather, gloves, and a great variety of foreign articles, stirred up opponents in every quarter; and Lord John Russell, and other liberal members of the House, began, as hastily as their consistency would permit, to retract their applause of the first night, and to unsay what they had before said. To such an extent has this been carried, that Lord John Russell now appears nightly in the house as the regular and determined opponent of the whole plan. So much for party spirit.

But to what extent, it will be asked, does this party spirit But to what extent, it will be asked, does this party spirit rup—and does it endanger the measure? It is our duty, as and he directs me to assure you that he will be ready to take where the routes are so long and the means of conveyance so imperfect. Even in the Mother Country, where communication is so much more rapid, and the routes much shorter, and where the strongest desire is felt to enforce a proper observance of the Sanday, it has been found impossible to carry into prac-tice the regulation which you desire to see established here.

Under these circumstances His Excellency desires me to express his regret that he cannot comply with the prayer of this Memorial, but he would be prepared to sanction any arranges ment not inconsistent with the public service, by which the time of attendance during Sunday, at the Post Office in this Town might be reduced to the shortest possible limit.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c. T. W. C. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary. RESERVED BILLS .- We understand that the Currency Bill nd the different Bank Bills passed during the last Session, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, have been returned sanctioned by Her Majesty.—Kingston

ARMY .- Major Generals Sir J. A. Hope, K. C. B., and Sir Richard Armstrong, are appointed to the staff of Canada, in succession to Lieutenant Generals Macdonell and Clitherow.—

MILITIA .- This force is still to be kept up: though liable to be disbanded whenever the Government requires.

Libel.—At the late Assizes for this District, the McNab

of McNub recovered 5l. damages from Mr. Hincks, M.P.P., the proprietor and editor of the Examiner, for a libel in that paper. Mr. Hincks will, we believe, have to pay more than

Grantham.—The total population of the Township of Grantham is 4003: that nof St. Catharines 1483, being some-Grantham is 4003; that not St. Catharines 1483, being somewhat more than half the population of Niagara. Grantham last year produced 27,766 bushels of wheat, 2190 barley, 334 rye, 26,345 oats, 4363 peas, 7071 corn, 1918 buckwheat, 25,890 potatoes, and 6935 lbs. wool; and contains 2170 cattle, 758 orses, 3260 sheep, 2362 hogs, and 144 beehives.-Niagara

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the Niagara Clerical Association are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) if the residence of the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of June.

The Members are respectfully reminded, that a resolution was dopted at their Meeting in February last, that all the Members (ungests hindered by unavoidable chromatances) should be at the place of

T. B. FULLER, Secretary N. C. A.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of he above Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of May. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary, Western Clerical Society,
Dundas, April 19th, 1842

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. HAVE REMOVED from their former residence in Brock Street, to those new premises in KING STREET, lately occupied by Messrs Greenshields & Miller, next to J. W. Brent's, Chemist and Kingston, April 20, 1842.

G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths,

England.

England.

England.

ET NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best style. Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

DOCTOR SEWELL,

CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENCE).

42-3m CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

MARRIED.

On the 30th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this city, Mr. William Rowsell, of Kingston, to Miss Marla Lewis, of Toronto.

On the 26th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, by the Rev. Job Deacon. Alexander Menzies Esq., P. M. of Belleville. to Emily Rosa, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Swainston Esq., Merchant of London, England, and relict of the late Rev. Thomas Campbell of Belleville.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. G. B. Lindsay, Anne Charlotte Hilliard, eldest daughter of Christ'r Hilliard, to S. P. Barnard, both of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg.
On the 27th instant, in St. Peter's Church, Thorold, by the Rev.
B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. Win. Martin, to Miss Sarah Boyd, both of

T. B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. Win. Martin, to Size
Thorold.
At Montreal, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr Bethune, George
D. Watson, Esquire, to Louisa. daughter of the late Josias Wurtele,
Esquire.

BIRTH.
T. S. Kennedy, Rector of

BIRTH.

On the 26th Inst., the lady of the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Darlington, of a Son.

Darlington, of a Son.

Die D.

At Springfield, River Credit, on 21st April, Mrs. Margaret Carey, wife of Mr. John Carey, late editor of The Globe. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Jones, of Harlegh Castle, Merionethshire, North Wales.

On the 24th inst., at Lake Erie Settlement, near Dunnville, John Besly, the infant son of the Rev. C. B. Gribble.