The Delhi Gazette, of October 3, states that Mrs. Trevor, with eight children, Captain and Mrs. Anderson, with three children, and Captain Troass and Dr. Campbell, had come into the British camp; that Cabul was quiet, and supplies plentiful; that General Pollock had expectations to recover the remainder of the prisoners within eight or ten days, with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who was carried off by Akbar Khan, and that Sir Richmond Shakspeare, with 700 Kuzzilbashes, had proceeded to Bameean in search of other prisoners.

The Governor General issued the subjoined general order on the receipt of the intelligence of the capture of Cabul.

GENERAL ORDER.

Simla, Sept. 30, 1842.

The Governor General announces to the army, and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Major General Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army.

Major General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee 327 sepoys of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The Governor General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen on the 13th September, by Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul by the troops under that General on the 16th of September.

The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Balla Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to expect that long before this day all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the General's camp; those who had been left near Cabul were already at liberty.

J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

EVACUATION OF AFFGHANISTAN.

PROCLAMATION.

Secret Department, Simla, 1st Oct., 1842.

The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Affghanistan a chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects.

The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy.

Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms.

The British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej.

The Governor General will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes.

To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.

The Governor General will willingly recognise any government approved by the Affghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring states.

Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects.

The rivers of the Punjaub and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Affghanistan will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if indeed such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies.

The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people.

The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honour.

The Governor General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of his government.

Affghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied.

Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. Maddock,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General.

A letter from Mr. Gutzlaff, Chinese interpreter, written at Nanking on the 24th of August, to the secretary of the Glasgow East India Association states, that of the twenty-one million of dollars to be paid by the Chinese, three millions are for Hong merchants' debts, six millions for the opium and the remaining twelve millions for the expenses of the war.

The successes in China and Affghanistan were already bringing forth a bountiful crop of honours for the commanders and other parties concerned. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir William Parker, General Pollock, and General Nott, have been made knights grand cross of the Bath, and Sir Hugh Gough, has been elevated to the baronetcy.

The progress of the Anti-corn-law-league-fund was attracting much attention. The meetings at Manchester were thronged to inconvenience, and letters were continually received from all parts of the kingdom enclosing handsome donations. Mr. Cobden and others had been making visits to divers towns and cities where they gathered in members and money in great abundance. Some of the anti-corn-law journals express the utmost confidence that the corn-laws will be utterly swept away at the next session of Parliament.

The London Chronicle quotes a curious announcement from a supplement to the Canton Gazette, that an officer of high rank is to visit England, to represent his sovereign at the Court of Queen Victoria. The presence of a Chinese Ambassador at her Majesty's drawing-room would "make a sensation."

A Privy Council was to be held at Windsor, early in December, at which the time of convoking Parliament for the despatch of business would be determined.

We perceive, with regret, that the returning tranquillity of Ireland has been rudely broken by two barbarous murders—one in Kilkenny, the other in Tipperary. The victims were gentlemen, proprietors of lands, and their assassination is ascribed to the ejection of some tenants. Their names were Scully and Mortimer. There also had been several outrageous cases of violence, intimidation and plunder.

The French papers state that Roman Catholic missionaries, taking advantage of the opening of five ports to British commerce, and of the re-establishment of peace, will proceed to China forthwith for the promulgation of their faith.

Beaumont Smith, of Exchequer bill notoriety, was among the convicts saved from the wreck of the Waterloo, at Table Bay.

The Drogheda paper states that within the last month upward of one hundred Irish teachers have publicly abjured the Church of Rome, and received the sacrament in the church of Kings-court according to the rites of the Church of England.

It is estimated that the Manchester and Leeds railway experienced a loss of 5,000*l* or 6,000*l* by the riots.

By the new bankruptcy act, the clerks and servants of bankrupts cannot claim in full for more than three months' salary or wages, nor for any sum exceeding 30*l*.

From the Mark Lane Express.

The corn trade still remains in a state of extreme depression; and so far from any improvement having taken place, the reverse has been the case, and prices of wheat have farther receded about 2s per quarter since this day se'nnight. The low rates which have now for a long time prevailed, have no doubt tended to increase consumption; indeed, it is evident that such must have been the case, for notwithstanding the liberal manner in which the farmers have supplied the markets, the stocks of old foreign wheat have been rapidly decreasing at all the principal maritime ports, and what is now remaining on hand is by no means so considerable as to afford just grounds to expect that the present low range of prices could be of long continuance, should an impetus be given to business in the manufacturing districts, by the news received from the East Indies and China.

Even while a very deplorable extent of distress has existed among the operatives in woollen and cotton goods, the extreme lowness of the prices of wheat has caused a less extensive use of substitutes than would otherwise have taken place; this is plainly proved by the large quantities of foreign wheat which have been drawn from the Lancashire and Yorkshire markets since harvest. Should these branches of business therefore improve, as many of the best informed parties anticipate, (and we believe that the raw materials have already advanced in value,) it is but fair to expect that the consumption of breadstuffs would become yet more extended, and that wheat would speedily rise in value. The depression in the grain trade has probably in some measure been increased by the intelligence lately received from Canada, relative to the admission of United States wheat at a fixed duty of 3s per quarter.

Our millers are a good deal alarmed at this measure—and if it should come into effect, there can be no doubt that it would act disadvantageously—foreign supplies arriving here in the shape of flour always having a more depressing effect than would be produced by double the quantity of wheat. These anticipations of evil, are, however, somewhat premature, as it is impossible that supplies can now reach us from thence—the Canadian winter having set in long before this time. From the Northern states of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till spring, and in that quarter ice will also probably soon impede the navigation; we have therefore only the present stock of free wheat in the kingdom, and our own crop to look to.

No arrivals of importance from America can come on hand before May; and even from the Baltic, shipments made at first open water, in spring, would probably not reach this country before that time. The dull accounts from Mark Lane, increased deliveries from the growers, and a farther deterioration in the condition of many of the samples of English wheat, from the humidity of the atmosphere, have caused the value of wheat to decline at nearly all the provincial markets held since our last.

State of Trade.—The revival in trade, which had begun to show itself in the first portion of the month, has received a decided stimulus from the unexpected settlement of the dispute with China. Much of hope, it must be admitted, mingles in the feeling which now pervades the manufacturing and mercantile circles. But, beside the beneficial effects which the restoration of peace cannot fail to have on trade and commerce by removing a cause of expense and uncertainty, the triumph of our arms has forced open a field so extensive for British enterprise, that expectation can scarcely be too highly raised as to the effects which the event is likely to have on the commercial prospects of the country. The entire Eastern world, with the exception of Japan, is now laid open to our merchants; and, great as is our trade in the East, it is impossible to estimate the height to which it will attain in the altered circumstances of that beautiful, populous, and productive hemisphere. China itself, with its teeming population of 300,000,000, instead of being accessible to our commerce at one port only, and that one not the best fitted for traffic, is now accessible at five ports, and those, unlike Canton, so situate as to make it certain that in less than 12 months from this time British manufactures will find their way into every part of the Celestial Empire. The prospect is, it must be admitted on all hands, cheering, and no sinister event will, we trust, arise to cloud it.—*Liverpool Albion.*

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET, DECEMBER 3.

Cheese—We have had much slackness in demand since the public sale of the 8th ultimo, and prices have barely been supported. This is, in a great measure, attributable to the large stock of English Cheese, which has experienced a decline of 6s. to 8s. per cwt. on last year's prices at the same period. Within these few days things seem to be taking a better turn, all feeling that the depression is at the lowest. On this ground a purchase of 20 tons first quality American Cheese to arrive has been made, but the price has not transpired. We look to an increased consumption of Cheese in the manufacturing districts, now that there is every prospect of a revival of trade in these quarters. Quotations—Fine 50 a 52s.: middling, 44 a 48s.: ordinary, 34 a 41s.: per cwt duty paid.

Beef.—Some attempts have been made to force a good deal of old Beef off at public sales, but without success. Our quotations are, therefore, almost nominal; but we feel convinced that new sweet Beef put up to correspond with the Irish (in barrels of 200 lbs. and in pieces of 4lbs. each) would fetch nearly the same price as Irish. Quotations—Mess 23 a 27s., prime 16 a 22s. per barrel in bond.

Pork.—The flatness in this article continues; but a supply of new and well cured (packed in the same way as Beef,) would revive demand. It has become a favourite meat with the lower classes, and we are of opinion that it only requires attention in the curing and packing to cause an extensive demand both for home use and shipping. Quotations—Mess 28 a 36s., prime 23 a 28s. per barrel in bonds.

Hams.—The stock of old is nearly exhausted, and no new have yet come forward. The transactions have consequently been small, but prime will still bring our quotations. Quotations—dried, good 50 a 54s., ordinary 36 a 48s.; pickled, good 30 a 40s., ordinary 23 a 28s. per cwt. duty paid.

Lard.—We have had some arrivals of this article, which have been freely taken, but in the general depression on prices it has somewhat participated, and our quotations may therefore be looked upon as extreme prices. This article must always be in kegs or half-barrels, and not in bladders. Quotations—fine 43 a 44s., ordinary 40 a 42s. per cwt., duty paid.

Butter.—No American on hand—prices nominal, but butter grease would command our quotations, (36 a 40s. per cwt.)

Bacon.—33 a 37s. per cwt. duty paid.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKETS.

Nov. 22.—Flour has been difficult to dispose of, and our quotations of this day week are barely supported. Duty has been paid during the week on 514 quarters foreign barley, 142 do. Indian corn, and 1077 bbls. Canadian flour.

Nov. 29.—Barrel flour has experienced a moderate consumptive demand, at an advance of 6d. A few hundred bbls. of Western canal, in bond, have been sold at 21s. to 24s. 6d.—Duty has been paid during the week on 115 quarters foreign barley, 527 do. Canadian wheat, and 1073 bbls. flour.

Dec. 2.—The duties on all sorts of Grain and Flour from abroad continue unaltered this week.

Including the receipts into this port and Runcorn, the fresh supply of Oatmeal from Ireland is again to a liberal extent, while those of other articles from the same quarter are still upon a very limited scale, and we have no arrivals to notice either coastwise or from foreign countries for several days past.

Notwithstanding the small nature of our supplies collectively, the Wheat trade has remained without much animation, our millers having purchased very sparingly; several parcels of duty-paid foreign, however, were taken for investment, induced by low prices, which form the only business worth naming between Tuesday last and to-day.

Having few town or country millers at our Corn Exchange to-day, and no impulse from other markets, all descriptions of foreign wheat, in the absence of further speculation, were in limited request, but holders generally refusing to accept lower terms, our last quotations remained unvaried: English and Irish new wheats, though in moderate demand, slightly depressed in value. English, Irish, and Foreign free flour moved off very slowly at the rates last noted.

Barley, malt, beans and peas, confined to sales, chiefly of a retail character, merely sustained former prices.

Oats, continuing to excite a tolerable share of attention, were disposed of to a fair extent at Tuesday's currency; and oatmeal, upon a moderately steady demand from country buyers, maintained our last quotations.

Quotations.—Canadian flour 26s 6d a 27s; United States 27s a 27s 6d for sweet, and 23s 6d a 25s for sour, duty paid.—In bond 20s a 21s. Canadian red wheat 6s 4d a 7s; white 6s 10d a 7s 4d; United States mixed 6s 10d a 7s.

Imports of foreign grain from the 15th Nov. to the 2d Dec. From Canada 5412 barrels Flour; United States 1804 barrels Flour.

Grain.—General weekly average received in the week ending Nov. 26—Wheat, 49s. 6. 750d.; Barley, 28s. 1. 144d.; Oats, 17s. 9. 011d.; Rye, 32s. 2. 035d.

Aggregate average of six weeks, which governs duty: Wheat 49s. 5d.; Barley, 28s. 3d.: Oats, 17s. 10d.; Rye, 31s. 8d.

MONTHLY CORN CIRCULAR.

The following is from the Corn Circular issued by Messrs. Sturge for the present month:—

"Birmingham, 11th Month 31st, 1842.

"At the early part of this month we had an advance, on both English and Foreign wheat, of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, with a tolerably free sale, but not much changed hands. The transactions have been very limited the last week. Hard, and some description of secondary soft foreign wheats are offering at lower prices than we have known the same qualities since we have been in business; whilst English is still 12s. per quarter higher than seven years since.

The stock of foreign wheat in Gloucester is steadily reducing, and the quantity of Dantzic, Baltic, and Polish Odessa, on which the principal demand has been made, is very inconsiderable, the stock consisting chiefly of hard Black Sea, and the different kinds of soft shipped from the Mediterranean ports. The free foreign now remaining in the United Kingdom is supposed to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent its being pressed on the market, and the prices in the different foreign ports are such as to offer no inducement for shipments to England, without a large advance on this side, particularly as the French and Belgian markets are so much higher, and the former country is expected to require large supplies in the spring. Much less than anticipated has yet been done under the Grinding Bill, but we will still think that most of the wheat now under the lock in this country will be manufactured under the provisions of that measure.

Much stress is laid, in various quarters, upon the falling off in consumption of bread, but we consider this assumption altogether unfounded in fact, and believe, when the American and Canadian flour is cleared off, and the bonded Grinding Bill generally in operation, our millers will have a good demand for flour, and be fully occupied in manufacturing it."

From Late English Papers.

Cape of Good Hope.—Of matters connected with the administration and prosperity of the Cape colony, it is stated, by the latest accounts, that the success achieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete in the pacification of the Boers had called forth the warmest commendation of Sir George Napier. The public had also testified their anxiety to acknowledge the service rendered to their country, by presenting Mr. Cloete with a piece of plate. The proceedings on the frontier, however, are scarcely viewed in so satisfactory a light. The Lieutenant-Governor was on a visit to the Chiefs in Caffreland, to bring them to terms respecting the loss of 2,180 head of cattle and 240 horses, stolen from the frontier farmers since April last. It is hinted, that he will not be successful, and from the statements quoted of the manner in which the Chiefs waved their responsibility in the business, it appears doubtful whether they will not be inclined to resist any attempt which may be made to enforce compliance. An open outbreak is not expected; the Natal expedition is held to be a lesson too recent to have escaped the observation of the Caffres. The latest accounts from Fort Peddie give the particulars of a most daring robbery of 80 head of cattle by the aborigines within range of the guns of the station. A comparison of the exports of wine for the years 1830 and 1841 demonstrate the great decrease which has occurred in this production. The diminution was 2,724 pipes, the number in the first-named period being 10,540 pipes, and in the second 7,816 pipes. Up to the 31st of July the exports were 2,781 pipes.

Capt. Hall.—The public will be sorry to hear that Capt. Basin Hall, R. N., whose literary and professional eminence are so widely known, and who lately arrived in this country from the Mediterranean, is in a condition of mind and body the most painful to contemplate; the result, we are informed, of a Syrian fever, which was not attended to in time. Captain Hall is at present at the Naval Hospital at Haslar.

Pugilism.—Another specimen of this barbarian practice has just been exhibited. Washington common was the scene; but, as we do not know under whose jurisdiction this locality lies, we have no power of calling public attention to the official authorities who ought to have prevented this distressing and detestable proceeding. The fight ended in the death of "Green-street," a professional pugilist, who fell, after a fight of seventeen rounds, and died on the spot! Again and again we have asked should such things be? They are not done in a corner; half the clowns of the country are seen crowding to them; every sot in every dram shop knows where they are to take place; every vagabond, all the hangers-on at fairs, race-courses, and all the places and provocatives to low profligacy, have made them the subject of their conversations, their clubs, and their drinkings, for weeks together. Yet, somehow or other, they manage all those affairs without being heard of by their superiors. We hope that the law will not be quite so deaf, and that the whole gang will be brought to justice without delay.—*Britannia.*

The Toils of a Newspaper.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow-feeling for them, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour—it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes the other. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind—a continued wearing upon the intellect and spirits demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Captain Marryat.*

The Real Worth of Chartism.—On Saturday, the provincial organ of Chartism, the *Northern Star*, published the "balance sheet of the executive" for the last quarter. This "casting up of accounts" will enable the public to judge of the extent of Chartism, and the sympathy which its advocates find in the mass of the population, better than by the *three millions of signatures* asserted to have been attached to the "National Petition." From the recent disturbances in the North, it would be imagined by those who are not aware of the ease with which the unemployed and discontented workmen of that district are excited, that such a bustling place as Ashton, where Chartism boasts of having taken up a strong position, would show a very respectable muster of what O'Connor styles "blistered hands" in support of the Charter, and also a goodly contribution to assist in its consummation. The balance-sheet, however, shows that Ashton has but 60 "fraternising" Chartists, and that their permanent resources for the quarter amount to exactly the sum of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, numerically speaking, stronger than in any other part of the kingdom, there are but 175 *bonâ fide* "paying" Chartists, and the amount they have "sent in" to the executive during the last three months is 18s. 4d. *Eighteen shillings and fourpence*, or £3 13s. 4d. per annum from Birmingham in support of the Charter!!! This is sympathy indeed. Coventry adds 100 Chartists to the ranks, and 16s. 8d. to the funds. Carlisle gives £5; Darlington, £5; Derby £1; Huddersfield, £1 18s.; Hull, £1 12s. 6d.; Halifax, £1 15s. 4d.; Liverpool has 200 "communicating" chartists, and pays £1 13s. 2d.; and Manchester, with its 524 brethren, sends £9 17s. 4d. Such are the *bonâ fide* indications of the strength of a faction whose noise and violence, artfully associated with the distress unfortunately so general in the North, have half "affrighted the Isle from its propriety." The grand total of the income of the executive for three months from the three millions of partisans, friends, and sympathisers, is £160 1s. 5d.!!! The greater portion of the sum has been swallowed up by three of the principal itinerant lecturers—Dr. M'Douall's "wages," and travelling expenses for two months, amount to £35 10s.; Bairstow's to £33 8s.; and Leach's to £21 10s.—the three taking £90 8s. This is agitating to some purpose. The extent, nature, and value of Chartism may be well judged of from the fact that a laborious organization, carried on in every county of England, has enabled its various associations to induce only 11,363 persons to enrol themselves as members at twopence per quarter—and of these 11,363, there are no fewer than 4,813 who have neglected to pay their twopences.

Canada.

ACT FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(*From the Niagara Chronicle.*)

As the "Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace" takes effect from and after the first day of next month, a brief notice of its leading provisions will probably be found useful.—No person is to act as a Justice of the Peace who has not in his actual posession, for his own use and benefit, "a real estate either in free and common soccage, or *en fief*, or *en roture* or *en franc aleu*, in absolute property, or for life, or by emphyteose, or lease for one or more lives, or originally created for a term not less than 21 years, or by usufructuary possession for his life in lands, tenements or other immovable property, lying and being in this Province, of or above the value of 300*l.* currency, over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances affecting the same, and over and above all rents and charges payable out of or affecting the same." Nor is any person to act as magistrate until he has taken an oath before some Justice of the Peace for the District for which he intends to act, that he is duly qualified as above required, a certificate of which oath is to be forthwith deposited by the Justice who shall have taken the same in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District, an attested copy of which is to be given by the said Clerk of the Peace on demand to any person paying the sum of one shilling, such attested copy to have the same force and effect in any trial as the record of the oath itself. Any person acting as a magistrate without having taken the oath, or without being duly qualified, shall for every offence forfeit 25*l.* currency, one moiety to Her Majesty and the other moiety to the parties bringing the action, with full costs of suit, proof of qualification being upon the offender himself. As, if the foregoing provisions are observed, no gentleman will have any suit brought against him. It is not necessary that we should enter into the clauses regulating the manner of bringing actions, &c. We may add, however, that persons making false statements on oath are subject to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury; that every action is to be brought within six calendar months after the fact upon which it is grounded; and that nothing in the act contained extends to the members of the Legislative or Executive Councils, or to the Judges of King's or of Queen's Bench, or Vice Chancellor, District Judges, or Her Majesty's Law Officers. It will be seen above, that, from the date specified, no person in the Commission of the Peace, though possessing the requisite property qualification, can act as a magistrate until he has taken the oath before a Justice of the Peace. The oath can be taken at any time and their worships will avoid the chance of rendering themselves liable to the pains and penalties of the bill, if they take care to qualify themselves before the first of January next.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

We confess that it was with considerable surprise we read an announcement in the pages of a Kingston contemporary that an advertisement for tenders for Exchange on England, issuing from the Receiver General's office, is to be inserted in *all* the papers. Such an announcement is directly in the face of an order which has lately been issued, confining the Government advertisements to those journals which lend a servile support to the Ministry of Messrs. Hincks, Daly & Co., and it certainly tends to show that there is a determination on the part of at least *one* Member of the Cabinet to resist the unwarrantable attempts now making to over-awe the press, and render it a mere vehicle for men of office, instead of the faithful servant and uncompromising champion of the public.

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It is evident that in the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Dunn the public service must suffer by following out the dishonest course laid down by his tricky colleagues. That gentleman is not prepared to adopt the plan of bribery and corruption and intimidation which has been proposed for the Government of this Colony, nor will he agree to sacrifice his duty at the dictation of Mr. Harrison. He has done that which he was bound by his oaths of office to do. Instead of confining his advertisements to the narrow limits of some half dozen Official prints, he has given them the widest publicity that could be afforded. Had he thrown them into the columns of the *Minerve* and *Times* alone, he would doubtless have gained the approving smiles of his colleagues; he would have been fawned on by Mr. Daly and smiled on by Mr. Hincks—but how would he have stood with the public and his own conscience?

This may seem but a small matter to those who do not know how the machine of Government is being worked; and who are not aware of the efforts which are making to crush public opinion, through the press. It is, however, far from unimportant. The indecent manner in which Government patronage has been lavished on prints of "loose" character, such as the *Times*—the interference with public officers to compel them to advertise in certain journals—the threats which have been held out, and the *private* influence which has been enlisted, render the matter one of no small moment to the character and honesty of the Colony. Those who watch the newspaper press of the Province will have observed that in two or three instances this influence has had its "due effect." The *Times* is now the champion of the Government—that stupid print the *Kingston Chronicle* has raised a penny-trumpet note in the Ministerial cause—the *Toronto Colonist* has brought its deadly heaviness to the same market—and in various other directions a lot of smaller fry have eagerly caught the bait which has been thrown out to them. But the true organs of the public voice—that part which really constitutes the press of the country, are not to be purchased by bribes, or deterred by intimidation. The leading journals in Montreal, Toronto, and generally throughout the country, have denounced the Ministry of which Hincks and Daly form a part. Disregarding the pecuniary loss they have been made to suffer, they have never hesitated a moment in the course it was their duty to pursue. Patronage they may have forfeited, but it was the patronage of the dishonest. Gains may have been sacrificed, but such gain is *loss* to men of character. The real losers, are however, the public, and of this we will give an instance.

Our readers may have observed in the columns of the *Times* a few days back a long list of "dead letters" remaining in the Montreal Post-Office. This advertisement is one of very considerable importance to the whole community, since it is intended as an announcement to people in all parts of the Colony, that such and such letters are in existence. Many a time has the poor emigrant had his heart made glad by learning through the medium of a newspaper that some long-expected epistle has arrived. In a country where a large body of new-comers is constantly on the move, the increase of these dead-letters must be constant, and it is one of the chief duties of the Post-Office to facilitate the delivery of such letters by every means in its power, and more particularly by periodical advertisements in such newspapers as are most likely to come into the hand of the stranger. Up to a very recent period, the Post-Office authorities have discharged this duty very satisfactorily. Taking the *Montreal Herald*—an old established paper, which, we believe, circulates in every part of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that journal. A rule observed for many years, had become, in the eyes of the public, established, and it was to the *Herald* that all who expected letters looked for information. To that journal hundreds will still look, and look in vain. The interests of a profligate Ministry required that the newspaper of large circulation should give way to a print of comparatively no circulation—one which has only been in circulation a year or two, and which is only known as a violent political sheet, with out honesty, and consequently without character. The *Times* has been substituted for the *Herald*, and the dead-letter list will now remain in the strict sense of the word a *dead* letter list. But very few will see it, and these few not of the class for whose benefit it is intended. In a very few words—the public interest has been sacrificed to a political job, and the benefit which was intended for the community is confined to the pockets of the proprietors of the *Times*.*

We take this instance, because it is so flagrant as to have occasioned an appeal to the authorities at home; and it is one besides in which we have no matter of interest. The list was never inserted in the *Courier*, and we are in nowise affected by the change.

In respect to the other parts of the public service, we shall expect (after the example set by Mr. Dunn,) that a more independent course will be observed by the public officers. In one or two instances, we believe, the order has been resisted; and that dismissal has not followed. We shall now wait and see how Mr. Harrison stomachs the contumely of his brother Minister—how he relishes this open disavowal of his crooked policy. He has had to swallow more bitter pills, and he will swallow this.

* Some explanation is required here. As far as the Ministry are concerned the statement is perfectly correct. They have done all they can to inconvenience the public, by withdrawing the advertisements from the *Herald*. The proprietors of that Journal have, however, up to the present time inserted the list, from a feeling that great injury would result to the community if the usual information was withheld. The *Times* gets the money—the *Herald* furnishes the news.

Melancholy Event.—The town was shocked last Thursday by an account that John McGibbon, Esq., of the firm of McGibbon, Ferguson & Co., forwarding merchants, had expired by his own hand. The deceased had laboured under considerable depression of spirits, arising from late mercantile failures, but appeared to have recovered, and had made arrangements to leave town that day with one of his partners, on a collecting tour to the west. He made some purchases in the market in the morning, and returned home, when he was observed to be greatly agitated, and was asked by his wife what was the matter. He made no reply, but soon after went into the stable and shot himself through the head with a pistol.—The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "*Temporary Insanity.*" Mr. McGibbon was a young man greatly respected, and his untimely end has thrown a gloom over the community.—*Kingston Herald.*

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

Hilary Term, 6th Victoria.

On Monday, 7th November, in the present Term of Hilary, the following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:

Mr. Robert Gladstone Dalton,
Mr. John Scott,
Mr. James Alexander Henderson.

And on Monday, 14th November, in the above-said Term of Hilary, Mr. Douglas Fraser, was called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

And on Tuesday, 15th November, in the present Term of Hilary, the following Gentlemen were admitted into the Society as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, their examinations having been classed in the following order:

In Senior Class.

Mr. George Hamilton,
Mr. Edward Coursolles Jones.

In Junior Class.

Mr. Robert Cooper,
Mr. David Pattee, junior,
Mr. William Ross,
Mr. Charles William Cooper,
Mr. Thomas Scatcherd,
Mr. St. John Howell Hutcheson.

Each Candidate for admission into the Society will, until further orders, be subject to an examination, if he enter for the Optime Class, in the Hecuba of Euripides, the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, Horace, Sallust, Euclid (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 11th books), Algebra, Trigonometry, Bridge's Mechanics, Astronomy, History, Geography and in Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Rhetoric, the Belles Lettres and the English Language; if he enter for the Senior Class, in the Analecta Græca Minora (or instead of this, if he prefer it, in Moral Philosophy), the Odes of Horace, Euclid (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th books), Bridge's Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations), Astronomy, English, Roman and Grecian, History, Geography and the English Language; if he enter for the Junior Class, in the first two books of Virgil's Æneid, the first book of Euclid, English History or Geography, and the English Language.

L. P. Sherwood,
Treasurer, Law Society.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Reverend and Dear Brethren—You are hereby informed that the next Session of our Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, on the *second*, instead of the *first*, Wednesday in January next.

HENRY PATTON,
Kemptville, Dec. 5th, 1842. *Secretary.*

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are hereby respectfully notified, that their next meeting is to be held at the residence of the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector of Niagara, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd, 4th and 5th of January next.

T. B. FULLER,
Thorold, December 6, 1842. *Secretary N. C. A.*

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on *Wednesday, the 4th January next*, at the

DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

JOHN KENT, Secretary.

Toronto, 30th December, 1842.

VOL. 1 OF "THE CHURCH" WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, who has two copies of Vol. 2 of *The Church*, will be glad to exchange one of them for a copy of Vol. 1. Any person having duplicates of Vol. 1 would confer a favour by making the exchange. Apply to H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto.

Dec. 29, 1842. 286

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *Dividend* at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of January, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 27th December, 1842. 286-3in

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

IN consequence of the prevalence of Scarlatina, the Pupils of this Institution have been dismissed for the Vacation at an earlier period than usual.

The Recess will extend from this date to Wednesday, January 4th, 1843.

The Annual Public Examination will commence on Monday, January 16th, and the regular business will be resumed on Friday, January 27th.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
Principal U. C. C.

U. C. College,
December 3rd, 1842. 283-4

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will be held on Thursday and Friday, January 5th and 6th, 1843, from 10 to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
Principal U. C. College.

U. C. College,
December 3rd, 1843. 283-4

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of *The Church*, where it may be more convenient), an instalment of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before *the tenth day of January next.*

H. J. GRASETT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, December 15, 1842. 284-4t

The East District Branch of the Church Society.

The Annual Meeting of this Association is postponed from the first Tuesday in January to the first Tuesday in March (the 7th), then to be held at Bytown.

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY,
Parsonage, Williamsburg, *Secretary.*
10th Dec. 1842.

To the Members of the Church Society of the District of Niagara.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the District Committee will be held (D. V.) at Niagara, on *Tuesday, the third of January*, at 12 o'clock; and a General Meeting of the Branch District Association will be held at the same place on *Wednesday, the fourth of January*, immediately after Divine Service in St. Mark's Church, which will commence *at half-past ten o'clock* A. M.

The Clergy of the District are respectfully requested to give notice of the above in their respective parishes.

A. F. ATKINSON,
Dec. 12th, 1842. *Secretary.*

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY,

144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

BOOKS AND TRACTS,

CIRCULATED BY

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

(Continued.)

New Editions of the following Books and Tracts have been printed and illustrated with wood-cuts, for rewards in Sunday and other Schools.

No. on the Society's Catalogue.	Non-subs. Single d	Non-subs. Hun. s. d.	Subscribers. Single d.	Subscribers. Hun. s. d.
438 Sunday School; 440 History of Charles Jones the Footman; 441 Lancashire Collier Girl; 443 Tawney Rachel, or the Fortune Teller; 414 Betty Brown; 447 The Happy Waterman; 81 Hale's Preparation for Confirmation; 193 Inattention at Church; 153 A few Words on the Sin of Lying; 170 The Doubt Settled; 402 On Remembering our Creator; 459 The Harvest Home; 480 A few Words on the Lord's Prayer	0	0 2	0	0 1½
445 Good Mother's Legacy; 470 Divine Obligation of the Christian Sabbath; 192 Value and Excellency of the Book of Common Prayer; 200 The Cottager's Wife; 248 The Poor Man and Pauper; 307 Gilpin's William Baker; 426 Poor House Penitent	0	0 2½	0	0 2
509 Happiness and Misery; 435 Shepherd of Salisbury Plain; 437 History of Tom White, the Postilion; 439 History of Hester Wilmot; 442 Black Giles, the Poacher	0	0 3	0	0 2½
472 On Public and Private Worship; 34 Directions for Devout Behaviour in Public Worship; 343 Woodd's Day of Adversity; 499 Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning	0	0 4	0	0 3¼
184 Why are you a Churchman, *gilt*; 274 Cordelia, or What is to be believed, *gilt*; 354 Address to Godfathers and Godmothers, *gilt*; 418 Churchman's Answer to the question, "Why do I take my child to be baptized?" *gilt*	0	0 5	0	0 4½
171 Bp. Porteus on the Evidences, *gilt*; 78 Cottage Conversations, *cloth*; 269 Amusing Stories; 267 James Talbot; 269 Select Stories	0	0 7½	0