

dearness, reverence, and devotedness;" (7) and as having "high gifts, and strong claims on our admiration, reverence, love, and gratitude." (8) It is to declare our "articles are the offspring of an un-Catholic age;" (9) and that the "communion service is a judgment on the church;" (10) and to teach that the Romish "ritual is a precious possession;" (11) and that the mass is a "sacred and most precious monument of the apostles." (12) It is to assert that "the Scripture is not the rule of faith;" (13) that "the oral tradition of the church is also an exposition of God's revealed truth;" (14) that "the Bible placed without note or comment in the hands of uneducated persons, is not calculated in ordinary cases, to make them wise unto salvation." (15) It is to assert, that in the Lord's supper, "Christ is present under the form of bread and wine;" (16) that he is then "personally and bodily with us;" (17) and that the clergy "are entrusted with the awful and mysterious gift of changing the bread and wine into Christ's body and blood." (18) It is "to maintain the lawfulness of prayer for the dead;" (19) to make "a distinction between venial and mortal sin;" (20) and to "assert that a person may believe that there is a purgatory, that relics may be venerated, that saints may be invoked, that there are seven sacraments, and that we may, with a good conscience, subscribe the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England."—*Oxford Chronicle.*

The *Welshman*, after proposing the question "What is Popery?" supplies for an answer—"It is Popery somewhat diluted—diluted and partly disguised for the present, in order to render it the more palatable to those who may still have some misgivings about receiving it pure and unalloyed as the article issues from the grand laboratory on the banks of the Tiber; but containing the genuine quintessence of all that constitutes the 'mystery of iniquity.'"

Civil Intelligence.

THE NEW CORN LAW.—On Friday, March 4th, Sir Robert Peel introduced his new Corn Bill into the House of Commons, and it was read a first time, and was to be considered on the following Wednesday. In the course of his remarks Sir Robert said, if the bill passed it was designed to go into immediate operation without waiting for the new system of averages.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon asked for information respecting the conspiracy said to be maturing in Spain, for the overthrow and assassination of the Regent Espartero.

The Earl of Aberdeen said there was such a plot in progress, but it was known in all its movements to the Spanish Government and would be met with efficiency.—Assurances had been received from the French Government that it took no part in the conspiracy, and that measures would be taken to remove all suspicious persons from the frontier and prevent others from going thither.—He did not think there was any concert of action between the conspirators and the adherents of Don Carlos; and he assured the House that the British Government would take all proper and necessary steps to help the Government of Spain in putting down insurrection.

Mr. S. Herbert brought forward the Navy estimates. He stated that the number of ships in commission would probably be reduced, but he should not propose a decrease in the number of Seamen, which would enable the Government to send ships to sea, in the most perfect state of equipment. He moved that 43,000 men be voted for the service of the ensuing year.

THE NEW CORN LAW.—The results which the writer of the *Banker's Circular* considers will follow the passing of Sir Robert's measure, as he has proposed it, are the following:

- 1.—It will create a regular trade in foreign corn, and a large quantity will be annually imported.
- 2.—It will so stimulate the production of corn in Spain, Egypt, and the United States (as well as in Russia, Mecklenburgh, and Denmark), as to cause additional supplies to be brought from those comparatively new sources, at all the rates of duty stated in the government scale.
- 3.—It will lower the prices of corn in England so much as to render those of the five or seven years, commencing with 1842, the lowest to be found in the present cen-

tury, for a consecutive period of equal duration.

We submit these conclusions with that unhesitating confidence which long examination and consideration of the subject inspire; but they are given on the assumption that the measure will undergo no important change in its passage through parliament, and also on the assumption, that the existing money-laws of England shall be maintained during its operations. These provisions are inserted to prevent the misrepresentations of the ignorant, careless, or un candid, who sometimes quote this publication unfairly.

Maynooth College.—The petitions against the annual grant to the Romish College of Maynooth are to be presented to the legislature in a few days. They have been lying at Exeter Hall for signature for some weeks, and there are appended to them a greater number of names than on any former occasion. It is generally thought that the grant will not be disallowed at once, but that it will be considerably diminished by the present Parliament. The petition to the House of Lords will, it is believed, be presented by the Earl of Winchelsea, and that to the House of Commons by Mr. Plunket.—*Times.*

Debt due from America's States.—We understand that very decisive measures are about to be adopted for the recovery of debts due by the States of the American Union to British subjects. Mr. R. Crichton Wyllie, himself a creditor, authorised by other holders of American securities to represent them, has embarked on the *Columbia* steamer for New-York. His first object will doubtless be to resist and counteract the dangerous doctrine of the repudiation of certain English claims on American States,—a doctrine equally dishonest and dangerous, but set up by some authorities in the Union. The amount of British money invested in American State bonds, banks, canal and railroad shares, is from twenty to twenty-five millions.

The Vice-regal Court is maintained with great splendour. Balls, dinner-parties, and levees follow each other in quick succession, and render the metropolis of Ireland a scene of constant bustle and gaiety. At the last ball of the Countess de Grey, upwards of 500 guests were present. The brilliancy of the Court has had a sensible influence on the prosperity of Dublin, and has given a general stimulus to all kinds of trade and manufacture.

The atrocious practice of assassination still proceeds actively. From the county of Munaghan intelligence has been received of the murder of a man named Andrew Martin, who was shot dead by his own fireside, through a small window in the back part of the house situate at a place called Donagh. The assassin is unknown. The *Gazette* offers a reward of £100 for the detection of the murderer.

The *Hannibal* has arrived at New York from Macao, bringing advices to 11th December.—The British Forces were in winter quarters at Chusan, awaiting reinforcements, and the return of a more favourable season to pursue their operations.

It is said that Keshen, who was degraded for the ransom business at Canton, has been restored to his rank, and ordered to Ningpo to communicate with Sir Henry Pottinger.

From Burmah intelligence to the 7th Oct. had been received at Canton. The King of Ava, with the whole of his army and family, and some 18000 boats, was within twelve hours journey of Rangoon. There was great doubt however, whether he would venture upon hostilities. The news of the capture of Canton, and the extraction of six millions of dollars from the pockets of the Chinese, had astonished and alarmed Tharawadie a little, and preliminary steps were immediately taken by him for a retrograde movement. His Majesty had, however, laid an embargo on the export of timber. Great preparations were in progress at Rangoon for receiving the King.

The Kayens of the Yoonzaler are represented to be crossing over to the British in great numbers, in consequence of the cruelties and extortions to which they are subjected from the Burmese authorities.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The Mexican movement, instead of being an invasion, by an army of fourteen thousand, as has been stated, was a mere predatory incursion, carried on for the purpose of plunder and annoyance. The number of Mexican troops that crossed the Rio Grande is believed not to have exceeded twelve hundred. After plundering San Antonio, they began their retreat. Gen. Burleson, with about 1,500 Texas troops,

was in full pursuit at the latest dates, with every prospect of overtaking the enemy. It is now his intention to CARRY THE WAR INTO MEXICO.—To support him in this, another detachment of 1,500 men has been sent forward.

LATER NEWS.—The "Great Western" has arrived at New York, and brought English news up to the 2d inst. We have time and space for only a brief notice.—From the "European" we learn that a prince has been born in Portugal; that negotiations for a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Spain had commenced, the latter country continuing tranquil; that the Circassians were making inroads on the Russian territory; that Bishop Alexander's formal recognition by the Porte had not been ascertained; and that the violation of the truce by the Chinese had led to the renewal of hostilities. The news from India, (Afghanistan,) is very disastrous and painful. "Sir W. M'Naghten, British envoy at Cabul, has been murdered; the garrison of the place capitulated, and were subsequently cut to pieces after three days' hard fighting in the fatal Koord-Cabul Pass; five thousand four hundred men, including a Queen's Regiment (the 44th) perished; several ladies, wives of British officers, were captured and carried off by the Afghans." The slaughter of officers was very great. "In the meantime, the utmost exertions are made by the governments of Bengal and Bombay to send troops towards the scenes of conflict."

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that JOHN COUNTER, Esq., has lately been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Kingston. The *Chronicle and Gazette* says:—

"Mr. Counter's unwearied and active exertions, for the welfare of the town, fairly entitle him to the honour thus, for a second time, conferred upon him by his fellow citizens. A more energetic, assiduous, and faithful Mayor cannot be found at the head of any Corporation."

In the last and present numbers, some advertisements have been omitted to make room for CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO MARKET:

The following changes have taken place since our last report:—Oats, per bushel, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 3d.; cheese, per lb., 4d. a 6d.; hay, per ton, 55s. a 65s.; straw, do. a 40s.

Advertisements.

Ready Money the Spirit of Trade!!
THOMAS CLARKE,
HATTER AND FURRIER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Patrons and the Public the receipt of a choice Stock of Winter Comforts, viz.

Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts and Drivers, Waterproof and Fur Coats, Leggings, Capes and Sleigh Robes; together with a suitable Stock of Skins, consisting of Bear, Buffalo, Wolf, Raccoon, Fisher, Seal, Otter, Martin, Mink, Astrachan, Russia-Lamb, Neutria, &c. &c. Ladies Fur trimming. Robes made to order. Naval and Military Lace, Mohair Banding, Cockades and Militia Ornaments. The highest price paid, in cash, for Shipping Furs.

Toronto, Feb. 8, 1842. 2

C. & W. WALKER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
181, KING STREET, TORONTO.

All kinds of ready-made clothing constantly on hand.—Terms moderate.
Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,
NORTH STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store 123 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW,
Toronto, Oct. 2, 1841. 2

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of Genoa Colours superior to any that have appeared in this market before; and such as he can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend to his Customers;—among which are

- Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop Black, Black Lead,
- Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo, Blue Verditer,
- Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, and Emerald Greens.
- Green and Damask Verditer,
- Orange, Middle, Lemon and Primrose Chrome.
- Spruce and Common Yellow,
- English and Dutch Pinks,
- Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt,
- Umber, raw and burnt,
- Venetian Red, Red Lead, Indian Red, Tuscan Red, Vermillion, Antwerp Crimson.

- Rose Lake, Violet Lake, Rose Pink, White Lead, dry, and ground in oil,
- Paris White, Whiting, Glue, Putty, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

- Linseed Oil, raw and boiled,
- Copal Varnish, various qualities,
- Window Glass, from 9x7 to 40x26,
- Crato Glass for Pictures, Clocks, &c.
- Plate Glass for Coach Windows,
- Stock and Nailed Whiteners, superior,
- Ground Brushes, all sizes,
- Bristle Tools, do.
- Quilled do.
- Cameo do.

- Fitch, Camel and Sable Pencils, &c.
- House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual.

To his Customers he returns his sincere thanks for former favours; and hopes by a proper application of the superior facilities now in his possession, to prosecute his business so as to continue to merit that liberal patronage with which they have so kindly favoured him hitherto.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
No. 5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street.
Toronto, Oct. 6, 1841. 2

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber offers low for Cash, a great variety of Mahogany, Mahogany and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold; Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns; Looking Glass Plates from 9 by 7 to 52 by 24. Looking Glasses re-framed according to the latest patterns; old Frames repaired and regilt; Pictures, Fancy Needlework, &c. framed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
King Street.
Toronto, October 6, 1841. 2

THOMAS J. PRESTON,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.
Toronto, October 20, 1841. 3

NEW CUTLERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends that he has just received direct from Sheffield, a large and well selected Stock of Fine and Common Cutlery of every description, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, with many other Goods, too numerous to mention, which he will sell, Wholesale & Retail, low for Cash or short approved Credit.

Country Store-keepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAMUEL SHAW,
Toronto, Dec. 29, 1841. 8

LETTERS received, during the last fortnight:—Rev. H. P. CHASE; Rev. W. M. HARVARD; (2); Rev. E. EVANS, sub.; Rev. J. BOLLARD, rom.; Mr. H. BASSON, secr.