Upon the whole, it may fairly be said that this undertaking deserves the support and the prayers of all who are interested in the welfare of the Church and the adrancement of learning in the country; and it cannot but be gratifying to every benevolent mind to contemplate the blessings which it may be hoped that it will diffuse in the particular tract of country in which it is situated.

LOUTH.—A new Church has been opened in this Town-ship, which lies within the mission of the Rev. G. M. Armstrong. The subjoined interesting account of the ceremony was never intended for publication, but it breathes such an earnest and spiritual love to the Church, that we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers;

"Regnet Deus! floreat ecclesia! Our new Church near Port Dalhousie was opened on Sunday, the 10th April, for Divine service. The Rev. A. F. Atkinson, April, for Divine service. The Rev. A. F. Atkinson, who, about six months ago, (September 23rd), laid the foundation-stone of this Church, kindly assisted Mr. Armstrong on this occasion also. It was a cheering sight as we drew near the Church, about 11 o'clock, A.M., to see from its turrets the banner of St. George's Cross float-ing in the air, and the avenue leading to the sacred edifice literally lined with waggons and light carriages of every description of the sacred to see description,-but still more so, when we entered, to see benches which had been put up for the occasion (as the Church is not quite finished) entirely occupied, and the church is not quite finished) entirely occupied, and the whole building soon filled to overflowing: the aisle up the centre, almost to the altar, was crowded, and many stood within the tower, outside the inner door. The ser-vice commenced by singing chosen verses of the 95th Psalm, the sixth of which is so beautifully appropriate,—

• O let us to His courts repair, And bow with adoration there; Down on our knees devoutly all Before the Lord our Maker fall.

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After which our incomparable Church-service, suitable as it is to every occasion, and it appeared particularly so to his, was commenced; and Mr. Atkinson read, for the first lesson, the 8th chap. 1 Kings, which then seemed more admirable at was finished, and the praise of our God had resounded in the good Old Hundreth, Mr. Atkinson concluded the service with a most appropriate and useful sermon from the words, 'And my eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually,'--1 Kings ix. 3. Oh! Sir, I wish you, I wish every other friend of our Church could have been there. Upon the countenances of all that I saw a holy joy seemed to sit and I have the interplacement and itemped was to sit, and I trust that so wholesome an excitement was raised that we shall long feel its happy effects in our neighbourhood. 'Blessed be the Lord our God, the God of Israel, who alone doeth wondrous things. And blessed be His glorious Name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Almen and Amen.' We surely cannot witness or hear of these things without indulging the hope, that, whatever be the trials which await us, the blessing of any God is not at all arguing domine for our out blessing of our God is not at all events departing from our Church: but He who has all hearts in His hands, and who turneth them as seems best to His Godly wisdom, is in the midst of us to bless us and do us good. Great cre-dit is due to the builder of our Church, for he has fitted take an interest on such an occasion. Our Church is admired by all for its simplicity and neatness; I might "moderate." it up for temporary use entirely at his own expense and trouble, and seemed to take the greatest pleasure in

CHRIST'S CHURCH BYTOWN. (From the Bytown Gazette, 7th April).

On Monday the 28th ultimo, being Easter Monday, a ^{estry} Meeting was held in *Christ's Church*, Bytown, in at.....

ms of the Statute. The Rev. S. S. Strong, Incumbent, in the Chair, and Mr. Hunton, Clerk—when John Chitty, Esq., one of the Church Wardens for the past year, (George Patterson, Esq., the other Warden being detained from the meeting by sickness.) presented his accounts, which were examined and passed. John Chitty's accounts as Treasurer to the Building Commit.

Building Committee for crecting the addition to the Church, were also submitted, examined and passed. James Joynt, Esq., was nominated by the Rev. S. S. Strong as Church Warden for the ensuing year, and W. H. Thompson, Farmer and the congregation.

H. Thompson, Esq., was elected by the Congregation. Hereafter the following Resolution was moved by Dr. Christie and seconded by Mr. Burke, and carried, namely— That the thanks of the Congregation of Christ's Church, Bytown, in Vestry assembled, be given to The Venerable Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, not only for and granted annually to their Minister, but also for the liberal donation of 1007, sterling towards the recent enlargement of the said Church. Moved by Mr. Chitty, seconded by Mr. Johnston that

Moved by Mr. Chitty, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the thanks of the Congregation of Christ's Church Bytown, be given to The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for their liberal donation of 50l. sterling towards the recent enlargement of said Church.

Moved by N. Sparks, Esq., and seconded by Z. Wilson, Esq., That the thanks of the Congregation of Christ's held firmly at full prices.

the son of Sir John Osborn, Bart., a young gentleman who has recently come into the neighbourhood. These gratifying particulars have been condensed by us from an account kindly furnished by "Jas. Royse Yeilding, L. Thos. Sharp, Churchwardens for the last year,"—and "P. Graham, Happen Field, Churchwarden for the last year,"—and Thos. Sharp, Churchwardens for the last year,"---and "P. Graham, Henry Finkle, Churchwardens for the pre-

STREETSVILLE.-We have great pleasure in publishing the following documents :-

To the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge :- The undersigned young men, members of your congregation at this place, respectfully beg leave to present you with a Saddle and Bridle, and request that you will accept of the same, as a mark of the high respect and esteem in which they hold wark of the high respect and esteem in which they hold you, as well in your private capacity as a gentleman, as in your public one, as their pastor and religious admonitor. (Signed), John Barnhart, jr., W. Clay, Geo. Hawkins, B. Switzer, L. McCormick, F. Birdsall, Andrew Stuart, George Belfour, Robt. Ramsay, Tobias Switzer, jr. Streetsville, April 11th, 1840 Streetsville, April 11th, 1842.

Streetsville, 12th April, 1842.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, through you, to communicate to those members of my congregation who have presented me with such a handsome testimonial of their esteem, my deer research this bin bin bin the stream and regard. Believe me me with such a handsome testimonial of their esteem, my deep sense of their kindness and regard. Believe me that, valuable as is the gift in itself, I prize much more the expression of good-will in the address which accom-panies it. It affords me an assurance that my labour among you has not been altogether in vain, and that my sincere (though imperfect) exertions to promote your best interests have been received in a corresponding spirit sincere (though imperfect) exertions to promote your best interests have been received in a corresponding spirit. That God may bestow upon one and all of you every blessing, spiritual and temporal, in Christ Jesus, the great head of the Church, is the heartfelt prayer of,

Your affectionate pastor and friend, Robert J. MACGEORGE, Dr. John Barnhart, jr., &c. &c.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. (From the New York Sun, April 17).

We again welcome our universal favourite, the Great Western, Captain Hosken, to our shores. She was telegraphed in the eastern offing at about 9 o'clock this morning, and arrived at the dock a little after 12, having made the passage in someat the dock a little after 12, having made the passage in some-thing less than 15 days. She brings us full files of foreign papers up to the 2nd instant, her day of sailing, being twenty-eight days later. The intelligence brought by this arrival is of mediate interest and importance. There is no later news from China.

There is no later news from China. Lord Brougham has taken strong ground against the financial policy proposed by Sir Robert Peel. The Acadia arrived at Liverpool in 12 days from Halifax. Her Majesty and the Court were at Windsor Castle. The Earl of Munster shot himself on the 20th ult. Verdict, that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under tem-porary mental derangement. The Duke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult.

[Sir Robert Peel has brought forward his budget, and has

Irish Stamp Duty	£4.3
An export duty of 4s. per ton on coal. Duty on Irish spirits	-

2,570.000

.. £1,740,000 Of this surplus, about £1,200,000 is to be devoted to a Of this surplus, about $\pounds 1,200,000$ is to be devoted to a reduction of various import duties, the remainder will be wanted for India and China. The loss by the Import duties was expected to be as follows:

100.000 Reduction of duties on Stage-coaches 70,000

£1,210.000

310,000

The duty on foreign timber was to be reduced 30s. a load. Timber from Canada is to be admitted at the nominal duty of 1s. a load, deals at 2s., laths 3s. Lord Aberdeen maintains the Is, a load, deals at 2s., laths 3s. Lord Averteen maintains the same ground as before on the question of search. The following is the state of the corn market. The state of trade was very bad indeed, and the distress among the labouring classes has

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, April 1, 1842.not been alleviated. The trade has been very firm since Tuesday, and at our market this morning there was a fair sale for Wheat at very full prices. Some parcels of choice foreign were taken for shipment to Ire-land, and 9s. 10d. to 10s. per 70lbs. was paid for the best Stettin. There were not many Oat buyers on the market, but they were

explode our magazine with red hot shot. The powder was accordingly removed in the night, but every thing was quiet during the next day, the enemy being employed in making

outing the next day, the enemy being employed in making powder and hammering shot. On the 22nd they again mustered on the heights, and Major Swaney, of the N.I., was sent with a party to occupy Dehmeru. As he marched upon it, the enemy evacuated : but the place, for some unaccountable reason, was not taken, and the enemy returning act mercian of it enemy. The for some unaccountable reason, was not taken, and the enemy returning got possession of it again. The cantonment had hitherto drawn their provisions from a village called Dehmeru, close by; the guard protecting it was a weak one: it was over-powered by a native chief with 1000 followers, and the grain in store and the village fell into his hands. The enemy had cap-tured an old 18 pounder gun at Charekan on the 3rd, when 800 Ghoorkas were cut to pieces by them. Having placed this on the height, within long range of the cantonment, they be-gan to assemble in force around it about the 22d, and to annoy gan to assemble in force around it about the 22d, and to annoy by their fire the troops in camp. Their strength did not at first seem to have been suspected by us. They must have

mustered about 10,000. On the 25th, Mahomet Akbar Khan, the favourite son of Dost Mahomed, joined the insurgents. At first a hope was entertained that he had come to propose to mediate in our favour with his people, and obtain such a treaty as might meet the exigencies of both parties. The belief in this was tranthe exigencies of both parties. The benef in this was tran-sient: it soon appeared that the presence of the Prince added fresh vigour to the onslaughts, and bitterness to the late of the assailants, who were recommended more than ever to prosecute the bloody work of extermination against the "Feringees." On the 28th we shelled the village of Dehmura from the Can-

On the 28th we shelled the vinage of Dealmura from the Gar's tonments, and compelled its abandonment; but shartly after this it again fell into the hands of the insurgents. A detachment of irregular cavalry, while guarding our bag-gage camels, was attacked by a force of some 1,000 or 1,500 torsemen; after a severe action and gallant defence they were compelled to retire. They had been fearfully outnumbered and competied to retire. They had been teartury outnumered and suffered severely. On the 25th a large body appeared on the heights, with the gun which they had taken, hoping to tempt us forth to its re-capture, by spreading reports that their horse had gone out to meet the brigade advancing from Candahar. The cavalry, it subsequently appeared, were carcealed behind the footmen; but the *ruse* did not succeed Several days passed without any fighting, the enemy threagening to attack our cantonments, but not fulfilling their thrats. On the 1st of December, however, they attacked the Balli Hissar, but were

epulsed. On the 4th, having planted some guns on con ground, they were firing into the cantonmets all day. At nightfall they made a rush for a fort, which we had captured rly in the month, where Lieut. Cumberland of the 44th, with 100 men were stationed, and exploded a pwder bag at the wicket, but with no effect. On the 5th thenemy burnt the wicket, but with no effect. On the 5th thenemy burnt the bridge across the Nillah, between the canonments and the town, and on the 6th they succeeded in re-apturing the fort, wounding Ensign Grey, of the 44th, and the garrison offered no resistance. On the 8th a convoy of annunition was at-tacked on its way to the Balla Hissar, and frty horseloads fell its the succeeded to the state of the s tacked on its way to the Balla Hissar, and trty horseloads ten into the enemy's hands. On the 8th December an attempt to throw supplies into the citadel was unsuccessful, a large por-tion of the ammunition having fallen into the enemy's hands. On the 9th there were only three day's provisions in camp at half rations. At this time we were once more on treaty with the insurgents—the terms proposed by then abating nothing

The insurgent chiefs seemed to have had throughout a reguin extravagance. lar army in pay. There were no fewer tian five thousand horsemen in the field, well mounted and armd. The infantry horsemen in the held, well mounted and arms. The manry, though about double this in number, were indiferently appointed, and not formidable as enemies. The troops especially in Balla Hissar, are beginning now to be pressed excedingly for food. The particulars of their sufferings have rached us in scanty

measure, and imperfect form. The chief part of the commissa-riat fell into the hands of Ghilzies at the beginning, and the make-shift system of subsistence thus necessarily resorted to for more than four weeks to supply a force amounting at the for more than four weeks to supply a force amounting at the outset to nearly 6,000 fighting men, irrespective of followers and attendants, must have so pinched them with hunger, that there is at least nothing improbable in the rumour, that by the end of November they were supported chiefly by the slaughter of the beasts of burden, and were living on horse-flesh. So extreme were their necessities that treaties began to be dis-cussed, the issue of which must favourable circumcussed, the issue of which, under the most favourable circumcussed, the issue of which, under the most invariable circum-stances, must have been no better for them than this, that they should be suffered to march out with their biggage and arms, to seek their way unprovided for, (the Affchans themselves were pressed for support and could have affound them none,) through an uninterrupted series of ninety mics, of passes, the most difficult perhaps in the world, to fall back on the post of Jehalabad, at that time but a shade better off than themselves, and where recruited the series of the Kingle

Jehalabad, at that time but a shade better off than themselves, and whose next point of retreat was through the Khyburpass to Peshawur, some 103 miles in their rear. The terms actually proposed by the insurgents, if correctly reported to us, indicate how conscious they were that we were utterly at their merey. These were, in fact, that we should surrender our arms, and agree to evacuate the country alto-gether. The married officers and their wives were to be retained as hostages, and returned to us only when we had got beyond as hostages, and returned to us only when we had got beyond Peshawar, and Dost Mahomed had been restored to them. The Envoy's answer to this was, "that death was prelerable to dis-honour, that we trusted to the God of battles, and that in his name we defied them to come on." There is once more a blank of three works duration in our information on fightless name we defied them to come on." There is once more a blank of three weeks duration in our information. The fighting ap-pears to have continued with little intermission. On the 13th of December a severe action is said to have occurred, in which we were more than usually successful, having not only defeated the enemy, but managed to secure a small supply of provisions. On the 22d again a bloody conflict took place, when we were worsted and suffered very severely. Further treaties seem to have followed this, as we find reference made in the despatch of the 25th to terms which had before this been discussed. On Christmas day, the Envoy, attended by Captains Con-On Christmas day, the Envoy, attended by Captains Con-noly, Lawrence, Trevor, and McKenzie, having gone out, appa-rently at the request of the insurgent chiefs, to discuss the terms of capital of capitulation, an angry interview ensued; it appears probable that the same insolent terms previously rejected by the envoy had been pressed upon him in a manner more intolerably offen-sive than those formerly employed. He appears to have treated them with scotn; high words ensued, when Sir William Me-Naghten was shot dead on the spot, it is believed by the hand of the the state of the spot, it is believed by the hand of Ukhbar Ehan. The charge of the Mission now devolved on Major Edward The charge of the Mission now devolved on Major Edward Pottinger; the much coveted envoyship, with a salary superior to the income of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, with an amount of power scarcely exceeded by the Governor General of India, fell to the lot of a lientenant of Bombay Artilleryof India, fell to the lot of a lieutenant of Bombay Artillery-major only by brevet-a circumstance telling fearfully of the slaughter of our politicals. Nor did it lapse into unworthy hands. Herat had before been defeated successfully by Pot-tinger, single handed, so far as British officers were concerned. He now had a most responsible and much more difficult duty to perform. The first act of his authority was to forward the despatch announcing that the comedy or rather transduced despatch announcing that "the comedy, or rather tragedy of errors was at an end." The terms partially acceded to by Sir William McNaghten were yet to be accepted, if conceded by an army perishing of hunger. They were to move for Jelala-bad through the fearful passages of Khord Cabool, with the determination of desperate men standing by the consequences. A fresh attack on the cantonments was announced to have commenced before the despatch was closed; an evil augury of A private letter of the 28th announces that the garrison had what was to follow. not at that time left, but were about to move immediately. This is the latest authentic date we possess. The untive ru-This is the latest authentic date we possess. The native ru-mours, which usually by several days anticipate the arrival of regular intelligence, state that the force has quitted, and been in a great measure destroyed. Other accounts mention that they have obtained fresh supplies, and can stand out a month longer. The latter unfortunately is improbable. In a month from the 28th of December, it would be possible for the Bengal brigging to reach them, may the masses clear of snow. Their brigade to reach them were the passes clear of snow. Their only chance lies in this. How fearful, then, has been the havoo only chance lies in this. How feartul, then, has been the havoc during these piscrable wars amongst the very flower of the in-tellectual men of our service. Eight political agents have perished violently amongst those whose affairs they had been appointed to arrange. Young Edward Connolly, brother of appointed to arrange. Young Edward Contains, brother of the traveller, was shot through the head by the side of Sir Ro-ther Sale, Sept. 29th, 1840. Dr. Lord fell at Purwan Durrah, bert Sale, Sept. 29th, 1840. No. 2; Rattry, his successor, and Dr. Grant, his assistant and friend, were killed in Rohistan on the outbreak of the present near the camp of Gen. Inputtisting, threatening so and the horrors of pestilence to those of famine and the sword, so soon as a relaxing temperature should stimulate putrefaction. An attempt was at this time made to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented and the sword, so soon attempt was at this time made to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented and the sword, so soon attempt was at this time made to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented and the sword, so soon attempt was at this time made to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented and the sword, so soon attempt was at this time and to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. attempt was at this that to saturd to saturd to saturd it was prevented; a directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented; a tack them, bravely rushed up the acclivity, but on attaining its summit, found themselves surrounded and in danger of being cut off. They succeeded with difficulty in regaining the camp, hotly pursued by the enemy. A second and more powerful body immediately sallied out, and drove the enemy before them. They succeeded in reaching the crest of the hill and dispersing the insurgents posted there, but were unable to capture the gun, which was, with difficulty, carried off by the enemy. The the insurgents posted there, but were unable to capture the gun, which was with difficulty carried off by the enemy. The Ghilzie were dispersed with great slaughter, thirteen distin-guished chiefs having been reported as slain. On the same day the troops in the citadel were furiously attacked; we suspended our fire till the assailants were close upon us, and then so mur-derous a volley of grape and muskery was poured upon them, that whole avenues were cut by the artillery in the advance tower, and complete other improvements in the interior. to stand on each side of the Altar, and which contain the to stand on each side of the Altar, and which contain the to the envoy that an immense number of the Affghans in-to the envoy that an immense number of the Affg

made to the Church by John Brownlow Osborn, Esq., tended to surround the cantonments on the following day, and with the feithful everywhere that day." The battle on both sides had been bravely fought, nor could we boast of a bloodless victory. Cel. Oliver, Captains Westmacott, Walker, and Mc-Kenzie, and Lieut. Laing fell; Col. Mackrell afterwards died of his security. of his wounds; 30 other officers were wounded more or less of his wounds; 30 other officers were wounded more or less severely. The enemy, continuing undismayed, next day again attacked us, when a snow-storm pat an end to the fight. About this time it was discovered that Captain Johnston, who had been lost sight of at the commencement of the insurrection in the city, and was supposed to have escaped to General Elphin-stone's camp, had not been heard of since the Srd, and it was inferred he must have meriched. Accounts were also received inferred he must have perished. Accounts were also received of the death of Doctor Grant, in medical charge at Kohistan, a meritorious officer in the Bombay service.

From the Times of Friday.

The worst can no longer be doubted of the unhappy troops at Cabool. Accounts have been received which can be im-plicitly relied upon, and from which the following is an extract: "On the 11th of January, Dr. Brydon staggered into Jella-labad, wounded and confused from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabool under the convention agreed upon by Major Pottinger, on the 5th instant. The antonment was immediately occupied by the Affgans, and the English were almost immediately attacked. The march became and continued a constant fight.

"At the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from Cabool, the ladies were sent back under an escort of some Ukbar Chan's

people, who promised to protect them. At Tezeen General Elphinstone and Colonel Shelton wer made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk four hundred of Her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized also broke and scattered.

"Beyond this the Doctor knows nothing, having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Brigadier

of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Briggader Anguetil, Major Ewart, and Lientenant Sturt are among them. "Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body are any thing but annihilated. "We gave up six hostages before leaving the cantonment— Webb, Walsh, Conolly, and three others—chosen, I suppose, by lot. There is more hope perhaps for the women than for

any one else." "General Elphinstone (the report of whose death must have been erroneous) and Colonel Shelton were taken prisoners. Something like a treaty, not very reputable to us, preceded the march of troops."

FRANCE.

PARIS .- The Paris papers have reached us, says the London Times, but their contents are as unimportant as those of their antecedents during the week. The Sugar question and the approaching dissolution of the Chambers, are the principal topics referred to in them, but in neither case do we find a paragraph

referred to in them, but in neither case do we nitu a paragraph that would interest a British reader. We regret to learn, from a source entitled to confidence, that the King of the French is labouring under a disease which, to a man of his age, is very alarming. He is said to be affected with dropsy; and as he is now in his 69th year, a complaint of this kind may instruction the most springe apprehensions. kind may justly excite the most serious apprehensions.

Canada.

THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO TORONTO.

Early on the morning of Thursday, the City presented an animated and gladsome appearance. The sun shone brilliantly, the air was pleasant, a light breeze fanned everything into liveliness, and the whole City, man and woman, every external object, gay shop, thronged street, seemed to cry out with one

Lucem redde tuæ. Dux bone, patriæ ! Instat veris enim vultus ubi tuus Affulsit populo, gratior it dies Ét soles nielius niteot.

voice.

About one o'clock the Traveller, steamboat, reached the About one o'clock the *Traceller*, steamboat, resched the wharf, on Yonge-street, and His Excelhency was received with the discharge of the accustomed salute, the thrilling notes of music, and the cheers of thickly congregated thousands.— His Excellency then took his seat in a carriage, drawn by four horses, and driven by two postillions, dressed in livery, all in true English style. The procession, which had walked through King Street to meet His Excellency, then moved on,—His Excellency in the midst of them,—along Front Street east, then through the Street west of the Market,—and then up King Street west. The 93d Highlanders, in their summer costume, and the 43d Light Infantry, lined King Street, dis-playing as fine models of noble bearing and handsome forms as costume, and the 43d Light Infantry, lined King Street, dis-playing as fine models of noble bearing and handsome forms as the eye of a Briton would desire to rest upon. The procession consisted of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with his Chaplains, the Judges, the Mayor and Corporation, Legislative Coun-cillors, Sheriff of the District,—all the above in carriages,— the three National Societies, mustering in great and unaccus-tomed force, the Fire Companies, with banners outshining those of all the other bodies, the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, and, what to our eye was extremely pleasing, the Institute, and, what to our eye was extremely pleasing, the coloured people, with appropriate banners, and with faces bearing brightly under the sun of British and genuine liberty. Flags were hang from various windows: long festoons of dra-pery, of the picturesque tartan, of the Irish green, and of the English blue, Union Jacks, transparencies, National Ensigns, and every ornament that could be put into requisition, either drooped from or adorned upper windows, or stretched across the street from house to house, forming quite a continuation of

The sentiments which you express towsrds myself personally, and your approval of the policy which I have announced, de-mand my sincere thanks. I shall hope to meet your confidence, y an earnest endeavour to discharge my daty in a spirit of faithful devotion to our Sovereign, of respect to the laws, and faithful devotion to our Sovereign, of respect to the laws, and of impartiality towards all my fellow-subjects. The harmony and good feeling which have marked your address, and the recep-tion with which, as Her Majesty's Representative, you have honoured me, make me feel that, in this course, I shall have

your cordial approbation and support. No circumstance could have been more gratifying to me than No circumstance could have been more gratifying to me than that my first visit to this city should be connected with the foundation of an Institution, destined to confer on the rising generation the means of a sound religions and scientific educa-tion. The establishment of such Institutions is, indeed, the most valuable triumph of peace, and the truest source of national happiness and strength. Let it be our constant prayer, that the Providence which watched over this country, in its hear of trial and danger, may grant us the power and disposition, so to profit by our present state of peace, that disposition, so to inoted out from smorg as, and good-will and loyalty be estab-lished throughout the hard. The grateful recollection of the people is the noblest monte-

The grateful recollection of the people is the noblest monument of a Ruler. Amply shall I be rewarded if the exertions which I have made to bring King's College into operation, which I have made to oring King's College into operation, should, in future years, recall me to your memories and those of your children, as one whose most constant wish was to pro-mote the permanent happiness and real interests of all over whom he was appointed to govern.

At the conclusion of this, three cheers were given for His Excel-Actue conclusion of this, three cheers were given for His Excel-lency the Governor General, three for Her Majesty the Queen, and three, on the well-timed suggestion of some person in the crowd, for Sir Robert Feel. The procession then retired in

crowd, for Sir Robert Peel. The procession then retired in order and shortly after separated. His Excellency is a person of fine commanding stature, and handsome manly features, with an open and preposessing aspect. He looked extremely hale and vigorous, and showed no symp-toms of fatigue > but evidently exhibited the greatest gratifica-tion at the noble welcome which he had received. Nothing could exceed the good feeling that every where prevailed—and it world be difficult to convey an idea of the external and moral beauty of the whole procession. Party-strife seemed forgotten.—The young, the gallant, the enterprising city of Toronto, girt with her bright and far-stretching bay, fully vindicated her claim to a character for loyalty and hospitality ; and outpouring her well-dressed thom-sands, linked together by national ties and a love of the glorious Constitution of Great Britain, demeaned herself like a true-born sands, linked together by national ties and a love of the glorious Constitution of Great Britain, demeaned herself like a true-born scion of the Empire,—rich in all that constitutes a moral, a religious, and a prosperous community. The 1st Incorporated Dragoons acted as a Guard of Honoux to His Excellency on this occasion.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

GEREMONY

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1842.

The Procession will be formed at half-past 12 o'clock, on the grounds of Upper Canada College, under the direction of the Marshal, GEORGE GURNETT, Esquire. On the arrival of the

will move forward in the following order: Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons. Pupils of the Home District Grammar School. Head Master and Assistant of Home District Grammar School. Porters of King's College and Upper Canada College. Superinten't of Grounds. Contractor. Superinten't of Building. Clerks of King's College Office.

Pupils of Upper Canada College. Junior Masters of Upper Canada College. Members of the Faculties of

Arts,

Medicine,

Law, Divinity.

Solicitor. Bursar, Architect.

Senior Masters of Upper Canada College,

Council of King's College. Visitors of King's College. Bedels and Verger.

Esquire Bedel.

PRESIDENT SENIOR VISITOR Chanceller.

KING'S COLLEGE, KING'S COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor General's Suite, and Officers of the Navy and Army.

Executive Councillors. Legislative Councillors.

Members of the House of Assembly. Bailiffs.

Mayor and Corporation of the City. Judge, Sheriff, and Warden of the Home District. Magistrates of the Home District.

BAND. Bocieties of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew. Masonic Society. Mechanics' Institute.

Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, Gentry.

aurch Bytown, be given to those friends of the Church of agland resident in Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, who have so generously assisted them by donations amounting to upwards of 150% currency, towards the recent enlargeent of the said Church.—carried. Moved by Mr. Joynt and seconded by Dr. Christie, that

lethanks of the Congregation of Christ's Church, Bytown, ^e given to Stewart Derbishire, Esq., M. P. P. for Bytown, ^m his liberal donation of 20/. towards the fund for enlarg-met. the Church of Bytown-carried. Moved by Mr. W. H. Thompson, seconded by Mr.

Little, That the thanks of this meeting be given to N.

Sparks, Esq., for his donation of Land for the enlargement of Christ's Church, Bytown—carried. Moved by Dr. Christie, seconded by the Rev. S. S. Strong, That the thanks of this Congregation be given to Mr. Chitty and Mr. Patterson, the late Church Wardens, for their zealous labours during the past year—carried. Moved by Mr. Chitty, seconded by Mr. Hunton, that the foregoing Resolutions be published in The Church, and in The Bytown Gazette,—carried. (Signed) S. S. STRONG, Chairman.

We were much gratified in attending the Meeting of We were much gratilied in attending the alecting the the Vestry in Christ's Church in this Town, on the 28th ult, to see the very handsome addition which has been made to that Edifice during the past year. The enlarge-ment has been built in the form of a Transept to the south end of the former Church, and is on the ground floor nearly as large as it. The pews are fronted with Butterwith capping of Cherry wood, and have a very neat earance. The Altar-piece, Pulpit and Reading-desk, appearance. after a very handsome design, and produce a fine ct. The ceiling is of an elliptic form, springing from a heavy Gothic cornice, in good keeping with the rest of the architectural style of the building; and where the ceiling of the old part of the Church unites with the new addition, the junction is formed by light groins springing from the cornice and the ceiling of the top. from the cornice and terminating in a circle at the top, from which it is intended to suspend a Chandelier to light the edifice. the edifice. Upon the whole, the design and the work-manship is such as to reflect the highest credit on the good taste of the Architect and the faithful performance of their dury by the such as th of their duty by the workmen employed. We have under-stood that this new addition, by which the Church is rendered capable of accommodating about 800 sitters, has been erected by the kind contributions of Societies at home and individuals in this Province, friendly to the cause, without imposing any exaction from the members of the congregation in this place.

ETOBICOKE. - The Church wardens elected in the Town-Ship of Etobicoke, according to the Act of Parliament, for the management of the Church Temporalities, are, T. Fisher and J. W. Gamble, Esqrs., for Christ Church, Mimico; W. Wadsworth and A. Welsh, Esqrs., for St. Philip's Church, Weither Philip's Church, Weston.

WOODSTOCK.-On last Easter Sunday, an impressive sermon was preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., from Col. iii. 3. The Church and a setting of the sector of the secto tharies in the Western part of the Province, was filled with an attentive congregation; sixty-six of whom, a number exceeding any on former occasions, commemo-rated the dying love of our Lord and Saviour, by parta-king of the holy communion of His body and blood. On Easter the spacious Lecture Easter Monday, a vestry was held in the spacious Lecture Room in the Church-yard, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament, and one of its first acts was to vote a fixed salary of 2001, per annum to the Rector, to be obtained

There was a moderate sale for American Flour, an instances an advance of 6d. per bbl. was obtained. The sale of Oatmeal was less active than at the beginning of the week, but there was no material change in its value. Since Tuesday, about 2000 bbls. of Flour, in bond, have been

sold at 26s. 6d. to 27s. per bbl. Yesterday a small cargo of Odessa Wheat, under lock, was sold at 6s. 3d. per 70lbs. Today there was a good deal of inquiry, but no actual sales were

reported.—*Examiner*.] The Overland Mail from India brings most important and disastrous news. Affghanistan, captured two or three years since after an immense slaughter, has been retaken by the natives, and about six thousand British troops cut to pieces.— Sir William McNaghten, the British Envoy at Cabool, was Sir William McNaghten, the British Envoy at Caboo, was treacherously assassinated, and according to the London Times, his head was cut off, and his mouth being filled with a portion of the mutilated body, it was decorated with the green spectacles which Sir William used to wear, and in that state paraded through the town by order of the son of Dost Mohammed. The latter, our readers will accounter, is the native prince

The latter, our readers will remember, is the native prince whom the British drove from his throne and carried into captiwhom the Britsh drove from his throne and carried into capite vity when they invaded the country. The ladies of the envoy and several officers have been taken as hostages by the Affgans. The demands for vengeance are of course loud both in England and India. A reinforcement of eight thousand troops has been ordered from England.

INDIA.

The news from India, it is truly remarked in the London The news from India, it is truly remarked in the London papers, is the most melancholy and disastrous that was ever transmitted to England from that country. The people of Affghanistan have taken terrible vengeance upon their Euro-pean invaders. The British have been driven from Cabul, and near six thousand of their best troops have been cut to pieces. In the Bombay Times of the 1st of February, we find the most

At the date of our hader Col. McLarin from Candahar to attempting to march under Col. McLarin from Candahar to the relief of Cabool, had been stopped by the snows westward of Ghuznee, and compelled to return whence they came.-Ghuznee itself was snowed up; its garrison contained but a single sepoy regiment. Sir Robert Sale's brigade had left Cabool in the beginning of October, and reached Jellalabad on the 12th November, and there they remain cooped up and nnable to remove at peril of their existence. The beleagured host could receive aid from no one; they were surrounded by an enemy from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. Their commissariat having almost at the first outbreak been destroyed, they were, by the date at which the present narrative commences, ill off for clothing, and sorely pinched for food. The force, besides, was divided. It consisted of near 6000

en, one half in the Bella Hissor, or citadel, within the town, the other half in a fortified camp six miles off; a deep moun-tain stream which they were never able to ford intervened. tain stream which they were never able to ford intervened.— By the 20th much annoyance and some apprehension began to be entertained of the effects of the effluvia of the heaps of unburied dead everywhere strewed around. About ten thou-sand corpses, slain in battle, lay festering about the city or near the camp of Gen. Elphinstone, threatening to add the horrors of pestilence to those of famine and the sword, so soon

canal guided the stream harmlessly away. In the camp provisions had become extremely scarce; am-munition was plentiful. In the citadel both food and powder were nearly expended. On the 19th, a convoy of ammunition was sent to the Bella Hissar, under Colonel Oliver, of the 5th Nov.; but the Colonel having reached the Nultan, which runs Nov.; but the Coloner having reached the touriser to report between the Cabool cantonment and the town, sent to report that the bridge was impracticable. An order, therefore, was arom the pew-rents, exclusive of his government allow-ance. In the evening a deputation from the parishioners waited on the Reetor, and presented a list of subscriptions to a large amount, which they had obtained during the afternoon, declaring that they would not desist until they collected at least 200% to creet a spire on the Church-tower, and complete other improvements in the interior. Within the last month the munificent gift of Two Tablets

rainbows over-head. We must not omit to add, that on the wharf, and opposite the Mayor's house, arches of evergreen spanned the way, exhibiting on their tops appropriate flags, from the latter was suspended a painting of the Bagot Arms on one side, with the good old family and conservative motto, ANTIQUEM OBTINENS, and on the other, the Arms of the City. Horsemen, carriages, and pedestrians thronged the streets. This mass of well-ordered, happy, and united thousands moved towards Government House, with the sound of music, under the festoons, and through the double open lines f soldiers above described. Every window was thronged with ladies, shedding grace, beauty, and a virtuous expression upon ladies, shedding grace, beauty, and a virtuous expression upon the festive scene. The whole procession then marched into the grounds of Government House, when His Excellency, who had entered the House, presented himself on a platform, erected outside of the windows, looking out upon the lawn. His Excellency's appearance was greeted with the heartiest cheer-ing, which having subsided, Henry Sherwood, Esq., the Mayor, read the following Address read the following Address:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR CHARLES BAGOT, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Toronto, beg to greet Your Excellency,—now visiting, for the first time, this populous and rapidly thriving city,—with the heartiest and most respectful welcome that it is in our power to

As the representative of our Gracious and Beloved Queen, Your Excellency would be received by us with every mark of honour and attention: but when, in Your Excellency, we find official rank combined with distinguished personal char tics; when we know that, during many years, Your Excellency resided as Ambassador at Foreign Courts, both in Europe and on this Continent, successfully maintaining the rights and honour of the British Crown; when we regard Your Excel-lency's oft-expressed intentious to administer the Government of this Province on the principle of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects, and with a determination to uphold the Prerogatives of the Sovereign as well as the Liberties of the People, and to strengthen, by every means, the happy connexion that unites this Colony to the Parent State; when we thus add Your Excellency's high personal qualifications to the constitu-tional claims of exalted station, we approach Your Excellency with the fullest confidence, and with a feeling of gratification which the lapse of time, we trust and believe, will only tend to

It is a most auspicious circumstance that Your Excellency's It is a most auspicious circumstance that Your Excellency's first visit to this loyal city has been caused by the approaching ceremony of laying the Foundation-stone of the University of King's College. The Representative of Her Majesty can searcely perform a more grateful office than assisting to mature a system of education which recognises. Christianity as the groundwork of all human learning, and which, in the Mother groundwork of an numan learning, and which, in the Mother Country, has trained up successive generations of men whose fame, in every department of the public service, is known throughout the habitable world. We sineerely congratulate Your Excellency (yourself a son of the venerable University of Oxford) on having determined to perform an act so congenial to a refined and patriotic mind, and so deeply and permanently

nteresting to the whole Canadian community. It is our fervent and anited wish, that Your Excellency's It is our fervent and anited wish, that Your Excellency's Administration may continue to be distinguished by the triamphs of Peace and Religious and Moral improvement; and that the commencement of so noble and beneficial an Institu-tion as the University of King's College, may ever connect Your Excellency's name with one of the brightest and most tranquil periods of Colonial history. On behalf of the inhabitants of the city of Toronto.

HENRY SHERWOOD, Mayor.

April 11, 1842.

Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons.

On reaching the site, the different Sections of the Procession will be arranged by the Marshall, in the positions appropriated

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University, will then deliver a short address, suitable to the occasion, after which, "Laudent omnes Deum" will be performed. The first Prayer will then be offered by the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Principal of U. C. College, and the second by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.A. On the conclusion of these, the Hon. L. P. Sherwood will present to the Chanceltor, the gold and silver coins, and the bottle, in which they are to be placed; and the Hon. William Allan, the Charter, and papers. The inscrip-tions on the plate will be read by the Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor, and the Hon. W. H. Draper, Attorney Gene-ral. The Hon. J. S. Macaulay will present the trowel,—Mr. Young, the Architect, the square,—Mr. Hitchey, the Contrac-tor, the plumb-line,—and Mr. Hill, the Superintendent, the mallet. After the usual formalities, "Non nobis Domine" will be performed, and the Lord Bishop will dismiss the Assem-bly, after prayer, with the blessing. The whole coremony will The Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University, for them. will be performed, and the Lord Bishop will dismiss the Assem-bly, after prayer, with the blessing. The whole ceremony will be terminated by "God save the Queen," on which the Process-sion will again be formed, and retarn to U. C. College, in the same order in which it moved from it, and then disperse. N. B.—All who join the Procession are requested, if conve-nient, to appear in full Academic, or Official Costume.

PRESETTERIAN COLLEGE, KINGSTON .- This Institution proceeds under the superintendence of Dr. Liddell, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, two Presbyterian Ministers, as we are informed, of high character and superior classical attainments. Mr. John G. Howard, Architect, of Toronto, has received the premium of 50L, offered for the host desire. premium of 50%, offered for the best design for the projected premium of 50%, offered for the best design for the projected building. This is not the first time this gentleman has suc-ceeded in a similar manner. Within the last few years he has obtained premiums for the following designs: — December 3rd, 1836, Plan for laying out the Market Block, City of Toronto, 30%. January 24th, 1837, The inst and second premiums for the New Gaol at London, 40%. June 7th, 1837, The New Gaol and Court House, Toronto, first and second premiums. Gaol and Court House, Toronto, first and second premiums, 451, August 7th, 1840, First premium for the New Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, 251. 27th March, 1842, Designs for the Presbyterian College, as above, 501.

St. George's Day. ANNIVERSARY DINNER; AT THE ONTARIO HOUSE. ICKETS,-price Fifteen Shillings,-can be obtained from the Stewards-MESSIEURS G. WALTON, W. ATKINSON, J. KENT, W. M. WESTMACOTT, J. G. BEARD, T. YOUNG. AND FROM AND FROM G. A. BARBER, Secretary, ? H. ROWSELL, Treasurer, 5 St. George's Society, And at the Bar of the Ontario House. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

MARRIED.

At Haldimand, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, lured Henry Goldard, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Gillard. On the lith instant, by the Rev. G. C. Street, Mr. Edward Carter, f West Gwillinebury, to Miss Lydia Selby, of Sharon, in the Home Nerview

of West Gwillinsoury, to line Ly and Ly and

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 21st April :-G. S. Jarvis, Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Rev. T. B. Fuller; John Wampum; Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; W. Harvey, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. G. C. Street.