On the appointment of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, the Present incumbent, the want of a residence for him was much felt. A suitable house, however, with two acres of land, near the Church, having been offered for sale, a Vestry Meeting was called, and after a careful examination of the property by the gentlemen present, one of them, Cornelius Van Nostrand Esq., offered one hundred pounds as his part towards accomplishing so desirable an object. This handsome contribution was supplied from the proceeds of his honest and persevering industry, on which a kind Providence had smiled; for his parents brought him to this country when it was a wilderness, having, like many others at that time, lost their property mpting to maintain British Institutions in But they preserved unimpaired their love and veneration for the Church, and manifested it by doing what they could, whilst they lived, to establish and main tain it. And it is pleasing to observe the son, with enlarged means, following the parents' example. After so ficent a beginning, and a grant of £40 from the Lord Bishop, it is scarcely necessary to say that the full amount was soon raised, the transfer executed, and the Clergyman put in full possession of the Parsonage on the 20th of October last. Long, long may he and his successors in the parish prove a blessing to us, our children, and the neighbourhood!—Communicated by "An English

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.—It is extremely gratifying to perceive, by an Advertisement in the Brockville Statesman, that the Rev. E. Morris, Visiting Clergyman of this District, is ready to receive tenders, for the enclosing of a Stone Church in each of the townships of Lansdowne and Yonge and for the enclosure of a Frame one at Bellamy-ville, North Augusta; for the roofing &c. (the mason-work having keeps of the roofing and the property of the pason-work having been contracted for) of a Stone Church, in the Township of Wolford; and also for the enclosing a Stone Church at New Boyne, near the town-line between Bastard and Kitley. It also appears that a Church has lately been built in the township of Montague.

BELLEVILLE On Therefore, the third day of March.

BELLEVILLE.—On Thursday, the third day of March, the Reverend John Grier was instituted and inducted into the Rectory of Belleville, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, which in its limits embraces the township and parish of Thurlow. Mr. Grier was appointed to the Rectory by the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1840, which, at that period, became vacant by the resignation of the late Rev. John Cochran.

Chippana, Chippen Contributions are flowing in

CHIPPAWA CHURCH. - Contributions are flowing in from various quarters, towards the completion of this edifice. On the 6th March, a collection of £5 1s. 3d. was made at St. John's Church, Stamford; and Mr. Cecil Mortimer, of Picton, has sent up the sum of £1 5s. A Thorold Church, on the 13th inst., the sum of £5. 0s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d was obtained for the same good purpose. It is the inten-tion of the Building Committee to finish and complete the Church during the present season, and the work will be

ARRIVAL OF TWO STEAMERS.

Twenty-six days Later from England.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, 12th March.) We have the great pleasure to announce the safety of the Caledonia, and the arrival of her passengers at Boston, in the Acadia. As we believed, and stated, the Caledonia put back to Liverpool, having damaged her rudder in the late tremen-All the particulars relating to her, will be found in interesting letter from an esteemed friend who was on board,

and in extracts from the English papers.

The Acadia left Liverpool on the 19th of February, and ou Liverpool papers are up to that date, and London to the 18th,

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The first intelligence of the arrival of the Acadia, was brought to this port by the steamer Clyde, from Halifax, which vessel arrived at an early hour this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Halifax, March 8, 1842.

"Knowing the intense anxiety you must feel to obtain the earliest information in relation to the Caledonia, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the Clyde, to announce to you her safety, and our arrival here last night at 12 o'clock.

"We left I:

"We left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of Februa-ry, in the Caledonia, with every prospect of a fine passage;— but the fair prospects soon changed to head wind and severe weather, which we encountered until the 11th, when we ascer-tained that we have the convergence of the second of th tained that we had received a severe injury to our rudder, and were compelled to put back for the nearest port—having repaired the rudder sufficiently by lashing it with iron bands and chains to enable us to do so. Fortunately for us there was little. the or no change of wind, and the weather moderated a little, so that we reached Cork Harbor, Ireland, about 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th. After sufficient repairs we left the following day for Liverpool, where we arrived on the evening of the 17th.

"Too much credit cannot be ascribed to the agents in Liverpool, or the second of the contraction of the second of

Pool, for their promptness in fitting out the Acadia. We agai left Liverpool at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 19th, in great hopes having better weather and more favorable winds encountered head winds, or nearly so, most of the passage, an ne very severe weather. On the 3rd, latitude 46.21, tude, 43.56, saw some large fields of ice, and on the night of the 4th passed a small iceberg not more than two or three times the length of the ship from us.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, we met the Unicorn, going to Liverpool with the mails, who immediately returned to this place with us.

"Although we have been in imminent peril, we have, by the

Although we have been in imminent perit, we have, kindness of a superintending Providence, been very meretfully preserved, and I hope now very soon to have the pleasure of

seeing you.

"During the severe emergency on board the Caledonia, Captain Lott, her commander, and the officers under him, behaved with the utmost promptness and collectedness. The Caledonia and behaved most beautifully. assure you, my dear sir, my confidence in these steam-ships is not in the least impaired; all ships are liable to accidents, and I think that steam-ships are not more liable to them than others.

From the Halifax Morning Post of March 8.

THE CALEDONIA SAFE. - Never did the peal of cannon burst more gratefully on our ear, when, last evening, it announced to us the arrival of a steamship from England, waking thousands from their slumbers, and thrilling thousands of anxious hearts with the tidings that the missing steamer had

escaped the fury of the mighty deep!

A few minutes before midnight we heard guns pealing down the harbour, and soon after rockets were seen flying into the air from the neighbourhood of George's Island.

Crowds of persons flocked down to the wharves, and two

ateamers passed up, answering the hailings from shore with— "Acadia," and "Unicorn,"—"the Caledonia safe in England!" And then arose a multitudinous shout from the wharves, as the gallant steamers passed up to the Cunard wharf, where an

immense throng greeted them with enthusiastic cheers. It will be recollected that the Unicorn sailed down the har-Twill be recollected that the Unicorn sailed down the nar-bour, on her way to England, at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon. About an hour after dark, not far from Sambro, a light was discovered bearing up toward her; for, as the Unicorn carried blue lights, she was distinctly seen by the other, which, when hailed, proved to be the Acadia. By the least chance in the world the ships would have passed, and the tidings that would thus have been carried home by the Unicorn would have given rise to make the control of the control of the would have given rise to much anxiety for the safety of the

As it is, the Acadia will make the most rapid outward and homeward trip ever performed across the Atlantic by any steamer; as we understand she will sail to-day for England, and will thus no doubt carry home the news of her own arrival

The news of the Caledonia's safety will be hailed throughout the whole of this continent with enthusiastic gladness.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. The young Prince has been christened, receiving the names of Albert Edward, after his father and grandfather. Should he live to be King, which God grant, he will be Edward VII. The British Parliament was opened on the 3d of February

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

by the Queen in person.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgement of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to ment to my person and government by my faithful and loyal

I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country, of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who at my request undertook in person the office of sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all princes and states the continued assurances of their cornect desire to maintain the most friendly relations

of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations

with this country.

ded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the king of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade, which, when the ratification of the slave trade, which is the slave trade, which is the slave trade, which is the slave trade of the slave trade, which is the slave trade of the slave It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have conclu-

cations shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to

There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the

maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran, has been followed by the comple-

with the Court of Teneran, has been followed by the comple-tion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country. the country.
"I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-es-

tablishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early tension and any contribution.

lations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be

on my part that our differences will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial re-

laid before you.
"I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of wise economy, to make that pro-vision for the service of the country which the public exigencies

My Lords and Gentlemen—
"I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances and of the expenditure of the country.
"You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it. "I recommend also to your consideration, the state of the laws which affect the importation of corn and other articles, the

produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptey, and for the improve-ment of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.
"It will also be desirable that you should consider with a

view to their revision the laws which regulate the registration of electors of members to serve in Parliament.

"I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with

exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my

people."
At the conclusion of the speech, her Majesty withdrew from the House, and retired amid the cheers of the assembled thousands to Buckingham Palice.

The address in answer to the speech was moved in the House The address in answer to the speech was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Abercorn, seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie. Neither said any thing of particular interest, and the address was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech.

Lord Melbourne followed. As to the corn laws, he assured them that the idea of retaining the sliding scale was absurd—that it must be absurdaged.

that it must be abandoned.

Lord Brougham said that the only way to deal with the corn laws was to repeal them absolutely. Of the case of the Creole he said that the slaves demanded by the United States could

not be given up.

The Duke of Buckingham said his opinions on the corn laws had undergone no change. A measure had been proposed by the present Cabinet which he could not support, and he had consequently retired from the ministry. He should be compelled to oppose that measure, but on all other questions the Government might rely on his cordial support. The address

was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons the address was moved by the Earl of March and seconded by Mr. Beckett. The mover took

Earl of March and seconded by Mr. Beckett. The mover took strong ground on the subject of the finances, alleging that no decrease of expenditure could be effected, and that there must be an increase of taxation.

The seconder declared, with great regret, that the distress of the country had very fearfully increased; and he urged the necessity of providing regular employment for the poor.

Mr. Ewart avowed his belief that a property tax must be

nposed, and urged the necessity of opening the ports to the orn of England's best customer, the United States of America. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel followed, but said nothing very definite. The address was agreed to, without op-

February 4.- In the House of Lords Lord Monteagle gave

February 4.—In the House of Lords Lord Monteagle gave notice that he should move the appointment of a select committee of inquiry into the Exchequer bill forgeries.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley announced that he should not propose any Government scheme of emigration; but he should propose some regulations for the better protection of emigrants and, incidentally, for the encouragement of emigration. Lord John Russell concurred in the views expressed by Lord Stanley—as did also Mr. Ward.

February 5.—Both houses went up with their addresses.

Monday, February 7.—In the House of Commons Mr.

Monday, February 7.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone disclosed the intentions of Government in regard to colonial duties. His measure, with a few exceptions, was the same as that proposed by Mr. Labouchere at the last session.

The first resolution he would submit was, that it was expedient to repeal all existing duties on imports into the West Intention of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at the 2d of November—an alarming insurre

dies and our British North American colonies; secondly, that new duties should be established in their room; thirdly, that those duties should be established in their local, thirdly, those duties should be in addition to any duties levied by the colonial legislatures; fourthly, that there should be an exemption in favour of all articles required for the use of British fisheries; sixthly, that the produce of the Channel Islands should be placed on the same footing as that which was strictly British oduce, and be admitted free of duty; and lastly, that all measures upon the subject of these duties should be consolidated.

He should propose that wood should be admitted into the West Indies free of duty; for the tax on wood was indicated as West Indies free of duty; for the tax on wood was indirectly a tax upon the consumer of sugar in this country. He did not propose to abolish altogether the duties on provisions, and it would be seen by the schedule that he proposed, that after a fixed day there would be a duty imposed on the importation of wheat and flour of 3s. per quarter, of 2s. per cwt. on salt fish, and of 4s. a barrel on pickled fish. He proposed a duty of 8s. per cwt. on butter, and 5s. per cwt. on cheese. With respect to coffee, cocoa, molasses, and unrefined sugar, he proposed to to coffee, the same duties as at present. On tea unless imre-enact the same duties as at present. On tea, unless imported direct from China, or from British dominions, he pro-

ported direct from China, or from British dominions, he proposed to place a duty of one penny per lb. He should leave the duty on foreign spirits as it now stood; but on British spirits he proposed to abolish all duty.

With respect to refined sugar, he proposed that there should be an ad valorem duty on that of British manufacture of ten per cent., and on that of foreign of 20 per cent. He also proposed an ad valorem duty of seven per cent. on wine, bottled or not, on manufactured cotton, silk, linen, woollen, glass, paper, pp. cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c.; while on oil, blubber, &c he proposed to remove all existing prohibitions, and propose an ad valorem duty of 17 per cent. He proposed that henceforth an import duty should be levied on corn imported into henceforth an import duty should be levied on corn imported into Canada from the American side of the border, as the settlers of the United States had no claim to transmit American produce through the Canadas, duty free, as if it were the produce of those colonies. The hon gentleman moved his resolutions without intending to press them to a discussion until a future opportunity.

THE CORN LAWS.
Sir Robert Peel brought forward his project for a change in the corn laws, on the 9th. It is substantially embraced in the following schedule.

Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be, for every quarter— Proposed Present

	Scale.	Sliding
		Scale.
Under 51s. } duty sha	ll be } 20s. 6d	36s.8d.
) for every	y qr.)	25.0
51s and under 52s		35 8
52s and under 53s	18 0	34 8
53s and under 54s		33 8
54s and under 55s	17 0	32 8
55s and under 56s		31 8
56s and under 57s	16 0	30 8
57s and under 586	15 0	29 8
58s and under 59s	14 0	28 8
59s and under 60s	13 0	27 8
60s and under 61s	12 0	26 8
61s and under 62s	11 0	25 8
62s and under 63s	10 9	24 8
63s and under 64s	90	23 8
64s and under 65s	80	22 8
65s and under 66s	70	21 8
66s and under 67s)) 20 8
67s and under 68s \	60	18 8
68s and under 69s))16 8
69s and under 70s	50	13 8
70s and under 71s		10 8
71s and under 72s	30	68
72s and under 73s	20	28
73s and upwards		10

Sir Robert Peel admitted that he did not anticipate from this

ems to us, with no great feeling of confidence.

Mr. Cobden avowed hostility at the outset. He denounced

the proposition as an insult to a suffering people.

February 11. Lord John Russell gave notice of dissent to the principle of the sliding scale, on which he should take the

nse of the House.
Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question, intimated that he did not think it proper or judicious to continue the prohibition against importing salt and fresh meat, cattle, swine, &c.

[The proceedings of the other days in the week, ending Feb. 2th, were of no importance in either house.]
In the House of Commons Lord John Russell moved the nendment of which he had given notice, in reference to the rn laws. He contended that the proposed duty of 20 shillings was in fact a prohibition, and that the principle of the sliding scale could not be maintained.

On this motion a debate ensued which was continued from

day to day until the morning of the 17th, when the amendment was negatived, 349 to 226. And the House then adjourned to Friday the 18th.

In the House of Lords, meantime, there were no proceedings of general importance. House of Lords, Feb. 14.

THE CASE OF THE CREOLE.

Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their lordships the case of the Creole, by moving the subject. He had, he for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opi-nion that even for the mere purposes of good neighbourhood there ought to be a law amongst nations giving the power to each of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemna-tion in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply

with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that some communications had taken place upon this subject with the government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him of the course which the Government intended to pursue. After receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the Government was satisfied that, by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had escaped in the Creole to trial for mutiny or murder, or even to detain them in custody. Instructions had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any

Lord Denman said he believed that the whole of Westminste Hall was unanimous that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the Creole. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Lord Coke, and, in latter years, of Sir C. Wetherel, to the same effect, and said that it would be indeed desirable if there were an inter-national law giving a power to surrender criminals; but such a law could only rest upon the presumption that the laws of all nations were reasonable, and he feared the nefarious traffic in slaves would stand very much in the way of any such arrange-

Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the sub-Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the subject, but that an opinion had been attributed to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, which opinion he had never given. He was of opinion that the American Government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that if such a demand were made, there was secured by the much large of Farench to comply with it. no power by the municipal law of Engand to comply with it.

Lord Cottenham and the Lord Chancellor gave similar opi-

nions, and Lord Brougham said that the same view was like-wise taken by Lord Wynford and Lord Abinger. Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and their lord-

Mr. Cresswell, the late member for Liverpool, having accepted judgeship vacated by the resignation of Mr. Justice Bosanquet, ir Howard Douglas, late Governe of the Ionian Isles, and formerly the representative of his sorereign in New Brunswick, the conservative candidate, has been returned without opposition.

The city of Dublin election has terminated in the return of Mr. Gregory, who had a majority of 403 votes above Lord Mor-

The predictions we have so often uttered, of the ultimate failure of the British operations in this part of Central Asia, are at length completely verified. A succession of these dis-asters has attended the progress of the Anglo-Indian attempt to subjugate the country; almost the whole population finally rose up in arms; a new sovereign has been proclaimed by the people, in the room of the profligate and feeble Shah Soojah; and the utmost efforts of the Anglo-Indian troops to quell the

insurrection, have proved unavailing.

We take the following account from the London Times: Our readers will have gathered from our last budget, that, ensequent on certain reductions made in the tribute paid to

the Eastern Ghilzie tribes for keeping open the passes between Cabul and Jellalabad, the people rose and took possession of the said passes; and that thereupon General Sale's brigade, which had been under orders for the provinces, was sent out to drive them from their position, and to re-open the communication. This, however, was an arduous duty, and attended with serious loss on our side. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harrassed by the enemy from the high ground on either side of the passes, and after eighteen days, during which our

the 2d of November—an alarming insurrection broke out at Cabul. Singular to relate, it was so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the Envoy and Ministrates where the control of the preceding day by the Envoy and Ministrates where the control of the preceding day by the Envoy and Ministrates where the control of the preceding day by the Envoy and Avenue. ter speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition, and every thing quiet and peaceful at the capital. He himself (Sir W. H. Macuaghten) was about to leave Cabul at that very time, to proceed with all haste to Bombay, to assume the Governorship of that presidency. The occupation of the Koord Cabul pass, and the subsequent opposition which General Sale had met with, had ceased to cause any anxiety, as it was supposed that the insurgents to the eastward had been effectually put down. But in the midst of this supposed security the storm broke

over Cabul with terrific fury.

As far as we can gather from the disjointed accounts which have yet reached us (for the communication between Cabul and India is still cut off,) the first manifestation of the popular an ger consisted in a murderous assault on a party of our officers, who were then leaving the Durbar. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the European Regiment, were massacred; and another officer, Lieut. Sturt, of the Engineers, cut down in the very presence of Shah Soojah himself. Soon the whole city was up in arms, the bazaars were plundered, the houses of our officers ransacked, and their property destroyed, the treasury pillaged, and other depreda committed in the town, while another large party, chiefly Kuz-zilbashes, we believe, attacked the British cantonments, which

are situated about two miles from the town.

The rebels are said to have declared one of Shah Zemaun's*
sons king, but whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues sons king, our whether it was a religious movement, having for its end the extermination of the British, is not very clearly known; but the rebellion was of the most alarming character, known; but the rebellion was of the most starting character, for the whole population were up in arms against us, and our troops being divided—a portion of them in the Balah Hissar—and the enemy holding the town, which lies between the two positions, we could make but little stand against the heavy current of the insurgents. The rebellion, at the date of the last advices received from Cobal for each two Comids had made good their way to from Cabul, for one or two Cossids had made good their way to Peshawar, had raged during 17 days, but the force of it was un-

We cannot pretend to give any thing like a circumstantial narrative of the events of those days, for we have nothing beyond fragments of intelligence, which it is difficult to put together, in the correction. yond fragments of intelligence, which it is difficult to put to-gether, in due consecutive course. The British force at Cabul was weak, and the enemy most multitudinous. Several engage-ments had taken place, and our troops had distinguished themselves on various occasions, but all to very little purpose. The enemy, unfortunately, at an early stage, got possession of the commissarat godowns—two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, but the ammunition failing, the stores were captured. were captured.

Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and

Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy and turned against our party, and one of our magazines destroyed. On the 18th, the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achieved by us a few days before, was at its height, and, though there seemed at one time some little hope of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being bought over to our side, at the date of the last intelligence affairs were still wearing a fearful of the confederacy being bought over the last intelligence, affairs were still wearing a fearful aspect.

We are not only beset with enemies on every side, but our troops While these sad events were befalling us at the capital, our

While these sad events were befalling us at the capital, our principal outposts were being attacked by the enemy. Charekur, which is to the North of Cabul, was besieged, and the single corps there posted, the Shah's 4th regiment, after a gallant defence, cut to pieces. All the officers attached to it, with exception of the property of the continuous ception of one who escaped, severely wounded, were killed, and Lieut. Rattray, the political agent at Kohistan, fell there also.

Sir Robert defended his proposition at great length, but, as it About this same time, Captain Woodburn, with a party of 120 what it was by nature intended to be, the most valuable dependent men, was proceeding from Ghuzuee to Cabul, when he fell in with a large body of the insurgents, and the whole of his little band were massacred. Ali Musjid and Pesh Bolak, which lie on the Eastern front of Affghauistan, between Peshawar and Jellalabad, we attacked also, but with no calamitous result; and Ghuzuee, only agree and the special process of the second line of th Ghuznee, only garrisoned by a single regiment, has been belea-guered by the enemy, but although evil reports are rife concern-

ing it, we may hope that it is yet secure.

In this posture of affairs, a brigade from Candahar has been sent, under Colonel Maclaren, to the relief of Cabul—an ill-judged and impolitic measure, for it could scarcely, under any circumstances, reach its destination in time to render the required assistance, and it is apprehended that the brigade, marching at such a season of the year, and through a line of marching at such a season of the year, and through a line of country beset by our enemies, will be exposed to a series of disasters, fatal perhaps to the entire force. In addition to this, the weakening of the Candahar post is in itself a measure fraught with danger. At the date of the latest advices from that agerter all that quarter, all was quiet, but it was feared that the departure of one half of the force to the Northward would be a signal to

the Western Ghilzies to revolt.

Whichever way we look beyond the Indus, clouds are bursting over our heads, and it is impossible to regard the present aspect of affairs without the most painful apprehensions. Strong reinforcements are now being sent from the provinces, but they reinforcements are now being sent from the provinces, out they have a long and wearisome march before them, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will penetrate farther than Peshawar before their progress is checked by the snows of winter. The disasters which we have detailed above, could not have occurred at a more unfavourable season; for independent of what we have to apprehend from the fary of an entire populace in arms against us, our troops, cut off from ready means of supply, are omed, we fear, to suffer much from a want of food, as well as from a want of fuel, which, during a Cabul winter, will be se verely felt by all, and especially by the Hindostan soldiery, who are but little inured to the rigours of the north.

CHINA.

The overland mail from India arrived at London on the 7th

of February. Dates from China November 14, Calcutta December 22, and Bombay January 1.

The forces in China were still going on in their career of conquest. The expedition sailed from Amoy on the 1st of Septem-

quest. The expedition sailed from Armoy on the 1st of September—retook Chusan, without opposition, on the 1st of November, and Ningpo surrendered immediately afterward.

Tranquillity prevailed at Armoy and Canton. We give below the despatch announcing the taking of Ningpo.

Modeste, off Ningpo, Oct. 14, 1841.

My Lord,—It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I have now the honor of addressing your lordship from the anchorage off the walls of Ningpo, on which the British colors are flying.

The progress of the expedition has been greatly favoured by the fine weather, which enabled it to complete the reduction of Chinghae, on the 10th instant, and to place the large ships and Chinghae, on the 10th instant, and to piece the large ships and transports on the following day at a safe aschorage, after landing the requisite supplies for the army, for the wind changed to the Northeast on the 12th, and blew strong. The ships, however, were all in security, the Blonde, with the sloops and steamers and part of the transports, having found sufficient water and excellent shelter within the Eahea River—a few of the piles

having been taken up for their admission.

I removed on the 11th to the Modeste, and that no time might be lost in prosecuting our farther operations I directed Captains Maitland and Herbert, when the Wellesley and Blenheim were anchored off "Just-in-the-way," to return by one of the steam vessels, with the boats and 150 seamen from each ship, in reainess to advance on "Ningpo," and on the 13th I proceeded in the Nemesis to ascertain the practicability of hooking the large steamers and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from steamers and sloops up the river. We found it wide, free from shoals, and carried not less than fourteen feet at low water to the walls of the city, which appeared not only unprepared for resistance, but a general panic pervading the inhabitants, who were evacuating the town in every direction, with their goods and families. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir H. Gough, and myself, therefore, deemed it expedient to move on it without delay, to check as much as possible the departure of the respectable portion of the population, and the ravages which are invariably committed by the lower orders of the Chinese on all property

which is left unprotected.

The whole of the troops (with the exception of a garrison for Chinghae and the citadel) were consequently embarked on the following morning in the Sesostris, Queen, Phlegethon, and Nemesis, and the supernumerary seamen and marines were distributed in the Modeste, Cruizer, Columbine, and Bentinck; the Bloude being ordered to remain at Chinghae for the support

Sir Henry Pottinger and the general accompanied me in the Sir Henry Pottinger and the general accompanied me in the Modeste, and the expedition proceeded up the river soon after 9 A. M., but owing to some unavoidable delays did not reach Ningpo untill 1 P. M., when the Nemesis and Phlegethon, which contained a large portion of the troops, anchored within a few feet of a floating bridge, which connects the city at the East gate with the suburbs across the river. The men were disembarked with the greatest facility by stages from the bows of these vessels. The battalion of segmen and marines, under of these vessels. The battalion of seamen and marines, under Capt. Herbert, landing at the same time in the suburbs on the city side, a short distance below them.

The gates of the city were all found secured and barricaded

but an entrance was soon forced, when her Majesty's forces marched in and took possession without a symptom of resistance being indicated in any quarter. The mandarins and troops had all left the city, the latter having, since their defeat

at Chinghae, refused to fight.

Her Majesty's sloops and the steam vessels are anchored under the walls of the city, and his Excellency the general is ac tively exerting himself in securing all the government property on shore, and endeavouring to establish order, and prevent th pillage of this populous and opulent place, where I am happy to say, such of the respectable inhabitants as have remained evince much less apprehension at the presence of the English than was exhibited either at Amoy or Chusan.

From the number of large junks found in the river the trade

with Ningpo, by sea, must be extensive, but an embargo will be laid on all vessels until measures can be concerted for our far-

ther proceedings.

A few war junks and a trifling amount of naval stores have fallen into our hands. I beg to offer my congratulations to your lordship on the result of our operations, and

It of our operations, and
I have the honor to be, my Lord, your lordship's
Most obedient servant,
W. PARKER, Rear Admiral.

Canada.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT ADDRESS .- The following is Sir

"GENTLEMEN, - For that portion of your Address which expresses your congratulations on my arrival in Canada, and your confidence in myself, personally, I beg you to accept my

The other subjects to which you allude are of great impor-tance. You state that for the last few years you have wit-nessed a series of proceedings on the part of the Government, calculated to injure and discourage the loyal and respectable in-habitants of your District, and to benefit those whose loyalty is suspected, or who have shewn themselves to be factious parti-These are charges of the gravest character, which I regret to see brought forward on such an occasion. Unwilling as I am in this place to notice such a matter, I should be wanting in my duty, were I to pass it by without declaring my conviction that no Officer holding the honourable and responsible position of her Majesty's Representative, could in the discharge

position of her Majesty's Representative, could in the discharge of his duty, have been actuated by any other feeling, than a desire to promote the public welfare, and to maintain to the best of his ability, the authority of the British Crown, and the connexion with the Mother Country.

You then call on me to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Buell during the years of 1837 and 1838 with a view to his reserved of the country moval from the office of Treasurer of your District. In answer I feel bound to state, that although I shall be at all times eady and anxious to enquire into any specific charges which may be brought against the official conduct of any servant of the Crown: I see no sufficient grounds for interference in this instance. Mr. Buell was appointed by the Administrator of

the Government in the exercise of the authority committed thim by the law and Her Majesty's Commission. You brin no charge against Mr. Buell in his official capacity and in the absence of such charge, I can never consent to subject to the absence of such charge, I can never consent to subject to the general and retrospective investigation which you request the conduct of any public officer in this country.

I observe with pleasure your declaration that you "wholly repudiate all selfish, all factious, all national, all religious dis-

actions, animosity and exclusion;" and that "you desire to see all Her Majesty's subjects in this country, enjoying the most perfect toleration and equality, and the distribution of the patronage of the Executive Government, confined to no particular section or party, religious or political." You may be assured that it is in accordance with these principles that I am determined to administer the Government of this Province; and that in so doing, I but execute the commands which I have received from the Queen. I therefore call on you to co-operate with me in my task, and with that view to lay aside those by-gone dissensions and party distinctions to which you advert, and which have heretofore been the bane of this fine Province,-I call on your to turn your minds to the practical measures necessary for the improvement of the country, and to prove your loyalty and earn the gratitude of your fellow subjects by making this Province on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

dency of the British Crown, -a source of wealth in peace, and

Mr. Buell has published a statement, to the effect that du-Mr. Buell has published a statement, to the effect that during the rebellion he served at the head of his company of Militia. But he does not meet Col. Carley's charges with any directness. His original appointment is indefensible. He was a notorious thick-and-thin partisan of W. L. Mackenzie, and has done every thing, short of taking up arms, for the subversion of the British Government. But that was a recommendation to the subversion of the British Government.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-At the annual meeting evening, James Browne, Esq., was re-elected President, and declined the honour. Mr. Alderman Dixon was then chosen. declined the honour. Mr. Alderman Dixon was then chosen. The office-bearers stand thus:—President—Mr. Alderman Dixon. First Vice-President—Dr. King. Second do.—Geo. Duggan, Jr. Third do.—James Browne. Secretary—J. H. Hagarty. Treasurer—Geo. Moore, Esquires. Chaplain—Rev. Dr. McCaul. Physicians—Drs. Herrick and O'Brien.—Patrick

PRESENTERIAN COLLEGE .- On the 7th inst., this Institution was opened at Kingston. The Rev. Dr. Liddell, the Principal, offered up a prayer, and students were then admitted. On the 8th the Principal delivered an inaugural address, and the exercises of the College commenced. The Kingston Chro-nicle says that students, "of every denomination" have already arrived. We trust that the Church will soon have a similar institution of its own, so as to prevent our youth from repairing to seminaries, under the influence of religious systems at va-

riance with Episcopacy.

ICE-BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—The Falls at this period. ICE-BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—The Falls at this period present a scene of singular interest. About a fortnight ago the wind blew strongly up the river, and stopping the ice then descending in immense masses from Lake Erie, caused a solid bridge to be formed just below the cataract, and extending downwards as far as the eye can reach, over which persons pass regularly and with as much safety as they can tread upon terra firma. While the bridge was forming the water was raised so high that the ferry-house flooded, and the inhabitants, to saye themselves, had to move out at installer. The ice-bridge reaches so near to the cataract that persons have crossed from the foot of Starker's stair-case to Goat Island,—a feat unprethe foot of Starkey's stair-case to Goat Island, —a feat unpre-cedented in the history of the Falls. The bridge itself is remarkably smooth, the interstices being filled up by the spray remarkably smooth, the interstices being filled up by the spray and snow. To accommodate the public, a half-way house has been constructed, where refreshments are sold, it may be presumed, without license. The river was blocked up some years ago, when persons crossed as they do now, but never "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant" was there such a mass of ice necessaled and it is a called a rocket that the third product of the oldest inhabitant. memory of the oldest inhabitant" was there such a mass of ice accumulated, and it is so solidly packed together that the bridge is expected to remain passable until May. We regret to learn that two soldiers of the 67th regiment, thinking this a favourable opportunity for deserting, have met with shocking acciable opportunity for deserting, have met with shocking accidents. One of them tied a bed-cord to a tree nearly opposite the Museum, and, when descending by it, the cord broke, and the unfortunate man fell a great height on the rocks beneath, a shockingly mangled corpse. The other tried the same course, with nearly a similar result; the cord broke and he was much injured, but was subsequently removed to the hospital, and is expected to recover.— Niagara Chronicle, 24th Feb.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next meeting of the Association will take place (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th 4g April. Due notice will be given of the place where it will be held.

ADAM TOWNLEY,

Secretary H. D. C. Association.

Thornhill, 12th March, 1842.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE Treasurer of the House of Industry acknowledges the receipt of 1t. from the Editor of The Church, being a sum forwarded to the latter by several Presbyterians of this city for an object which is already fulfilled, and by him handed over for the use of this charity.

WM. ATKINSON.

NOTICE:

SEALED TENDERS will be received until Noon, on Thursday, the 7th April next, for building an EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on Lot No. 11, Centre Road, Township of Toxonto, viz.:—The Building to be 50 feet by 36 feet; foundation and two feet above the surface to be of stone; the walls to be of Mud Brick, 18 feet high; three windows to be in each side, and one in the north-west end of the Building: to be large, and in the Gothic style, with a Spire. Contractor to find all materials.

Tenders to be left with Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Streetsville; Mrs. John Tilt, Merchant, Centre Road, Township of Toronto; or with the Committee, who will meet on the Lot on the above date to receive the same.

the same.

N. B — Security will be required for the due performance of the

Contract.
Toronto Township, March 11, 1842. WANTED,

BY the Subscribers, an active and intelligent young man, to keep the Books and make himself otherwise useful in the Store. One who is acquainted with the business would be preferred. He must be able to give unexceptionable references for steadiness and capability. Apply by letter only (post paid) to

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Stationers and Booksellers

Toronto, 11th March, 1842. Stationers and Bookseller King Street, Toro

GOVERNESS.

A N ENGLISH LADY will be happy to meet with a situation as Governess in a family. She is fully competent to instruct her Pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with French, Music and Singing. Address (post-paid) to L. A., at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King-street, Toronto, or Brock-street, Kings-BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had n application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842

MRS. LENTON, LADY'S EXPERIENCED NURSE,

AT MR. BARNES, DUTCHESS STREET, TORONTO. February, 25, 1842. MR. SAXON,

Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County, Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street.

Toronto, February 25, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEVKES & COMPANY'S, KINGSTON,

for so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only could Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Variety and Cheapmass, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America.

Terms:—CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE.

December 24, 1841.

25-13ir

BIRTHS.

At the Briars, Lake Simcoe, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Capt.
W. Bourchier, R. N., of a son.
At Sherbrooke, on the 24th February, Mrs. A. G. Woodward, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Quebec, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. George Mackie, the Honourable John Henry Dunn, Receiver General, to Sophia Louisa, eidest daughter of A. N. J. Duchesnay, Esq., Scigneur of Beauport. At Kingston, on the 10th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Robert Allan, to Miss Mary Simpson,—both of Kingston.

At Toronto, on Thursday the 3d instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John Elgie, Bay Horse Inn, to Mrs. Jane Scholfield, Farmers' Arms Inn,—both of this City.

At Toronto, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Peter C. Abbott, to Miss Mary Ann Myers,—both of this City.

On the 6th March, by the Rev. Richard Lonsdell, Mr. George Smyth, of Frampton, to Miss Eliza Steward of Kingsey. MARRIED.

On the 17th ultimo, Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Township of Lansdowne, formerly of Kilmuckridge, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, Deceased was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that part of the front of Lansdowne, the place being called after him, "Taylor's Settlement." He died in peace with his Maker, at the good old age of 77 years,—a strict Conservative and Churchman.—

Brockville Stateman.

At Grimsby, on the 10th inst., Henry W. Nelles, Esq., in the 45th year of his age.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 18th:-Lettens received during the week ending Friday, March 18th:—
A. Menzies, Esq. rem; Mr. W. Rowsell, rem; J. Tilt, Esq; Rev. E. Denroche, rem. [all right]; Captain Dobbs, rem; Rev. D. E. Blake, (2), add. sub; Rev. T. B. Faller, (2); Mr. W. H. White, (2), add. sub. and rems; P. M. Northport, rem; P. M. Palermo; Colonel Osborne; Rev. W. Arnold; Rev. R. Flood, add. sub; Rev. W. Leeming; O. Jones, Esq. rem; Rev. J. Shortt, rem; Rev. W. McMurray; Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston; Lord Bishop of Montreal; J. Mackelcan, Esq; F. Bojd, Esq; Z; P. M. Kingsey.

Montreal; J. Mackelcan, Esq; F. Boyd, Esq; Z; P. M. Kingsey.

To Correspondents.—We purposely defer the notice of our New Brunswick friends for a week or two longer. Our own Society is approaching to an organization, and their proceedings will enable us to enforce its utility.

A Lover of Justice has not favoured us with his name, and therefore his letter cannot be inserted. We have every wish, however, to meet his views; and having received a list of the subscribers, we shall publish them next week. May we advise him to speak to his worthy Rector?