spirit to the dust—offended vanity was also her bitter portion, though in a more limited measure; but who is she thought of the insult offered to the delicacy of her sex, of which she had the most refined idea, her soul burned with an intense indignation, that insulted Beauty should ever mount on its throne! Oh! that the Lord knew that such monsters as Edward lived! Oh! that she had conceived the possibility of any being in the form of man, approaching a woman, without a sensation of attachment, love, affection and respect!

(*To be Concluded in our next.*)

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

AFFGHANISTAN.

The scene of the late disastrous defeat of the British troops, and the massacre of the entire army, is a country of especial interest now, and a glance at its history will be acceptable to all readers.

All the invaders of Hindostan, from the date of the failed expeditions of Bachus and Sesostris down to the period of European dominion, there, have penetrated to the Indus, through the passes of the mountainous region lying between that river and the bounds of the old Persian Empire. This region, now called Affghanistan, has been, from time immemorial, peopled by a number of hardy, warlike tribes of the Circassian race, whose language is evidently derived from the same roots as the Sanscrit and Zend. Alexander the Great, and after him Seleucus, in their march to India, advanced by the route of the river Cabool, passing Jallalabad, where Sir Robert Sales' detachment is now encamped, and crossed the Indus at Attock, the present great highway between Affghanistan and the Punjaub. The former here is said to have built Candahar, which long existed as a Greek colony, and now with Ghuzni, ranks after Cabool in the short list of Affghan towns. Little is known of the condition of these tribes from the decline of the kingdoms of the Asiatic Greeks, till the fall of the Mahometan power of Cheraseun left room for Sebuctagi, a slave of the last sovereign, to establish himself at Ghuzni.—His son and successor, Mahomet the Ghuznivede, about the year 1000, extended his sway from the Caspian to the Indus, and was saluted by the Caliph with the then new title of Sultan. He was the first Moslem conqueror who invaded India. He made twelve expeditions over the Indus, and after rifling the Virgin Wealth of the Hindoo cities, and reducing the Rajahs to submission, this favorite Eastern romance returned to Ghuzni with his accumulated treasures. His son, Mossoud was stripped of Affghanistan by the Seljuk Turks, against whom he fell in battle, A. D. 1038. One hundred and twenty years afterwards, under Mahomet of Ghore, the Affghans regained their power in these provinces; but in 1227, the irruption of the Satars of Zingis, again drove them beyond the Indus, and their Sultan, Gellaleddin, was chased into Kurdistan, where he lost his life. A band of his followers entered the service of the Seljuk Turks of Asia Minor, and the grandson of one of its leaders was Othman, the founder of the present Turkish dynasty.

The Affghan rulers of Delhi still retained their authority over the Mahometan Rajahs of northern Hindostan, and their power even survived the short but terrible invasion of Tamerlane, whose myriads of horsemen, in 1398, spread devastation from the Indus, which they crossed at the Attock, to the Ganges. Baber, a descendant of Tamerlane, in 1506, made himself master of Cabool, and in 1526, took Delhi, subverted the old Affghan dynasty, and established the Empire of the Great Moguls. His successor, the great Emperor Akbar, wielded his mighty power in prosperity; but after his death, in 1614, the Uzbek Tartars took possession of Cabool and the Persians of Candahar, and in 1707, at the death of Aurungzebe, the Empire rapidly declined. The Ghilzie tribe of Affghans now rose to power. In 1720, they took Ispahan, and for twenty years ruled from the Indus to the Tigris. About the same time, the Mahrattes extended their power in the south; the Sikhs overrun Lahore and Delhi; the Rajboots asserted their independence, and the Rohilla Affghans wrested the northern provinces from the feeble Moguls.

In 1792, Nadir Khan expelled the Ghilzies from Persia, traversed Affghanistan, and added another to the long list of robber conquerors, or invaders of Hindostan. In 1747, Ahmeed Shah, an Affghan, revolted from this authority, and founded at Cabool the present dynasty. On the death of Zamrin Shah, about 1800, the brothers Mahomet and Soojah, contested the throne, and repeatedly expelled one another from the country. Soojah was finally compelled to take refuge in India, and to throw himself into the hands of the British authorities there.

In 1810, Runjut Singh, the old "Lion of the Punjaub," ruler of the Sikhs, and ally of the Honorable East India Company, took advantage of the dissensions in Affghanistan, and added Peshamer, the Eastern Key to the kingdom, to his own dominions of Lahore. In 1826, Mahomet was dethroned, and fled to Herat. About this time, the apprehensions of England for the safety of her Indian empire became excited by the successes of Russia in the neighborhood of Affghanistan. But instead of compelling Runjut Singh to restore Peshamer to Dost Mahomet, who then occupied the throne of Cabool, and who urged his claim for restitution upon the only power who could effectually accomplish his just wishes, the East India government preferred her ally to retain his conquests. The opportunity of making friends of the tribes who hold the highway to India from the west was not long lost; for Dost Mahomet, wearied with unavailing applications of the British, attempted by other means to regain the lost territory. [illegible] with Russian officers for assistance. Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, then stepped forward to the assistance of Runjut Singh, and taking up the old deposed and despised Shah Soojah, sent him back to Affghanistan, with a large force of European troops, Sepoys and Sikhs. In 1839, General Keane, at the head of a party of this army, took Ghuzni, and in a few months Dost Mahomed was made prisoner and sent to India, and the kingdom was reduced, under the subjection of the British, and the Shah Soojah. Sir Alexander Burns and the other officers at Cabool, deemed their acquisition perfectly secure down to the moment of the assassination of the principal officers, and the breaking out of the "rebellion," though it was apparent to some of the English, that the powerful tribes of the Ghilzies had combined and vowed vengeance for the slaughter of the occupants of one of their forts by Lieut. Eyner's troop. A son of Dost Mahomet now heads the Affghans, and a war of many months is likely to ensue—for the British are not likely to sit down quietly with the loss of their conquest, which had cost them over £16,000,000—especially as their dominion in India is so mainly dependent on the prestige of continued success.

The Creole Negroes set at Liberty.—The N. Y. Express contains the following letter from New Providence, furnishing the intelligence that the negroes of the Creole had been formally set at liberty.

NASSAU, N. P., April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to hear the charge of piracy against the seventeen negroes imported from the "Creole."—The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Creole, shewing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed. After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied, that were the captain, crew and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and were now about to be set free. The Chief justice then addressed the negroes something in this style:—It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery; may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

VISITATION, NOT SEARCH.

The Portland Advertiser says, that according to Lord Aberdeen's last letter, the Right of Search has been abandoned, and the Right of Visitation substituted. This view is confirmed by the recent arrivals at Salem. The point will now, no doubt, be amicably and satisfactorily arranged. Visits from British cruisers would amount to nothing, if mutual, in a friendly and gentlemanly spirit, and if understood to be reciprocal. Unnecessary and vexatious visits, however, should be carefully avoided by both parties. The delay of a few hours in some cases, is deemed by our captains, a matter of great importance. The Portland editor says, it is well known that the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas have given much employment to former years to our men of war, in the pursuit of the pirates by which they were infested. Suppose a recurrence of such a state of things—as it is to be believed that our cruisers, in full pursuit of such a pirate, will suspected to be, [illegible] with the spoils of an innocent merchantman, [illegible] has decks yet wet with the blood of her crew, [illegible] stop and give over the chase, because the ren[illegible] at the moment of danger, raise up the English flag.—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

From the Church, April 30.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

On Thursday last, the 28th instant, Divine Service was performed at two o'clock in St. John's Chapel in this city,—the Rev. Saltern Grasett reading the Prayers, and the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Lessons.

At five o'clock, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by his Chaplains and the Clergy present, proceeded to Osgoode Hall, which had been kindly granted by the Master for the purpose of forming *The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.* Among the Clergy assembled on the occasion were the Rev. Dr. McCaul, S. Cronyn, H. J. Grasett, H. Scadding, J. Magrath, G. Maynard, T. H. M. Bartlett, A. Townley, V. P. Mayerhoffer, B. J. C. Taylor, F. L. Osler, J. G. Geddes, T. Greene, A. Nelles, T. Creen, W. Leeming, T. E. Fuller, A. F. Atkinson, G. M. Armstrong, F. Evans, T. E. Welby, A. Mortimer, A. N. Bethune, J. Sherit, T. S. Kennedy, G. C. Street, R. D. Cartwright, S. Givins, W. A. Adamson, M. Harris, H. Mulkins, E. Morris, C. Mathews, J. Pentland, and the Rev. N. Proctor, Naval Chaplain at Kingston,—being 35, exclusive of the Bishop.—Several of these Reverend gentlemen had travelled a long distance, and incurred great inconvenience, in order to be present. We were also happy to find a numerous assemblage of ladies: and to witness the principal persons of this city and its vicinity, as also many leading laymen from different parts of the Province, coming forward cheerfully and most zealously to support the projected noble undertaking. The meeting, altogether, was numerous, influential, and most respectable. Owing to the Assiz s having commenced, several warm and eloquent friends of the Church were prevented from attending. The Lord Bishop read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, expressing his inability to be present, but requesting that he might be considered as desirous of joining the Society, and cordially disposed to co-operate with his fellow-Churchmen in the promotion of the great and good work contemplated. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis and Mr. Widder, had been entrusted with resolutions, and would most readily have proposed them, had they not been unavoidably called away in the midst of the meeting.

The Lord Bishop opened the proceedings with appropriate prayers, and having requested Mr. Kent to act as Secretary, proceeded to state the objects of the proposed Society in a very clear and dignified manner. As we hope, however, in our next number to furnish the substance of the speeches delivered upon the occasion, we shall do little more at present than insert the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, seconded by the Rev. J. Magrath,

1. *Resolved*—That for promoting the advancement of Religion, through the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, there shall be formed a Society, to be called "*The Church Society of the City of Toronto.*"

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, seconded by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright,

2. *Resolved*—That the objects of such Society shall be, the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other Books and Tracts, as may serve to promote an acquaintance with Evangelical truth, and with the Doctrines and Order of the United Church of England and Ireland; the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and destitute settlers in remote situations, by means of Travelling and Resident Missionaries; assistance to Clergymen of the Church, who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and to their Widows and Orphans; furnishing those who may be preparing for the Ministry with the means of pursuing their Theological studies; the Promotion of Sunday and Parochial Schools; the temporal support of the Church and its Ministers, including all matters relating to the care and improvement of the present resources of the Church, and whatever measures may be thought best for increasing them.

On the motion of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, seconded by the Hon. Capt. J. S. Macaulay,

3. *Resolved*—That in their efforts to promote these objects, the Society shall act in cordial union with the Venerable Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, seconded by the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

4. *Resolved*—That His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, K. C. B., Governor-General of the Province, and the Societies for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Promoting Christian Knowledge, be respectfully requested to become the Patrons of the Society.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of U. C. College, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq.,

5. *Resolved*—That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be President of the Society, whose sanction shall be necessary for the completion of all important acts of the Society, and especially for the revocation or alteration of any of the standing rules, and for making any addition to them.

On the motion of the Hon. W. Allan, seconded by the Rev. F. L. Osler,

6. *Resolved*—That the Vice Presidents shall consist of the Venerable the Archdeacon, or Archdeacons, of the Diocese,—the Chairmen of the District Associations,—and such other Clergymen or Laymen, as may be appointed at a General Meeting of the Society.

On the motion of the Hon. G. Crookshank, seconded by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor,

7. *Resolved*—That the Society shall be open to all persons [illegible] One Pound Ten Shillings per annum shall constitute a Member, and Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, paid at any one time, a Member for life, while the annual payment in advance of any sum, however small, shall qualify a person to be a Member of the District and Parochial Association. All contributors are allowed to specify the objects, where they desire it, to which their donations shall be applied. There shall be no arbitrary or specific amount of subscription named, but a full recognition of the great Scriptural principle, "Every man should give as he is able."

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded by the Rev. A. N. Bethune,

8. *Resolved*—That the Society be managed by a Central Board, in the City of Toronto, consisting of the President, the Vice Presidents, and a Committee of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, who shall be chosen annually at the General Meeting of the Society; of which body no less than five shall be a quorum; and to this Board there be attached a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary (if required,) and a Treasurer.

On the motion of the Rev. R. Crown, seconded by the Rev. F. Evans,

9. *Resolved*—That a General Meeting of the Society be held in Toronto annually, on the first Wednesday in June, and that the Central Board of Management shall hold their Meetings, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, on the first Wednesday of every month,—that of June excepted,—but that special Meetings of the Board may be held upon the requisition of the Lord Bishop, or, in his absence, of two of the Vice Presidents.

On the motion of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Wells, seconded by the Rev. H. Scadding,

10. *Resolved*—That, in connexion and correspondence with the Society, District Associations be established, comprising one or more Districts, into which the Province is by law divided; the same to be composed of the Clergy resident within the bounds of the same, and all other Members of the Church who shall contribute in aid of the Society's funds;—that the Archdeacon, or senior Clergyman resident within its bounds, shall, *ex officio*, be Chairman of such District Branch Association, with whom shall be associated, as composing a Committee of Management, the Clergy of the several Parishes or Missions, within the bounds of such District, and one or two Laymen from each of the same, a Secretary and Treasurer.

On the motion of the Rev. C. Mathews, seconded by Benjamin Thorne, Esq.,

11. *Resolved*—That a General Meeting of each Branch District Association, be held on the first Wednesday in January in each year, in a County Town of the same; and that Quarterly Meetings of the Committee of Management,—not less than five to form a quorum,—shall be held, viz., on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Branch Association.

On the motion of John Kent, Esq., seconded by the Rev. J. Sheritt,

12. *Resolved*—That, in order the more fully to carry out the objects of the Diocesan Church Society, each Parish, in the person of its Clergyman and Church Wardens, shall be a Sub-Association, in correspondence, through its Chairman (the Clergyman) with the District Branch Association, and may be denominated The Parochial Committee of the Church Society. That this Committee do meet as often, and at such periods, as they shall themselves decide to be most convenient, inviting the co-operation of all the Parishioners, in their deliberations and designs,—that they collect subscriptions and donations from the Members of the Church, in such manner as they shall deem most effective, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to augment the resources of the Society. That one Sermon, at least, be preached during the year, in favour of the objects of the Institution, on the Sunday next succeeding the Annual Public Meeting of such Parochial Association,—all monies raised to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the District Association.

On the motion of J. H. Hagarty, Esq., seconded by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy,

13. *Resolved*—That one fourth of all monies paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the District Associations, respectively, shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Central Board; and that the remaining three-fourths of such monies shall, in the first instance, be applied towards the Parochial Objects for which they shall have been raised, and the balance, if any, be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Central Board, to be by him applied in the general operations of the Society—the allotment to be made at the Quarterly Meetings of the District Branch Association. All monies not required to be expended for local purposes, and remaining unappropriated at the General Annual Meeting of the District Association shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society at Toronto.

On the motion of R. Stanton, Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright,

14. *Resolved*—That the District Associations, through their respective Secretaries, do communicate to the Secretary of the Parent Society at Toronto, a minute statement of all receipts and expenditure within the sphere of their operations, embodied in the form of a Report, once in each year, as soon as convenient after the General Annual Meeting of such District Branch Association.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, seconded by J. W. Gamble, Esq.,

15. *Resolved*—That for promoting that object of the Society which refers to the temporal support of the Church and its Ministers, a Committee shall be formed consisting of Lay Members of the Society, with an especial care it shall be to devise and pursue such measures, as shall seem best adapted for placing the maintenance of the Church and its ministers upon a permanent and satisfactory footing, and for extending the usefulness of the Church by increasing her resources.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, seconded by G. P. Ridout, Esq.,

16. *Resolved*—That the objects which this Committee shall have more particularly in view shall be,

First,—The procuring an adequate and permanent support for the Bishop of the Diocese, and a fund for the endowment of the Cathedral and such Institutions as the Bishop may consider it necessary for the good of the Church to attach to it.

Secondly,—A permanent adequate support for such number of Archdeaconns as the Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities consider expedient.

Thirdly.—The placing the Clergymen now resident and doing duty in the Province, upon a just footing as regards the sufficiency and permanency of their incomes.

Fourthly,—The providing for the permanent and adequate support of an increased number of Clergymen, so that, with the least possible delay, the Members of the Church in every settled Township in the Diocese may have the means of access to a Church within a practical distance.

Fifthly.—The building in every Township, not already provided for, a Church of Stone or Brick upon a well-considered plan, as regards dimensions, external form, and internal arrangements, keeping in view the probability of its requiring enlargement.

Sixthly.—The building in a good situation, convenient to the Church, a comfortable Parsonage of Brick or Stone, upon an uniform plan, which should be carefully considered with reference to size and internal arrangement, and should admit of additions being made with the sanction of the Bishop.

Seventhly.—The insuring such Churches and Parsonages against accidents by fire.

Eighthly.—The providing Travelling Missionaries for such parts of the Diocese, as do not come within the limits of any organized Township, though partially inhabited, and for Townships in which a resident Clergyman may not yet have been stationed.

Ninthly.—The placing on a permanent and proper footing the several Indian Missions.

On the motion of C. Berczy, Esq., seconded by John Strachan, Esq.,

17. *Resolved*—That the Committee for the above purposes shall be called, "*The Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.*"—That it shall consist, in the first instance, of such Members as the Diocesan Society shall appoint at their first Meeting, and that the Committee so chosen shall elect a Chairman, subject to the approval of the Bishop. That the first Meeting of the Committee shall be on a day to be named by the Diocesan Society, and that the Committee shall then take measures for framing, and submitting to the Society, for their consideration and approval, a Constitution regulating the future composition, members, appointment and proceedings of the Committee, which Constitution, with such modifications as the Society may then, or afterwards, determine upon, shall govern the Committee in future. That the Lay Committee shall, in regard to all their proceedings, be subject to the control of the Bishop of the Diocese. That the Clerical, and other Members of the Diocesan Society, may attend at any of the General Meetings of the Committee, and may propose and discuss matters thereon,—and that the Committee shall report their proceedings to the Diocesan Society at their stated Meetings.

On the motion of the Rev. W. A. Adamson, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Geddes,

18. *Resolved*—That all Meetings of the Society and of the Committees shall be opened and closed with the prayers used by the two Societies in England, adapted to our situation under the direction of the Bishop.

[illegible] by G. Rykert, Esq.,

19. *Resolved*—That copies of the Constitution of the Society be transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, soliciting His Grace's concurrence and approbation, and to the Societies for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts and for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

On the motion of J. Kent, Esq., seconded by Dr. Horne,

20. *Resolved*—That the Lord Bishop be requested to issue an Episcopal Address to the Members of the Church in the Diocese, earnestly and affectionately inviting them to a zealous co-operation with the designs of a Society so eminently constituted, if vigorously and efficiently maintained, to promote the greatest and most beneficial results.

On the motion of the Rev. S. Givins, seconded by the Rev. W. A. Adamson,

21. *Resolved*—That the Vice Presidents consist of the following gentlemen, in addition to the Chairmen of the District Associations:—

The Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston,
The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson,
" Vice Chancellor Jameson,
" L. P. Sherwood,
" Mr. Justice Macaulay,
" Mr. Justice Jones,
" Mr. Justice Hagerman,
" P. B. De Blaquiere,
" Mr. Attorney General Draper,
" John Macaulay,
" James Gordon,
Henry John Boulton, Esq.
John S. Cartwright, Esq.
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq.
Colonel Mahlon Burwell,
John B. Askin, Esq.
T. Mercer Jones, Esq.
Frederick Widder, Esq.
Mr. Sheriff Jarvis,
Mr. Sheriff Ruttan,
Hon. Colonel Wells,
" Captain Bostwell,
" Z. Burnham,
" T. A. Stewart,
" William Dickson,
" James Kerby,
" William Allan,
" George Crookshank,
" R. C. Wilkins,
" P. Vankoughnet,
" General Lloyd,
" J. S. Macaulay,
Sir Allan N. MacNab,
Guy C. Wood, Esq.
George Salmon, Esq.
The Mayor of Toronto.

On the motion of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. seconded by John Walton, Esq.,

22. *Resolved*—That the Central Committee of Management consist of the following Gentlemen:—

The Lord Bishop of Toronto,
The Vice-Presidents,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,
" G. Mortimer,
" J. Magrath,
" A. N. Bethune,
" R. D. Cartwright,
" H. J. Grasett,
" H. Scadding,
" T. Creen,
" A. F. Atkinson,
" J. G. Geddes,
" T. H. M. Bartlett,
" T. S. Kennedy,
Honourable J. S. Macaulay,
" Robert Baldwin,
The Mayor,
Dr. Horne,
Clarke Gamble, Esquire,
Mr. Sheriff Jarvis,
Dr. O'Brien,
Dr. Boys,
John H. Cameron, Esquire,
Henry Rowsell, Esquire,
T. W. Birchall, Esquire,
Mr. Alderman Dixon,
George P. Ridout, Esquire,
John H. Dunn, Esquire,
William Atkinson, Esquire,
George Duggan, Esquire,
George Denison, Esquire,
Alexander Macaulay, Esquire,
William H. Boulton, Esquire,
And Captain Johnson, Esq. to be Secretary,
And Thomas W. Birchall, Esq. Treasurer.

On the motion of John Powell, Esq., seconded by Dr. Burnside,

23. *Resolved*—That the Lay Committee, provided for in Resolution 17, be composed of the following Gentlemen:—

The Hon. the Chief Justice,
" Mr. Justice Macaulay,
" Mr. Justice Jones,
" Mr. Justice Hagerman,
" John S. Macaulay,
" Colonel Wells,
Robert Stanton, Esq.
John W. Gamble, Esq.
Captain Strachan,
William H. Boulton, Esq.
Clarke Gamble, Esq.
George Monro, Esq.
Benjamin Thorne, Esq.
George S. Boulton, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Dixon,
Colonel Cotter,
John S. Edwards, Esq.
Francis T. Billings, Esq.
William Proudfoot, Esq.

With leave to add to their number.

On the motion of Dr. O'Brien, seconded by W. M. Westmacott, Esq.,

24. *Resolved*—That the following Gentlemen compose a Committee for drafting a Constitution of the Diocesan Church Society, in correspondence with the foregoing Resolutions, and to provide for the printing and circulation of 1000 copies of the same, and of the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, viz.: the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. H. Scadding; John Kent, Esq. and Henry Rowsell, Esq.

The Meeting did not terminate until nearly eight o'clock: but, long as it was, it was marked throughout by an interest of the most solemn and gratifying nature. Several of the speakers were exceedingly happy and powerful in their appeals. The Chief Justice, who proposed two Resolutions, was lucid and argumentative, and unfolded the details of the plan with his accustomed perspicuity and ease. His sentiments were warmly coloured with hope, and he avowed his determination to devote himself with an earnest zeal to the furtherance of the important objects, of which his own provident and comprehensive mind had already seen the necessity, and for carrying out which he had himself proposed a scheme of the most permanent and expensive character. Various other gentlemen, clerical and lay, expressed themselves in succession with the best effect: and it was delightful indeed to behold the spirit of unanimity which rested upon the proceedings of the day: to trace the same mind, in essentials, running through all; to mark that while the Bible was prominently and distinctly put forth as "containing all things necessary to salvation,"—"the principle of divine right," to use Dr. McCaul's emphatic phrase, "transmitted by apostolical succession," was recognized as necessary to the perfect constitution of a Christian Church. No one could fail to perceive, from the tone of the whole meeting, that a firm attachment to the principles of the Reformation was a characteristic of the Canadian Church; and that, amidst the conflicting errors of the day, there was a solemn determination in the clergy and laity to adhere to Evangelical truth and Apostolic order, and continue steadfast in "the old Paths."

The 28th April, 1842, is, indeed, a day to be remembered by every Churchman as a signal epoch in the annals of the Church. Henceforward he may look for a greater unity of action,—a greater development and concentration of resources,—a happy co-operation between the Clergy and the Laity. Here is a field now opened for all the best and holiest energies of every Churchman. Here he can devote himself to the united objects of religion,—or can single out some particular channel into which he may wish all his time and talents should flow. Here will be the Churchman's *Bible Society*: here will be his *Tract Society*: here he will find the wants of his communion exhibited in every form, and his only difficulty will be not to discover, but to select out of many pressing cases, one peculiarly calling for his aid. It was with great rejoicing that we witnessed the laying of the foundation-stone of King's College: but our gratification was much more vivid and home-felt when we viewed the Bishop of the Diocese, surrounded by his faithful Clergy and many of the most eminent and virtuous of the Laity, giving shape and organization to a Society, which embraces the spiritual welfare of the most numerous religious denomination in the Province. On the first occasion we felt as members of the State; on the latter, our warmest emotions as Churchmen were enlarged, and visions connected with a future and storied state thronged thick upon the mind.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the pious excitement of Thursday last may not be suffered to grow cold and d cline; but that a work commenced under such happy auspices may be systematically, resolutely, and successfully persevered in,—that it may be aided by the unremitting personal exertions the large donations, the prayers and the exemplary lives of the laity,—that it may be enforced and carried forward by the clergy wherever a single congregation is formed,—that it may prove to them a valuable auxiliary in spiritual matters, a strong support under every discouragement, and a relief of those temporal wants which press so heavily upon their unrepining heads,—and that thus sustained by the united efforts of Clergy and Laity, and watered by the dews of God's blessing, it may continue a source of immortal consolations to this and innumerable generations,—an offshoot not unworthy of its glorious parent stems, the Venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Admiral Nelson.—Nelson, in the early part of the day of the battle of Trafalgar, was in high spirits, and expressed great pleasure at the prospect of giving a final blow to the naval power of France and Spain; confident of victory, he declared he would not be satisfied with capturing less than twenty sail of the line. It is singular that he had often predicted the 21st of October would be the day; it "was," he said, "the happiest day in the year among his family."

Before the assign began, he retired to his cabin, and composed the memorable prayer, which having been granted in its full extent, has so much encouraged his successors the Bishops:

"May the great God whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in any one throw a stain upon the humanity of the victory, to the one distinguishing feature in the British fleet. For myself individually, I commit my life to Him that made me; and may His blessing alight on my endeavors for serving my country faithfully. To Him I resign myself, and to the justness of which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen, amen."

Instruction in a Nutshell.—It is related that Galileo, who invented the telescope with which he observed the satellites of Jupiter, wanted a man who was opposed to him to look through it, that he might observe Jupiter's moons. The man positively refused, saying, "If I should see them how could I maintain my opinions, which I have advanced against your philosophy?" This is the case with many. They will not hear it for fear that the arguments which they have framed will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their various indulgences.

An honest man need not feel the assaults of his enemies. Talent will be appreciated, industry rewarded, and he who pursues, in any calling, an open, manly, honest course, must in the end triumph over his enemies, and build for himself a good name which will endure long after his traducers are forgotten.

Among the wonders of the times, we find it recorded, says the Nashville Whig, that a certain "Dr. Cowess dissected a person who died for love, in London, and found an impression of a lady's face upon his heart." This beats animal magnetism.

Did you ever present your account to the defendant? enquired a lawyer of his client.

I did, Sir.

And what did he say?

He told me to go to the devil.

And what did you do then?

Why then I came to you.

"If you plaise, Sir, can a thing be lost when you know where it is?" said an Irishman to the captain of a vessel on the voyage. "No," said the captain; "what makes you ask such a question?" "Because, Sir, I have just dropped your tay-pot overboard, and it's at the bottom of the say by this time," replied the Irishman.

A few more Copies of

ZANONI,

SIR EDWARD LYTTON BULWER'S new Novel, complete, just received and for sale at the Chronicle & Gazette Office.

Price 1s 3d.

Kingston, 3d May, 1842.

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA, DISASTROUS NEWS.

The "Kingston," Captain Robison, 50 days from Gibraltar, arrived at Quebec, on the evening of the 21 inst. She is (says the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette) the harbinger of evil tidings; as she brings intelligence, that the *Great Britain*, Captain Swinburn, went ashore at six, A. M., yesterday, on the west end of Green Island—is likely to prove a total wreck, and doubts seem to be entertained with respect to the cargo. Some schooners have gone down to her. It is said there are twelve cabin passengers, of whom five are ladies. The particulars at present, are very meagre. The *Kingston* saw no other vessels; but abundance of ice about the Magdalen Islands.

ARRIVAL OF MR. DICKENS (BOZ.) AT KINGSTON.

Mr. Dickens and Lady arrived at Kingston this morning from Toronto, and engaged apartments at Daley's British American.

Governor Fairfield has issued a proclamation, calling an extraordinary Session of the Legislature of the State of Maine, to meet in Augusta on the 18 h instant, to take into consideration the present position of the question relating to the Northeastern Boundary of that State, &c. &c. &c.

LORD ASHBURTON'S MISSION.

A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser whose letter is dated April 27th, says:—

Nothing is known of what is doing with the English minister. He goes to the department of state unattended by his secretaries, every day. This looks as if the parties had not yet got to the point of protocols, or of putting any thing in writing. Lord Ashburton's demeanour is good, and he is quite well received.

Mr. Webster looks grave and a little care-worn, and is of course silent. My own inference is that he thinks there are grounds for real anxiety, and yet for some sober hope as to the result. You will see the course he has adopted in regard to the boundary question; that is to call upon Massachusetts and Maine to send commissioners to confer with the government, and to see if a compromise of the question cannot be agreed to. Every body here approves this proceeding, thus far, whatever may be the result. The late rude and violent attacks of the ultra papers, instead of jostling Mr. Webster, have only confirmed him in his course.

The District Council for the Midland District will assemble at the Court House in this place on Tuesday next the 10.h instant for the despatch of business in terms of the Statute.

IMPORTANT TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.

In the year 1837, an Act was passed by the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, entitled "*An Act to compel vessels to carry a light during the night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the navigation of the waters of this Province.*" Some of the Provisions of this Statute appear to be greatly overlooked. The first section provides that all Steamboats, Schooners, Vessels and Rafts that shall be navigated upon the Lakes and Rivers of this Province, and the British Channel of the St. Lawrence, between the Port of Kingston and the eastern boundary of the Province, shall have affixed, *and the person and persons commanding or having charge of the same, are required to affix one or more lights on the bow, or some conspicuous place of such Steam Boat, Schooner or other vessel, during every night that such vessel shall be navigating the said Lakes, Rivers and Channel, or either of them.* The night to be construed to extend from one hour after sunset, to one hour before sunrise at all seasons of the year.

The Third Section provides that all Steamboats or other vessels carrying passengers, shall be provided *with a good and sufficient Gang Board or Gang Boards with substantial Hand Rails*; and that the master thereof shall, on stopping at any wharf or landing place, cause the same to be firmly secured to the said vessel and wharf, or landing place, for the safe and convenient transit of passengers: And shall cause to be affixed to the gang ways (in the night time) good and sufficient lights: And the owners or occupiers of every such wharf or landing place, shall also (in the night time) *cause to be shewn conspicuously, on such wharf or landing place, and at every angle or turn thereof, a good and sufficient light.*

The following Clauses of the Act are so important that we give them in full.—

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Vessels navigating as aforesaid, shall be bound to take the Starboard or Right Hand side of every Channel in proceeding up or down the said Lakes, Rivers or Channel, or any or either of them, so as to enable all Vessels meeting each other to pass in safety: And that when any two vessels are taking to windward, and there may be a doubt when a Vessel should pass to windward, the Vessel being on the starboard tack shall keep her wind, and the Vessel on the larboard tack shall bear up or go to leeward.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any Steam Boat, Schooner or other Vessel, or any Raft, as aforesaid, shall be going in the same direction with another Steam Boat, Schooner or other vessel, or with any Raft or Rafts ahead of it, it shall not be lawful to navigate the first mentioned Boat, Schooner, Vessel or Raft, so as to approach or pass the other Boat, Vessel or Raft, so being ahead, within the distance of twenty yards; and it shall not be lawful so to navigate the the Boat, Schooner, Vessel or Raft, so being ahead, as unnecessarily to bring it within twenty yards of the Steam Boat, Schooner, Vessel or Raft following it.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Steam Boats, Schooners, Vessels or Rafts, which shall be at anchor in the night time, the Master or person having charge of every such Boat, Schooner, Vessel or Raft, shall cause a good and sufficient Light to be shewn in some part of her Rigging, or in some other conspicuous place of the said Boat, Schooner, Vessel or Raft, lying at anchor as aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person commanding or having charge of any Steam Boat, Schooner or other Vessel, navigating the said Lakes, Rivers or Channel, or any or either of them, offending against the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of Five Pounds, to be recovered upon Conviction of such offence, upon the oath of one credible Witness, before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and on default of payment of such Penalty, together with the costs and charges of and incident to Conviction, it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, to commit such person or persons, to the Gaol of the County or District where in such Conviction shall be made as aforesaid, for any period not exceeding Thirty days, as the said Justices in their discretion shall direct.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Owner and Owners of all Steam Boats, Schooners and other Vessels, the persons commanding or in charge of which shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall be liable for all damages to be sustained by any person or persons, from any accident arising from the non-compliance with, or during such time as the provisions of this Act shall not be complied with, such damages to be recoverable by trial at law, before His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT ASSIZES.

The case of Ham vs. Macpherson & Crane, lately tried at the Spring Assizes for the Newcastle District, before his Honor Mr. Justice Macaulay, we find reported in the Cobourg "*Star*" as follows:—

On the civil side the great object of interest was a case between Mr. Ham and Messrs. McPherson and Crane, the well known forwarders, and which case had been tried at our last Assizes, when a verdict for £805 was given for Plaintiff, but being argued in Banco a new trial was had, it was tried on Friday and the following is a report:—

HAM VS. MACPHERSON AND CRANE

This was a special jury case, to try which the following jury were sworn—Robert Waddell, John Parker, B. M. Eddy, John Ashford, Edmond Clark, E. Barnum, P. Gross, F. B. Spilsbury, P. G. Hubbell, James Scullthorp, D. Brand and N. Mallory.

There were two counts, the first charging the Defendants with a liability as carriers between Kingston and Montreal, the second with a liability between Cobourg and Montreal, damages laid at £2000. Mr. Boulton, with whom were, Mr. Boswell, Q. C., and Mr. Smith, opened the case, he stated that he did not think any difference on points of law would exist as the question had already been so fully argued, the only question would be as to matters of fact, he explained the liability of common carriers for all damages except those caused by the act of God or the Queen's enemies, he had heard the plea set up was, that they (the defts.) had received the goods not as carriers but as warehousemen, in which case they would not be liable, but it would be plain that such was not the case, they never charged storage and their stores were only for the purpose of keeping produce forwarded to them from different parts to be sent on to Montreal; he maintained that they assumed the liability at Cobourg having expressly ordered a sch