#### THE OXFORD DILEMMA.

EVERY reader of newspapers, books, or pamphlets, must be aware of the terrible hubbub that has been created in the political and religious world by the publication of certain the-ological tracts by certain divines of Oxford, in which certain doctrines are defended, indicated, or surreptiously insinuated, to the great horror and consternation of certain persons of the Tory to the public—to popularize the dark wisdom of our seers—we will enlighten those who have only slimmed off the curf. ly skimmed off the surface, by a very few words of intelligible explanation on this knotty contro-The whole object of the Oxford tracts is to

This Catholicity is inclusive of nearly all the doctrines of the Romish Church doctrines which were expressly and in detail protested against at the Reformation. This is very appalling and very wonderful, considering the quarter from whence those manifestoes issue; but is quite as true as it is shocking. Every one of the terrible papal dogmas which the To on the order of the day for the second reading of the Canada Government Bill, Mr. Pakington and Sir Robert Inglis urged its postponement by the Pretender in despair to the present hour, are now urged upon the people of England by the Oxford divines as the proper and fundamental body of Christianity, the true faith of the Established Church. Scriptive regular to the present the stablished Church. Scriptive regular to the present the same as on Sir J. Y. Buller's motion of want of confidence, Jan. 31st. ture according to these writers, must be aban-

religion-but they want to bring in all its ma- bill religion—but they want to oring in an everchinery as the best possible form of an everwhelming church government. They sympathise with its powers, its superstitions, its resisthise with its powers, its superstitions, its resismisgovernment; but it had consisted, not in armisgovernment; but it had consisted, not in armisgovernment; but it had consisted, not in ar-

of the Liberal party with the Roman Catholics or any part of it, at any future stage.

of Ireland is political—the sympathy of the To-their lungs, and who labour through all their probrium of that cry upon the Liberal party, se-impossible to provide by positive enactment for cretly cherish Popery in their hearts, and long a colonial administration which should be satischannels of falsehood and abuse to cast the ap- selves.

the Oxford divines and the Quarterly Review.

# ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 14th April, 1840.

Upper Canada Parliament, on the 10th of February, by Governor Turonsox. His Excellency thanked the members for their attention to public business, and expressed peculiar satisfaction with their proceedings on the Reunion and Clergy Reserves Bills.

Perhaps Governor Turonsox's pleasant anteliapations of the "completion" of his Reunion Bill by the Imperial Legislature would have been somewhat damped had he read leading article in the Times this week, county sport the Reunion by Chief Justice Robinsos; and reparation with the Times this week, county sport the Reunion by Chief Justice Robinsos; and to that end her Majesty's the leader of Mr. POLLETT Thomson's very particular friends and hospitable entertainers, the Family Companed party in Upper Canada Parliament, on the 10th of February, by Governor Turonsov. His Extention to public business, and expressed peculiar satisfaction with their proceedings on the Reunion by Completion" of his Reunion Bill by the Imperial Legislature would have been somewhat damped had he read a leading article in the Times this week, county of the Counts of Admiralty with the British population, whose favorable there residing:

The Earl of Galloway thought the inference of the Protestating of the Spotial to the favorable with him the principal, and indeed the irresisting of the Spotial to the favorable and the principal, and indeed the irresisting of the Spotial the metals and equitable means in the colonies. The Earl of Galloway thought the inference of the Protestant of the Committee on Lord Seaton's annuity exists and in the event of such a reparation of the Committee on Lord Seaton's annuity with the British population, whose favorable there residing:

"I am ordered by the Hon. Mr. Temple, "I he care of the Protestant on the count of Naplesty and the co the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within her Ma "Upon the whole," says the Times, "enough at least has been advanced by the Canadian Chief Justice to prove, that such a measure ought not to be adopted without further evidence being taken upon the subject by a Committee of the House of Commons. At all events the proposed Canada Bill, which he subjoins in an appendix, is shown by him, very conclusively we think, to be utterly inefficient even for the objects it professes to aim at."

It is amusing to know that the absentee chief of the Compact has been intriguing in London to baffle Mr. Thomson, while his London to baffle Mr. Thomson, while his instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts

made in all the British dominions against China.

The trade between the English was still suspended, without a prospect of its being renewed. It appears that there is not the least foundation for the report that the Chinese Commissioner Lin (who was at Canton when these accounts left) had been degraded by the Emperor, as a the latest date, he was much in favor, and had received several marks of esteem from the Emperor, who highly approved of the course he had adopted towards the British. This it would persuasion. But, although this fact is sufficiently notorious, the exact character of the tracts is not, seeing that they are veiled and mystified in such profound erudition and esoteric forms, that few people out of the pale of the spiritual arena, have had the courage or the patience to inform themselves accurately on the subject. Now as it is very useful to make all such matters along the such such as the su seem gave Lin increased confidence, another

factured goods into China is entirely put a stop to; the Americans will not be able to carry them in as they have done since the commencepoint out the true Catholicity of the Anglican ment of the dispute. It is not, however, stated whether Commissioner Lin requires of the Americans any bond or pledge, that the Tea they

# SECOND READING OF THE CANADA UNION BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading

Mr. Hume then said he should not oppose doned as the sole rule of faith, and Tradition must be embraced as a co-partner in authority: transsubstantiation, saint-worship, with the Queen of Heaven like a star in front of the train of interceders, prayers for the dead, and the holy oil sion for making the Executive Government remust be admitted, and the right of private judge-sponsible, or the Legislative Council elective; must be admitted, and the right of private judgenent must be made to sink into the earth before
the doctrine of passive obedience. The old Tory doctrine—compromised, swopped for places,
and nullified at the Revolution—of the divine
attributes of sovereignty must be restored, and
the one church, discarding the name of Protestant, adopting that of Reformed, and disavowing
all other Protestant churches, must be set up as
the only passport to Heaven. Every one of the only passport to Heaven. Every one of these doctrines are asserted by the Oxford diwith in a separate Bill, which Bill, he was perthese doctrines are asserted by the Oxford divines with greater or lesser candour and comprehensiveness, in some cases with jesuitical reservations, in others with sinister conditions, but in all with an open tendency to exclusive salvation, and worse than Romish tyranny over the disposal of that united Legislature which it has always been designated, implies which it has always been designated, implies that it is the largest or principal branch.

The Duke of Wellington was attacked by another violent fit on the 14th.

The Farl of Haddington regretted that the tion, and worse than Romish tyranny over the consciences of the people.

It may appear, and it is, surprising that such doctrines should be advocated by English Churchmen; but mark the principle at which they aim. They effect to oppose Popery as a treligion—but they want to bring in all its may appear, but they want to bring in all its may.

tance to the progress of knowledge, its ministe- misgovernment; but it had consisted, not in arrial ascendancy—they condemn only its head upon earth. They want to Romanize the Anaglical Church for the sake of securing a Roman domination without a Romish title. And all the while these very men, and their organ, the Quarterly Review, are agitating the country, or trying to agitate it by a hypocritical cry of "No Popery!"

The And all the decorum was thrown off, and the discontented declared their determination to get rid of England. The French party was to be swamped by it—that was its object! but it was an object in which that party were not likely to acquire The people must be instructed upon this point. They must be shewn were the real Popery lies hidden and disguised. The connection

of the human mind and the extension and establishment of the liberties of the people: while nion between the two Canadas had now, been those who cry out "No Popery" at the top of removed by the expression of opinions favourable to it on the part of the Canadians them-selves.

ous day, in the same House,
Sir R. Peel inquired when the documents re-

Lord J. Russell said, that though it was And such is the mystery of the Oxford tracts edly, the voice of their Assembly would have -such the dilemma-worse a thousand fold than great influence with the Government at home the divisions in the camp produced by the privi-lege discussions—into which the Tories are own by the indiscreet and rampant bigotry of for such an event, and he believed that neithe the interests of the mother country nor those of

the colonies were likely to require it.

Sir Robert Peel said, it was the bounden duty of the mother country, after the gallant and affectionate conduct of the British inhabitants of Majesty, 14th April, 1840.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the Sd day of April, 1840. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of the Satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be defined from the Chinese Government; and this being expedient that, with a view to obtain such asatisfaction be refused by the Britisfaction and reparation, ships and vessels and contemplated for the civil and judicial authorities would afford, on the other hand, a consubjects, shall be derianded and held if custody; shall be derianded and held if custody; shall be derianded and held if custody is sail be derianded and held if custody is sail be derianded and held if custody is shall be derianded and held if custody is sail be derianded and held if custody is derived the supported as it is by all the equities and just the hearing a noble lord, whose opinion that the has encamped in a good position waiting with the has encamped in a good position waiting was deservedly held in such high eled in such high eled in such high element that General and the them it was impossible. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London felt extertene pain and regret at hearing a noble lord, whose opinion was its was derived at the conclusion that it the Canadas, to adhere to and support them. He

The Great Western arrived here on Sunday after a passage of 18 days, having sailed from Bristol April 15, After leaving the channel she encountered a series of westerly winds Her passengers number over 100. She brought

pecting the Corn Laws, which, after being discussed very warmly for three nights, was suddenly adjourned without coming to a decision. The cause of this appears to have been that: followers in Toronto, acting probably under Mr. Chief Justice's instructions, are feasting and flattering the great man into a notion of their high regard and steady affection for him.

The fate of the Clergy Reserves Bill is even more dubious than that of the Reunion.
The Opposition will scarcely venture to reject that, though they may alter or postpone it; the Bishops will probably strangle the Clergy Bill without remorse or apprehension.

Spectator.

C. C. GREVILLE.

London, April 14.—An express arrived on Monday from India, the dates are to the 29th Feb. from Calcutta, and 7th from Canton. The tenor of the intelligence is very warlike—active preparations are being made in all the British dominions against China.

The fate of the Clergy Reserves Bill is e-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, providing for the support of religious teachers in that province. We have seldom seen stronger evidence of ecclest-legality of a law passed by the providing for the support of religious teachers in that the debate be adjourned till Monday week. It is legality of to adjourn over the holidays on the Wednesday of that week. It is understood that the motion ciety in the province of Upper Canada, which will be brought forward again, but it must of would be a disgrace to his boot-black, and meritcourse be a new one.

Sir Sames Graham, brought forward his motion.
"That it appears to this House, on consideration The Bishop of Exeter en of the papers relating to China, presented to tercourse with that country, and the hostilities attributed to the want of foresight and precaution on the part of her Majesty's present advisers which the superintendent was placed." Which after a discussion of three nights was negatived by a majority of nine in a very full house, as will be seen by the following

### ANALYSIS OF THE DIVILION. For Sir James Graham's motion, Tellers included . . . Against ditto, ditto . Pairs 45 Absent Tories Absent Liberals

-Fermanagh, Ludlow, Totness,

of want of confidence, Jan. 31st.

Sutherland . . . . .

these important colonies now attract so much attention in Parliament.

Emigration is going on on a grand scale. We copy the following from the Limerick Chroni-

Emigration .- There is no less than twenty receive passengers for British North America, and the berths in nearly half that num-

of all the female nobility of the kingdoms of

The first Drawing-room of the season was splendid. The names alone of the company would occupy several of our columns, and a description of the ladies' dresses a great many more. We shall therefore only remark genember 2. We shall the shall provide the could not call them a church; and it was the could not call the could not call them a church; and it was the could not call tlemen, with their ladies, comprised the elite of the distinguished portion of her Majesty's

The Queen, we are glad to see, has confer-

tween the American Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with respect to the North American Boundary. On the previ-

lating to the American boundary, which had appeared in the American papers, ther explanatory documents, would be printed? If the floor of the Foreign Office were repaired, he trusted a long time would not elapse before

copies were laid on the table. (Laughter.) Lord J. Russell said the papers had not been printed because they had not been received from Mr. Fox before they had appeared in the American newspapers. The papers which had since been received would be laid on the table before the adjournment.

Russian Expedition against Charles

Frankfort, April, 6.—The accounts from St.
Petersburg confirm the statement that General
The Bishop of London felt extreme pain and
The Bishop of London felt extreme pain and tice of the case
The object of this communication is, not to

of goods on board said vessels be concerned.

"I hasten to communicate to you this information, and if ulterior measures, tending to affect British commerce should be judged necessary, I will take care immediately to communicate them to you."

The Marquis of Lansdown believed that the act of 1791 included both churches. The proposition of the right reverend prelate tended to the communicate them to you."

#### LATEST FROM CANTON.

The ship Levant arrived at Philadelphia on London papers to the day of her sailing, the company having run an express car on the Great January. The port of Canton was to be blocka-London papers to the day of her sailing, the company having run an express car on the Great Western Railroad as far as is completed, thus adding another claim to public support and confidence.

Mr. Villers brought forward his motion res.

Mr. Villers brought forward his motion res.

Mr. Villers brought forward his motion res. We have not room to publish any of these interesting papers.

## BOSTON, May 8.

a motion to ask the opinion of the Judges on the that endowment they could not permit to be ined a much severer rebuke than that administer-In the House of Commons Tuesday, April 7, ed by Lords Melbourne and Ashburton. A

The Bishop of Exeter entered on the subject of the bill which had passed the legislature of the privilege of holding forth, in the Messrs this house by command of her Majesty, that the Interruption in our commercial and friendly in
Meter alluding to the conditions under which afully invite the intelligent community to atlone such a bill could become a law, the right which have since taken place, are mainly to be reverend prelate observed that, by the act of 1791 these reserves were appropriated to the maintenance of the Protestant clergy. Who, in respect to our relations with China, and especially to their neglect to furnish the superintendent at Canton with powers and instructions calculated to provide against the growing evils as the Protestant clergy. Who, it is in the Protestant clergy. The Protestant clergy. It is in the Protestant clergy. The Protestant clergy connected with the contraband traffic in opium and adapted to the noval and difficult situation on was made in the coronation oath. The 1st of By inserting these lines in William and Mary was altered by the 5th of Anne, c. 5.; and then the oath was, that the Church of England should be maintained inviolate within this kingdom (England) and the territories thereunto belonging; but the Scotch Church was strictly limited lo the territory of Scotland. The right reverend prelate proceed ed to reason from the analogous clauses of the law; as, for instance, the property of a Scotchman, dying intestate in India, being distributed according to the law of England; that the Church of Scotland like the law was strictly confined to Scotland itself.

Lord Melbourne said it was impossible to believe or conceive that the words "Protestant clergy," in the act of 1791, were not carefully the manner in which it was extended by bill now sent from Upper Canada. Otherwise the judges. The act of the colonial parliament before them was perfectly clear and plain, involving no legal subtlety, and with all his respinion upon them than other men.

the established Church of Scotland. Notwith-standing the opinions expressed by the right reverend prelate, many were of opinion that, in all colonies that had been or might be conquerity would, under the circumstances, be perfective would, under the circumstances, be perfective. ed, since the union, the Church of Scotland ought to be considered as an established church faith, for the British Government to insist on a The noble earl entered into an argument, to settlement of the boundary as specified in the show that the words Protestant clergy clearly Treaty of 1783; and that it is not to be conclucomprehended the Church of Scotland

putting the first of these questions to the judgput to the judges. The bill passed by the colonial legislature on the subject, appropriated a part of these reserves to the Roman Catholic clergy. This was clearly beside the intent of the 31st Geo. III. and rendered the question the 31st Geo. III. The same right that Maine and a supplied to the judges. was clearly entitled to appropriate these reserves as they thought fit. He (Lord Ellenborough) thought that the church of Canada ought to be

long it would be applied to the church in Ireland. He thought that the Protestant religion Charlotte County, May 5, 1840.

SIR

discus papers tions of ration mind.
The Day we ture, I sembly Councipets u ceive Sentir which free a

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throw all into doubt, and to open to the Canadians the discussion of the question, that the funds were to be given to the clergy of one re-ligion alone. He was sure that their lordships would consider the effect of their determination

Scotland, for he would limit it to that, he would be glad to see assistance given to them in Canada: but he only implored of them not to put their hands into the pockets of the Clergy for the purpose of giving them assistance, The im-Canada Clergy Reserves.—A debate took place in the British House of Lords, April 7, on an endowment to the Church of England and

After a few words from Lord Ellenborough,

We cless-s the cond resolutions— the third and fourth being withdrawn.

Contents Non-contents - - -Majority - -

# FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD, Sir :- The undersigned, having obtained fully invite the intelligent community to attend, and give him a candid and impartial hearing; which will enable them to judge by their own senses, that they may not be prejudiced against him by the exaggerated remence (the Lord willing) on Lord's day, the By inserting these lines in your worthy

Your's, truly

GEORGE GARRATY. Fredericton, May 11, 1840.

### FOR THE SENTINEL.

SIR,-As the North Eastern Boundary line question is one of much importance to the British North American Colonies, and is, apparently drawing near to a final, and I trust amicable justment, any suggestions that can be made favorable to the British claim will not be considered as misplaced. There is one view of the case, which I do not remember to have seen chosen and selected for the purpose of embracing all denominations of Protestant Christians, since by the writer of this. It appears, so far as we know, to have been taken for granted on It is now pretty certain that the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill cannot pass in its present shape—it being supposed to be illegal by the language and phraseology of all former laws and acts of Parliament? In no other act ministers themselves. The points in doubt are to be submitted to the Judges. Lord John Russell appears to have acted with great candour in the business. The Union Bill will pass with late ecclesiastical history. They were not in late ecclesiastical history. the Thirty-nine Articles, neither in the body of the articles nor in the title. He saw no ground the articles nor in the title. He saw no ground the articles nor in the title. He saw no ground the articles nor in the title. the articles nor in the title. He saw no grounds nor necessity for submitting these questions to ver, (or Western branch) intersects the highlands contemplated by the treaty; and would if some strange error, mistake, ignorance, or inpect for the judges, he did not perceive that they were more competent to form a sound oadoption of that branch, have obviated all the

The Bishop of Exeter should feel bound to biect to the proposal, as he had purposely or branch; or at all events, that the mistake should

He could not call them a church; and it was for peace sake that he had omitted the subject, in order to avoid refusing to insert the words "clergy of the Church of Scotland."

Lord Ellenborough hoped the noble viscount would consider well before he consented to the words the refusion to the indument. If, in consequence of the "error," citizens of Maine have become proprietors of land, and made settlements, under the authority of the State of Maine, or Massachusetts, within the territory rightfully belonging to us; let those would consider well before he consented to the interests be met in the spirit of compromise, so It was not such a question as ought to be territory, which it is vitally important to retain

one of expediency for their lordship's decision, rather than one of law for the opinion of the judges. His own opinion was, that under the provisions of that act, the colonial legislature tion of boundary wholly in the hands of the imperial government, where it exclusively be-

Whether a due North line running from the thought that the church of Canada ought to be provided for out of the public funds, and he knew of no other funds than those which would be afforded by the clergy reserves. He would be ready to agree to an act of appropriation; for he thought that every man who had read the papers relating to Canada that had accumulated the reserves the property of the main river intersects a continuous range of high lands, as appears to be contemplated by the words of the Treaty, or not, the terminus of this boundary must be somewhere in this line, which is some twenty miles farther than the remaining troil to source of the main river intersects a continuous range of high lands, as appears to be contemplated by the words of the Treaty, or not, the terminus of this boundary must be somewhere in this line, which is some twenty miles farther than those which would be afforded by the clergy reserves. He would be ready to agree to an act of appropriation; for papers relating to Canada that had accumulated during the last three years, must see it would be inconsistent with the peace of the colony, and with its relations with us, to attempt to ment something to ask for, in the event of a must something to ask for a must something to a mus naintain the ascendency of the Church of Eng-