with Christ has made us free. Scripture and primitive aniquity are the charter by which we hold our rights, and until these are acknowledged, reconciliation with

While I thus plainly express my disapproval of the sentiments put forward in this tract, I must not be understood as passing an unqualified censure upon the whole of the series. Several of the tracts were written with the useful design of counteracting some popular misconcep-tions of religion, and they have proved serviceable in defending and explaining those Catholic and apostolic principles which distinguish our church from the latitudinamanism of Protestant sectaries, as well as from the super-

titions of the Church of Rome.
In Ireland, where the manifold abuses which inevitably result from the prevalence of Romanism are so prominently exhibited before our eyes, I do not apprehend that an interpretation of the doctrines of our church, which would assimilate them to those of the church of Rome, is likely ikely to gain acceptance among the clergy. And it was gratifying to me to find, that in every diocese of the exceptance in which I delivered the charge to which your address alludes, it was received by the clergy, so far as I could learn, with an unanimous acquiescence in the views which I laid before them. A happy assurance is afforded me thereby that the Irish clergy are determined to stand firm in their adherence to the principles on which

the reformation of our church was conducted.

In order, however, that the bishops and curates, as well as the congregations committed to their charge, may not fall from their steadfastness, the healthful spirit of Divine grace is continually needed. To the protection of the Great Head of the Church I would, therefore, entreat you to join with to join with me, in commending that branch of it established in this country, that all its members may be kept in the unity of the Spirit, and in the bond of peace.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful friend and servant.

To the Rev. Dec.

To the Rev. Richard Horner, &c.

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BISHOP SHUTTLEWORTH. We regret to have to announce the departure from this life of the Right Reverend Pather in God, Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, Doctor in Divinity, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Chichester. His Lordship had here a little indianosed for some days His Lordship had been a little indisposed for some days Previously, but without any symptoms to create the slightest alarm. On Wednesday and Thursday his Lordship transacted business as usual; but on Friday he was attacked with sickness, and about nine o'clock in the evening Mr. Dodd, his medical attendant, observing him to be much exhausted, called in Dr. M'Carogher, who

found him rapidly sinking; and, at about eleven o'clock the same evening, his Lordship departed this life apparently without the least pain!

Dr. Shuttleworth was born on the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord God 1782, at Kirkham, in Lancashire; of which parish his father was then Vicar. His mother was daughter of Philip Hoghton, Esq., and grand-daughter. daughter of Sir Charles Hoghton, Baronet, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire; and he was paternally descended, through its younger branch, from the ancient family of the Shuttleworths of Gawthrop, in his native county.— Itis Lordship received his first education at the Grammar School of Preston, Lancashire, of which parish his father was also Vicar, as well as a Prebendary of York Cathedral. At the age of fourteen his Lordship was sent to Winchester College, and in the year 1800 was elected thence to New College, Oxford. Three years afterwards, he obtained the Chancellor's Latin Verse Prize—the subject Byzantium." His learning, abilities, and high character, focured for him afterwards the honour of becoming futor to the Hon. Algernon Herbert, uncle to the pre nt Earl of Carnarvon, and subsequently to the pres Lord Holland. In the years 1814 and 1815 he travelled through Italy with the late Lord Holland; through whose illuence, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in connection with the late Whig Government, it is geneally thought that he was a late of the control of y thought that he was selected to succeed Dr. Otter,

e Bishopric of Chichester: hilst he was again on the Continent in 1822, the Whilst he was again on the Continent in 1622, the Wardenship of New College, Oxford, became vacant, by the death of Dr. Gauntlett; and on his Lordship's return, the Society determined to elect him as Dr. Gauntlett's successor. In the following year his Lordship entered into the holy estate of retainous with Emma, daughter of the late George Welch, Esquire, of High Leck, West-moreland. This excellent lady is now left with a family

His Lordship lived to occupy the See of Chichester

His Lordship lived to occupy the See of Chichester only a little more than a single year; and departed this life, greatly respected by his Clergy and friends, in the sixtieth year of his age.—Church Intelligencer.

The New Bishop.—We had the happiness of announcing, in a Third Edition on Saturday last, the elevation of the Principal of Brasennose to the See of Chichester, and we are sure that there is no person, be his opinions what they may, who really knows Dr. Gilbert, who will not give they may, who really knows Dr. Gilbert, who will not give great credit to Sir Robert Peel for the selection he has been pleased to make. As a scholar, Sir Robert Peel

be has now made will reflect the greatest credit upon his own discernment, and prove to be a most important benefit for our country and our Church. We must add, that the only feeling of regret in Oxford and its neighbourhood on this occasion is, the regret of losing Dr. Gilbert as an inhabitant, a neighbour, or a friend.— Oxford Herald.

CLERICAL LIBERALITY.—The Rev. Henry Herbert, Vicar of Carno, has, during the Christmas week, distributed clothing to many poor families in his parish: in addition to which, the Rev. gentleman has, according to his accustomed beneficence, clothed 18 poor girls and 12 poor boys, whom he educates entirely at his own expense.

The late Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, who recently died at Helston, Cornwall, at the advanced age of 83 years, was an accomplished scholar and truly benevolent man. He endowed, a few years since, the fund for the relief of necessitous clergymen, and their widows and orphans, with the munificent sum of 500l.; and in restoring the painted windows of the parish church of St. Neots, in Cornwall, to their original and peculiar beauty, he expended little short of 2000l.; settling at the same lime of the relief of necessitous clergymen, and provided the same with the same of the painted windows of the parish church of St. Neots, in Cornwall, to their original and peculiar beauty, he expended little short of 2000l.; settling at the same lime of the relief of necessitous clergymen, and peculiar beauty, he expended little short of 2000l.; settling at the same lime of the relief of necessitous clergymen, and their widows and or provided the prayer that our Prince yesterday became an unconscious partaker, taught by the Church of which he is now a member, and made effectual by the Providence of her Divine Head. If so, the continuance of our prosperity must be expected to depend upon the fidelity of ourselves and our rulers to this faith; and the prayer that our Prince 'may lead the rest of his life acco he expended little short of 2000l.; settling at the same time 20l. a-year on the poor of that parish for ever. His funeral with the same time 20l. a-year on the poor of that parish for ever.

funeral, which took place on Tuesday se'nnight, was attended by a vast concourse of the inhabitants of his native town, and the neighbouring gentry and clergy.

A PATRIOTIC CLERGYMAN.—Amongst the out-voters who relied the form of the control of t who polled this day for Mr. Gregory, was the Rev. Edwin Byron. This gentleman travelled, at his own expense, from Hythe, in Kent, a distance of four hundred miles, for the sole purpose of supporting the Conservative candidate, and merely from the announcement of the contest contained in the public papers, and without are communications. contained in the public papers, and without any communi-cation from the committee. The Rev. Gentleman arrived this morning, and returns to England by the Liverpool

pannel, terminated by an ogee canopy, and supported by buttresses. The brackets and other enrichments taken from Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster, and the whole effect most graceful and in perfect ecclesiastical character. On the centre of the pannel is a shield of pure Carrara marble, containing the inscription, and surmounted by a mitre, which stands out in bold relief.

PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES.—The Judges of Ireland PRESENTERIAN MARRIAGES.—The Judges of Related have recently decided that the marriage of a Presbyterian with a member of the Church, when the ceremony is performed by a Presbyterian minister, is not valid. This decision has caused great consternation: but its effects will, there is no doubt, be rendered harmless by a Parliamentary approach. However, we can never understand mentary enactment. However, we can never understand how any member of the Church can consent to be married

pation, whether disguised or openly professed, where| nected with the birth of the Royal child and its future tually commenced under such auspices; we may be confi| Chrise has a supported by the commenced under such auspices; we may be confi| of constituting "The Church Society of the Diocese or Chrise has a support of the Royal child and its future tually commenced under such auspices; we may be confi| of constituting "The Church Society of the Diocese or Chrise has a support of the Royal child and its future tually commenced under such auspices; we may be confidestiny, as Sovereign, not without an alloy of pain—the more particularly painful, as it may ultimately affect the free and conscientious choice of the illustrious infant when he reaches that period of life when he should act and linder for himself. We have said that the right of sucjudge for himself. We have said that the right of succession of the Prince to the Crown of Great Britain does cession of the Prince to the Crown of Great Britain does not depend upon any contingent event. We were mistaken: there is one, and only one, event which, as the law stands, may debar the Prince of Wales from the throne of the Alfreds, the Edwards, and the Bruces. The Crown, after being [Roman] Catholic for a thousand years, during which the foundations of everything great and noble and free were laid wide and deep in the land, by one of and free were laid wide and deep in the land, by one of those freaks in legislation, the result of faction or cabal, was declared Protestant. Fortunately, however, the laws of England are not immutable, as were those of the Medes and Parsians, and in the state of t and Persians; and it is to be hoped that at no distant day, and Persians; and it is to be hoped that at no distant day, an enlightened legislature will place the Sovereigns of this country upon the same footing as their subjects in the all-important affair of religion. Long may the succession to the Crown continue in the present line, but it is not necessary for its continuance that the conscience of the Sovereign should be placed under the ban of a forfeiture."—

Church Intelligencer.
SALE OF INDULGENCES.—SAINT AUDOEN'S MASS-SALE OF INDULGENCES.—SAINT AUDOEN'S MASS-HOUSE, DUBLIN.—In this day of Gospel light and liberty, strange to say, a busy traffic is publicly going on in the sale of plenary indulgences, and that too in our own city. Large placards were stuck up last week in the western part of the town, announcing that indulgences would be granted to all "the faithful" who might apply at the Mass-House in Lower Bridge-street. Sale to commence on Sunday, the 16th inst., and to continue for nine successive days. We should look upon the placard as a profane hoaz, were it not that we have the best assurance that it has were it not that we have the best assurance that it has been issued under the sanction and authority of the priests of the chapel, and that the members of "the pious Sodality of the chapel, and that the members of "the pious Sodality of the immaculate heart of the Blessed Virgin" are especially invited to buy. The traffic is too monstrous and abominable to require any refutation or comment from us. It is evidently a speculation of the priests, for the purpose of replenishing their coffers, and bringing in funds for building the "new R. C. Church" in High-street. Oh! it is a sad, sad thing, to see how our poor fellow-beings, the Roman Catholics, are deluded by designing knaves, and that merchandise is made of their very souls.— Dub. and that merchandise is made of their very souls.—Dub-

and that merchandise is made of their very souls,—Dublin Evening Packet.

PRUSSIA.—THE JEWS.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 7th inst. states that a modification of the present laws respecting the Israelites in Prussia is much spoken of.—It is said that not only will they be permitted to enjoy the worship of their religion to the fullest extent, but that they will be restored to the possession of several civil rights of which they were heretofore deprived.

From our English Files.

THE BAPTISM OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. (From the London Evening Mail).

We congratulate our fellow-Christians upon the admission into their number of one who concentrates in his person the fondest hopes and wishes of the British nation, and who will probably be called hereafter to exercise the most important influence over the destinies of the world. The prayers, which it was thought by some premature to offer for the heir of England, while yet beyond the pale of the Church, have now received their first accomplishment; —may it be in all things, and for ever, a sure earnest of the future!

and for ever, a sure earnest of the future!

Never was British prince baptized under happier auspices than Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Queen Victoria.—

At a period of all but universal peace throughout the world, such as can scarcely be paralleled since the great epoch from which our religion takes its date,—a peace cemented not merely by mutual interests and the bonds of a common civilization, but by the greating recognition of deem principles of date. by mutual interests and the bonds of a common civilization, but by the growing recognition of deeper principles of duty,—at this period our new Edward takes upon him the vows of a soldier in what is pre-eminently the kingdom of peace. Our hopes of the era which will be known to posterity by his name may rise, in this respect, to a far higher flight than the half-inspired prophecy of the Roman poet, who wrote that, in the golden age of his Pollio,

"Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles."

Our First Edward ravaged Scotland and Wales; our Third Edward, and his son, the gallant Black Prince, carried desola-tion into France. But Scotland and Wales belong to this Edward, and he to Scotland and Wales; and France is the nearest and most honoured ally of his Mother's Crown. May it be his office to consolidate goodwill and unity throughout the world, and may war never be heard of in his time!

Nor is the aspect of affairs at home, and the temper of the national mind, less promising. Edward the Second had to struggle, and struggled in vain, against the disloyal turbulence of a feudal aristocracy; Edward the Fourth had to fight his way to the throne sealing an educate possession at the way to the throne against an adverse possession and a disputed right; Edward the Sixth was at the mercy of rival oligarchical factions during the whole of his eventful minority. But feudalism is now extinct; the aristocracy of the nineteenth century is blended with the rest of our institutions in harmomay be supposed to have been somewhat acquainted with the Principal's claims, for Sir Robert and Dr. Gilbert were examined together in the same Term, and appeared in the First Class, in the same Term, and appeared in the First Class, in the same Class Paper, in 1808. But, anless we are greatly mistaken, the Premier will not be long in discovering that from his aptitude for business, for indiscovering that from his aptitude for business, for the same transfer of the supremacy of law; oligarchical government is a thing impossible with a free press and an independent House of Commons; the right to the throne is clear and indisputable, and, if assailed, the whole nation would be its defenders. And though, doubtless, there may be difficulties to be overcome. And though, doubtless, there may be difficulties to be overcome from his straightforward and manly character, from the excellence of his moral conduct, from the kindness of his heart, and his abundant yet unostentations liberality, and above all from that deep and unaffected piety which so peculiarly marks his private character, and mixes itself as it were, with his every-day life; from all these we have no doubt Sir Robert Peel will find that the choice has now made will reflect the greatest credit upon his own discernment, and prove to be a most important benefit. under a system of laws not forecast by theoretical rules, but adapted from time to time to practical emergencies), such difficulties are as nothing in comparison with the excellence of the moral material on which they have to work. The nation has been thoroughly tried by ten years of political excitement, and at the end is sound at heart. Attacks upon our institutions have brought out the knowledge and the love of them; depreciation has tested their utility, and the result is, that levalty

and every loyal subject, but every real patriot, must fervently join. If we believe our religion to be true, we must think it of inestimable importance that those who govern us should also believe it, and should act consistently upon its dictates. Never was there a time when (considering the stir that is going on in the public mind, and the place which Christianity is manifestly recovering among the motive principles of public as well as private action)—never was there a time when it was more important that there should be sympathy, upon this essential point, portant that there should be sympathy, upon this essential point,

between a Prince and his people.

There has been a wonderful change for the better within the last century, even in the tastes and surface habits of society: a larger and more wholesome public opinion, and one less liable to be controlled by particular influences, has been brought to packet of this evening. This is a singular instance of spirit and true patriotism.—Dublin Evening Mail.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE BISHOP WALKER.—A beautiful marble monument has just been erected in St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, to the memory of this Venerable Prelate. The Clergy of his diocese, some lay friends, and the vestry of St. John's, joined in defraying the expenses. The form is pure Gothic, and arched pannel, terminated by an ogee canopy, and supported by the control of the present King of Prussia (whom we have to be controlled to be a upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them bear upon them, and has found the power of making them. bear upon them, and has found the power of making them responsible to its tribunal. The effect of this change cannot Albert ought to be, and we trust will be, a pattern of piety and virtue. The god on of the present King of Prussia (whom we presume, from his acting and appearing on this occasion, to be in wish and intention a member of the Church of England) will see, in the character of his Royal godfather, a bright specimen of the qualities which most adorn a Sovereign, developed under circumstances less favourable than his own. And throughout Europe—in Russia, in Austria, in Holland, even in France, there has been a manifest improvement in the personal character and domestic manners of the principal reigning Houses, which must naturally exercise a very salutary influence upon all who may occupy the same exalted station hereafter.

But most, under Providence, do we look for the realization

AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A popular friends, that they have now on hand revening paper gives the, following manner in which the sacred rite of yesterday was administered proves their reverence for the Church, and their faith in the face of the Lord Bishop, for the paper manner. The face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly, in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church, according to publicly and solemnly in the face of the Church throughout the vast Diocese of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present increase and permanent of a plan to provide for the present permanent of a plan to pr of our hopes to the illustrious parents of this child. Hitherto all that the nation has seen of them has been amiable, pure, and

dent that parents who have so ordered the beginning will not fail in their duty to the end.

From the St. James's Chronicle. We have devoted the greater part of our columns to the particulars of the baptism of the Prince of Wales, and we are sure that in doing so we consult the wishes of our readers.

It is more than an innocent curiosity which seeks indulgence in the most minute inquiry as to the circumstances of a solemnity so high and important. Upon such an occasion nothing can rightly be considered trifling or unimportant. "The temple sanctifieth the gold;" and it is but an humble discharge of the duty expressly commanded, to "honour with our substance" the Giver of all good, when the public approaches to His throne are made with all of earthly state and grandeur which His infinite bounty is pleased to lend to his creatures. Let none think bounty is pleased to lend to his clearance.

It was the duty of the Sovereign and the nation to Tuesday. It was the duty of the Sovereign and the nation to render both; for if a proper religious sense tells, that poverty may not excuse from such humble worship as poverty can render, wealth and greatness may not plead the duty of such humble worship, or the acceptance of the poor man's prayer, as an apoleous for the such humble worship, or the acceptance of the poor man's prayer, as an apoleous for the such as a such worship, or the acceptance of the poor man's prayer, as an apology for offering only a niggard adoration. The ceremonial of the Prince's baptism was indeed grand and imposing, but no more than it ought to be, in whatever aspect the occasion is contemplated. It was the admission into the Christian Church of the descendant and representative of a hundred kings, immediately the representative of a family blessed by Providence and blessing our nation for almost a century and a half; the heir of the greatest empire, the most enlightened, and the most truly Christian, that the world has ever seen; and wisely and piously Christian, that the world has ever seen; and wisely and piously was the Sovereign of the most powerful and truly Christian nation, beyond the limits of this great empire, invited to take the principal part in the august solemnity. Again, it was, for the nation represented by our Sovereign and her heir, a renewal of the covenant with that Divine Being, who has so signally protected and prospered this nation above all the nations of the earth. The millions whose prayers ascended, and will continue to ascend, accommanying those poured forth he Mindsor, he is to ascend, accompanying those poured forth at Windsor, be it they proceed from the castle or cottage, from church, or chapel, or closet, make us all partakers in the great act of worship and praise, as much as if we were present at it. To appreciate justly the solemnity of which we speak, to awaken the feelings which it ought to appreciate which it ought to suggest, we have but to carry back our recollection to any other age of the Church. We may choose any lection to any other age of the chartest epoch, and comparing it with the present, we must, in contemplating such a scene as passed on Tuesday, we must, if we are Christians, be filled with joy and gratitude beyond expression. This is the Christian Church, once the object of relentless persecution—this is the Christian Church, so long the tool of crafty priests and politicians, and otherwise the object of indiference to both—this is the Church into which the Sovereign of the most mighty empire upon which the sun has shone since its creation—herself an example of Christian grace, in youth and loveliness, and worldly prosperity, solicits admission for her infant child—solicits humbly before God, but manifesting her infant child—solicits humbly before God, but manifesting that humility more evidently by prostrating before his throne herself and all the worldly grandeur with which she is invested—this is the Church in which the millions of this great empire join in their Sovereign's act of heart worship. Is not such an advance a pledge to the fulfilment of His promise who said, "I am with you to the end of the world"? Once again, we say, compare the state of the Christian Church as it exists in England, and as it was illustrated on Tuesday by the Court and the nation, and compare that state with the condition of the Church land, and as it was illustrated on Tueslay by the Court and the nation, and compare that state with the condition of the Church in any other nation, and at any other time, and then you will feel how much reason you have to be grateful for the period and the country in which it is your inestimable privilege to live. Other reflections are for the family circle and the closet. Do not scruple to pursue them there. Remember that, in such things, shame is sin. Teach your children that they are, humanly speaking, secured in the same high privileges you only your children. manly speaking, secured in the same high privileges you enjoy; that it must be their folly or bheir crime if hereafter they shall not be able to reconcile the great duties of "fearing God and honouring the Sovereign," which it is our happiness to find in-For the rest, let us hope and pray that the Prince Albert Edward may resemble his parents in all personal qualities, and in the possession of the people's love. We will not wish him as long a reign as the last of his direct ancestors, because we earnestly hope that age shall long have silvered his head before a Royal crown can press it; but if his reign may be not as long as that of George the Third, may he in all else present a counterpart to the best King that ever occupied the Throne of England, or of any other country, in nearly one

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM IN IRELAND .- The county of Wexford, hitherto the very focus of Radicalism, has been for some time past manifesting symptoms of a healthy reaction in favour of Conservatism, cheering in the highest degree to all friends of order and impartial government. Every one conversant with Irish affairs cannot fail to recollect the hopeless state sant with Irish affairs cannot fail to recollect the hopeless state (so far as Conservatism was concerned) of the registry of this fine county since the passing of the Reform Bill. From that period up to the late general election any attempt at disputing the representation with the Radicals would have been deemed little short of insanity. But how stands the case now? An almost moral certainty that at another contest one, if not two Conservations will be triumphorally raturned. It was stated a almost moral certainty that at another contest one, if not two Conservatives, will be triumphantly returned. It was stated a few days ago that the Radicals were soundly beaten at the Gorey sessions for the county; but this victory fell far short of that achieved at Wexford, the stronghold of the faction, where, according to the admission of the Liberal local paper, the "Tories" obtained a clear majority of 19—no small number when the limited amount of the constituency is taken into consideration. Nor is it at the registry sessions alone that this reaction is showing itself. A dinner was given on the 3d and formerly one of the county members, and who delivered a speech, in which he warmly defended the present ministers, and exposed the trickery and shuffling of their predecessors.

Sir George Arthur.—On Tuesday, Sir George Arthur,

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—On Tuesday, Sir George Arthur, Bart., late Governor of Upper Canada, who is at present residing at Bath, accompanied by the Mayor of Bristol, visited the Council House, Commercial Rooms, and other public buildings of the city of Bristol. Sir George, with Gordon Gardner, Esq., of the Colonial Office, (a personal friend of his Worship), afterwards visited the Gaol, and spent upwards of two hours in a minute service of near denathment.—Woodpar's, Exeter minute examination of every department. - Woolmer's Exeter

Gazette, 8th January.

Times Testimonial. — We are informed that one tablet of a hundred guineas value, commemorative of our efforts, [to expose an enormous scheme of mercantile swindling], is to be placed in the Royal Exchange; another, of half the amount, within our own establishment; and, as permanent liens upon the interest of the remaining sum, now exceeding 2,000l., two scholarships are to be established, called "The Times' Scholarships are to be established, called "The Times' Scholarships are to be established. ships," for the benefit of pupils proceeding from Christ's Hospital, and the City of London School, to the venerable universities of this land, Oxford and Cambridge. With honours universities of this land, Oxford and Cambridge. With about thus conferred upon us unanimously, in the centre of the great emporium of the world, it is pleasing to see the names of the gentlemen associated for a purpose so flattering to us, and, we trust, not less honourable to themselves. The Lord Mayor also, the Bishop of London, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Chamberlain of the City, each for the time being, are to be trustees of the valuable bequest. We conclude, then, by earnestly repeating our sense of the obligation conferred upon us. Gentlemen all, we again sincerely thank you.—

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The introduction of a right of search in the maritime law of Europe for the first time during peace was a precedent of the utmost importance, and a most valuable confession of the paramount magnitude of the object for which nations thus sacrificed their ancient usages and their most in veterate jealousies. Without the right of search all promises to abolish were illusory; the right of search was practical abolition. It was obvious that it must be reciprocal. For himself lition. It was obvious that it must be reciprocal. For himself he felt a pride in the British flag being, for this object alone, subjected to search by foreign ships. He thought it a great and striking proof of magnanimity that the darling point of honour striking proof of magnanimity that the darling point of honour of our country, the British flag itself, which "for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze"—which had never been lowered to an enemy—which had defied confederacies of nations—to which we had clung closer and closer as the tempest roared around us, the principle of our hope and safety as well as of our glory—which had borne us through all perils, and raised its head higher as the storm assailed us more fearfully—had now risen to loftier honour by bending to the cause of justice and humanity. That which had braved the mighty now lowered itself to the feeble and defenceless—to those who, fag from being able to make us any return, would never hear of from being able to make us any return, would never hear of what we had done for them, and probably were ignorant of our name.—Sir James Mackintosh.

TORONTO," to be holden on the 28th of April next.

The Chief Justice, in the communication, gives his views on this great question, and never, we are convinced, can Canadian Chryshyse (...) Churchmen feel a deeper admiration of the Christian zeal and talents of the distinguished writer, than when they beliold them thus employed in the pure and holy task of sketching out a noble plan for building up the long neglected walls of the Church of England, and lighting up and providing for the permanent maintenance of the sacred fires on her altars scattered throughout the length and breadth of this forest land.

Let every one distinctly understand that the carrying out of this design is utterly removed from even the semblance of poli-tical or party action. No Christian will, for a moment, doubt the perfect sincerity of the writer when he affirms, "what I "contemplate is the promoting the support of the Church of "England, in a spirit, and by measures, which shall be wholly "unexceptionable; giving no just cause of offence or jealousy to "any, but with a constancy and fidelity that shall not abate in the slightest. "in the slightest degree from an apprehension of what persons "who choose to act in an unchristian and unreasonable spirit "may think, or say, or do." The object of the plan may be thus briefly stated—for the details we refer to the letter itself. The uniting of all members of the Church of England and Ireland in an effort to ensure an adequate Church-partension. Ine uniting of all members of the Church of England and Ireland in an effort to ensure an adequate Church-extension throughout the Diocese—to place a Clergyman in every settled township—to erect Churches and provide for their permanent endowment—to gather in and dispose of, on some carefully settled plan, that portion of the Reserves allotted by law to the Church—for individuals the expenses the country to grant lands Church—for individuals throughout the country to grant lands, &c. for specific endowments, and, generally, to make a bold and strenuous effort to place the Church in that high and blessed position which may enable her to extend her usefulness over a wider sphere, and yield to her rapidly increasing followers those rights and consolations of religion which her practice and doc-

trines are so eminently calculated to afford.

This is, in truth, a noble work for Christians to busy themselves about—and the blessing of Heaven can hardly fail to follow their exertions in extending to the countless thousands of Churchmen scattered through the wild forests of this young land, the priceless boon of worshipping the Lord in the same form and spirit that their fathers did before them. Noble endowments can readily be formed at a time like the present when land can be had for a trifle—when such vast quantities are in the heads of Churchmen, and when such certain anticipations land can be had for a trille—when such vast quantities are in the hands of Churchmen, and when such certain anticipations may be entertained of their proving in few, very few years, a source of wealth and strength to the Church to which they may be devoted. It was by such noble and far-seeing liberality that our ancestors endowed the glorious Institutions of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity, with a wealth which has enabled them, through the strifes and darkness of centuries, to light up their through the strifes and darkness of centuries, to light up their beacon-fires with a pure and steady flame, and to maintain unimpaired those broad ramparts of Christianity which have so often beaten back the fierce assault of the Atheist and the

We look for high results from this auspicious commencement and cannot conclude these imperfect remarks without expressing a hope that the Christian writer of the letter containing the outlines of this plan may "be one of those members of the Com-"mittee whom Providence may spare, to live to see their work begun and ended, so far as respects the object of having in "every Township of the diocese, one good Church of durable "materials, a Parsonage house, and an adequate permanent "provision for the support of a Minister."—Patriot.

TREASURER OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT .- The subjoined is the Governor General's Reply to the Resolutions, which appeared in our last number. The stir that has been made in this matter, will, it is to be hoped, put a stop to all such objectionable appointments for the future :

Secretary's Office, Kingston, 24th February, 1842.

SIR, - I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing the copy of a Resolution adopted by the District Council of the District of Johnstown on the motion of O. R. Gowan, Esq., praying that His Excellency will direct an investigation into certain charges brought against Mr. A. N. Buell, who was recently appointed Treasurer of the District.

In reply I am to inform you that in answer to an address to

the same purpose from certain inhabitants of that District, His Excellency has already declined to institute an inquiry into Mr. Buell's past conduct, because in the absence of any charge against him in his official capacity, His Excellency "can never consent to subject to the general and retrospective investigation which is requested, the conduct of any public Officer in this

On this ground, therefore, His Excellency would feel bound to decline a compliance with the resolution of the Council, but were this-objection removed, he would still be unable to accede to their desire, because the discussion of such a matter in a District Council appears to him to be not only inconsistent with the Royal Prerogative, but at variance with the powers of the Council as defined and limited by the Statute, 4 & 5 Vic.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

The Hon. W. Morris, &c. &c. &c.

THE PEERAGE. -It is stated in the London papers, that Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Fulton Park, is to be elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Earl of Fulton, of Fulton Park, in Cheshire. Major Egerton, of the 43rd Light Infantry, formerly stationed in this city, and well known to many of our citizens, is the son of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Fulton .-St. John's New Brunswicker.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Cotumbia left Liverpool on the 4th March, and, after encountering furious storms and breaking her shaft, arrived at Halifax on the 25th ultimo. The Unicorn brought the mail, passengers, &c. to Boston, which she reached on the 27th.

The Queen and Court had been staying at Brighton.
Parliamswatay Summary.—A tedious debate on the corn laws occupied the House of Commons during five successive nights, during which no new arguments were brought forward of particular interest. Mr. Villiers moved "that all duties payable upon the importation of corn, meal, or flour, do now cease and determine;" when the committee divided, the numbers were for the motion 90, against it 393.—On the 26th ult. Mr. Christopher proposed a higher scale of dutles.—His proposition was that the maximum duty should be 5s. higher than the maximum duty proposed by the Government. The division was taken on the question, and the original proposition was carried by 306 to 104.

CORN IMPORTATION —Last night all Sir Robert Peel's resolutions, for the regulation of his new scale of duties on the importation of wheat, oats and barley, were adopted, and a bill was ordered to be prepared in accordance with such resolutions; Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Gladstone, were ordered to bring in the same. It is expected that they will be able to present it to-day. It will then he read the first time, and a day fixed for the second reading, when the debate will be taken on the first principles of the bill.—Herald, March 3.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY.—In the House of Lords, on Monday 21st

SLAVE TRADE TREATY.—In the House of Lords, on Monday 1st imo, the Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table the treaty of the slave de, signed by all the great powers of Europe, except France. He tretted that he was under the necessity of informing their lordships at the ratification of the King of the French had pot been exchanged h those of the other powers; neither was he able to inform the use of the precise time when that ratification might be expected.—e Treaty with France, however, concluded in 1831 and '33, reined in full force and vigour.

TORONTO MARKETS.—The following alterations have taken place since our last:—Oats, 1s. 1d. @ 1s. 3d.; Eggs, 5åd. @ 6åd,; Hay, 2l. 10s. @ 3l.; Straw, 1l. 15s. @ 2l. 5s.

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 of April, at the house of the Rev. G. Mortimer, Rector, Thornhill, Yonge Street. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary H. D. C. Association.

Thornhill, 12th March, 1842.

RESOLUTION of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in compl ance with the 47th Section of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, 4th William IV,

Legislature of the late Province of Peper Chapter 23:

Resolved—That any person in future, who may require to make a Private Sewer into the Main or Public Sewers of this City, shall give notice of the same, in writing, to the City Inspector, on whose information the Mayor shall order the said Sewer to be constructed, at the expense of the applicant, under the superintendance of a fit and proper person appointed by this Council; and any person who may be found, after the passing of this Resolution, breaking up the Streets for such purpose, except by the authority aforesaid, shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in the sum of FIVE POUNDS, being the highest penalty inflicted by the City Law passed October 8, 1835.

Published by order of the Council. Published by order of the Council.

CHARLES DALY. 39-1m

H. & W. ROWSELL, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

St. George's Society.

THE Members of St. George's Society are hereby notified that the Quarterly General Meeting will be holden at the Society's Rooms, (Osborne's Buildings), on Monday evening, April 4th, at 8

(By order), G. A. BARBER, Secretary. Toronto, March 30th, 1842.

THE following clause from an Act of last Session of the Legislature is published for the purpose of drawing the attention of the inhabitants of Toronto to the necessity of correctly answering the enquiries of the Assessors, relative to certain information which they, by the Act, are required to obtain.

CHARLES DALY,

VI. & V. Victoria, Chapter 42, Section 5. VI. & V. Victoria, Chapter 42, Section 5.

"V. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for such Assessors; and it shall be their duty, within their respective Townships, Parishes or Wards, to demand and receive at every dwelling-house, or from thehead of every family residing therein, or from any member of such family more than twenty-one years of age, an enumeration of the persons composing such family, and of all and every the particular matters and things specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed: and any person, being the head of a family or a member thereof above the age of twenty-one years, who shall refuse to give to any Assessor the information so demanded by him, or shall wilfully give false information to such Assessor concerning the same, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty shillings, currency, to be sued for and recovered with costs.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICES-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL, CAPT. COLCLEUGH.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

Cabin passage 8 dollars.
Deck do 4 do.
Toronto, March 93, 1842.

THE STEAMER GORE;

CAPT, ROBERT KERR

WILL leave this Port for Rochester, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg, on Sunday night, the 27th instant, at Tsx o'clock, and will continue to leave this on Sunday and Wednesday nights, at Ten o'clock, until further notice. The Gone will leave Toronto for Hamilton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, returning same evening.

NOTICE.

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 Townson, 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; Mr. 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.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh 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 application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BRI GOUDS,

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, lst March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to-families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN § Co.

J. L. PERRIN & Co.
No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.
35-ti

NEW STRAW BONNETS. JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade. J. L. PERRIN & Co.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED,

BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make him, elf generally useful. He is experienced in farming, and can undertake a situation where such knowledge would be required. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 11, 1842.

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, Kingston.

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. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

March 3, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA. COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

BIRTHS.

At Weston Bank, on the 21st instant, Mrs. J. C. Champion, of a

daughter.

At the Parsonage, Orillia, on the 20th March, the lady of the Rev.
John Melntyre, of a son.
On January 27, at Kennington, England, the lady of the Rev.
Thomas James Rowsell, B.A., of a son.
At Kingston, on the 7th ult., the Lady of the Hop. R. B. Sullivan,

of a son.

At Rusholme, Toronto, on Saturday the 26th ult., the lady of George
T. Denison, Jr. Esq., Barrister at Law, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 20th ult., the lady of the Hon. Hamilton H.

Killaly, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Grimsby, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Mr. J. Wellesley Wilson, son of the Hon. John Wilson, of Saltfleet, to Sophia, third daughter of the late Henry Neiles, Esq., of Grimsby.

At Richmond, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. John Flood, Wm. R. Lyon, second son of George Lyon Esq., to Henrietta Susannah, eldest daughter of John B. Lewis Esq. DIED.

In this city, on the 15th ultimo, at the advanced age of 83 years, Eleanor Gore Caldwell, wid w of John Caldwell, Esq., formerly Surgeon of the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At the City of the Falls, on the 19th ultimo, Travor, 6thly son of S. Falconbridge, junr., Esq., aged 1 month.

At Burford, Brock District, on the 14th March, after a long and painful illness, (which she bore as becomes those who "are looking for a better inheritance,") Phebe, wife of John Moore, Esq., aged 48 years.

years.
At Ballingsloe, County Galway, on the 19th January, aged 70, A. Atkinson, Esq., father of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector of St. Catharine's.
At Robinson, in the Township of Bury, on the 21st ultimo, the youngest son of the Rev. W. King, aged 2 years and 5 months.
On the 25th ultimo, in Portman-street, Portman-square, London, Major General Sir George Leith, Bart., of Melville-street, Edinburgh, aged 76.

aged 76.
At Picton, on March 21st, Rebecca Ann, wife of Mr. Robert J. Hopkins—aged 22 years, 10 months. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, April 1st :-