I was a sincere Churchman, because experience had convinced me that an uniformity in the religion of my country, was a most desirable thing; because it was reasonable and just, that those who had neither house nor land, and who were the millions of a country, and performed all its useful labours, should have a Church, a Churchyard, a minister of religion, and all religious services performed for them at the expence of those who did possess the houses and land. In a word, in the Church and its possessions, I saw the patrimony of the working people, who had neither house nor land of their own private property. An established Church,-a Church established on Christian principles—is this; it provides an edifice sufficiently spacious for the assembling of the people in | For love of her, and of the faith of which she is the keeper, many each parish—it provides a spot for the interment of the dead; it provides a teacher of religion to officiate in the sacred edifice, to go to the houses of the inhabitants, to administer comfort to the distressed, to counsel the wayward, to teach children their duty towards God, their parents, and their country, (hence our parish schools) and particularly to initiate children in the first principles of religion and morality, and to cause them to "communicate," vail against her.' Her panoply is the promise of her Lord, 'Lo, that is, by an outward mark to become members of the Church of I am with you always, even unto the end of the world, therefore

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1840.

We have often expressed our opinion of the advantages attending those periodical assemblages of the Clergy, which the formation of themselves into District Associations enables them to enjoy; and our estimation of the benefits they afford is, we can unfeignedly say, increased upon every fresh participation in these interesting meetings. The last Session of the MIDLAND CLERICAL As-BOCIATION was held at the residence of the Rev. J. Shortt, at Port Hope, on Wednesday the 5th and Thursday the 6th instant; at which, notwithstanding the obstructions to a general attendance caused by the previous severity of the weather, nine members were present .-The private exercises of the assembled brethren were of the same general character as on previous occasions,composed of deliberations upon those ministerial responsibilities which the stated reading of the Ordination Service so naturally awakens, and a practical and critical comment upon various passages of the Gospel History and the Epistles of St. Paul.

At six o'clock in the evening of each day, Divine 'as performed in St. John's Church; and on both occasions, it was highly gratifying to observe the attendance of so numerous and apparently deeply interested a congregation. The exertions of the choir in this Church are, at all times, peculiarly creditable; and on the present occasion, when worldly avocations might be supposed to interfere, it was pleasing to observe them so numerous and efficient. Nor can we refrain from expressing the gratification we uniformly feel, in meeting that congregation, at the very general and earnest manner in which the Responsive part of the service is performed. It affords a pleasing testimony of an increasing appreciation of our admirable and scriptural Liturgy,-Liturgy whose devotional beauties can never be so well felt as when fervently and universally shared in by a numerous congregation, in those parts especially where their co-operation is so pointedly invited.

The Sermon on Wednesday evening was preached by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson from 1 Timothy iii. 15, and comprehended a very lucid and eloquent exposition of the 19th Article of the Church. On Thursday evening, a clear and practical elucidation of that much misunderstood Service, the COMMINATION, was given by the Rev. J. Grier, in a discourse preached from Proverbs iii. 33d verse.-We have been kindly favoured with a copy of the beautiful peroration of the Sermon delivered on Wednesday evening, which we have great pleasure in presenting to our readers :-

"But not only is 'the pure word of God preached' among us, but also the 'Sacrament's are rightly and duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.' Surely, Brethren, we have every outward privilege that we can need to promote our edification and salvation. God Almighty may justly say to us as He did to the Israelites, 'what could have been done more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it?' Do we then individually bring forth fruit suitable to the advantages with which we are favoured? Or might he justly ask respecting us as he did of them, 'wherefore when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild nembers of the visible Church of Christ, careful to seek the spiritual benefits to be obtained by a right pa nances? Do we bring our little ones to the great Head of the Church, and, in the confidence of faith and prayer, claim for them the blessings of the Christian covenant, in the ordinance of Baptism? And do we, as the Church directs, (unless in case of sickness, or some such just cause) and as the priety of the thing suggests, do we present them to the Lord in His own House? Or are we of the number of those who 'make light' of this ordinance, and hold it in no higher estimation than as something which the usages of society require, and which may be neglected without sin, or without peril? But is there no sin in disobeying the command of our blessed Redeemer, 'Forbid them not?'

And is there no peril in excluding our children from the privileges

of their heavenly birth-right? Let conscience reply.

"Again, as members of the Church of Christ, do we esteem it a privilege, no less than a duty, to be regular attendants at His holy table, in obedience to His dying injunction, 'Do this in remembrance of me?' And are we careful not only to be present ourselves, but do we endeavour, at the proper time, and after due godly care and instruction, to bring our children along with us, re-membering that the blessed promises are not only to us but to our I can conceive no sight more beautiful than that of the pious husband and wife, followed by a pious offspring, advancing together to the table of their common Lord. But is it a sight that we are often permitted to see? Alas! I fear not. Frequently we behold one member of a family, perhaps a godly mother in Israel, advancing alone to meet her Lord; her step falters, her countenance is sad, her heart is yearning over those who ought to be with her, but are not; she is praying, in the silence of her soul, for him to whom she pledged her earthly vows, and for the chil dren whom God has given her, that they, though now forgetful of Him, 'may be all one in Christ,' and that parents and children may yet meet at his table here below, to enjoy the foretaste of that bliss which is only to be experienced in its full fruition at the banquet in heaven. Oh, that many such prayers were offered and the result would be a blessed increase to the Church of God! Sometimes we see the parents come forward, but not the children; and sometimes the children, but not the parents. But oh! what a rending of the body of Christ is this! Of what avail is our Christian profession if we thus make light of Christian or dinances? Is it thus we are to keep the 'unity of the Spirit' of thus enjoy the 'communion of Saints?' Is it thus (and rememcontinue steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers?' Or, will Christian fa milies who never meet together to commemorate the love of Christ at His table, be content never to meet in heaven? Brethren of the Church of Christ, let us beware; -our privileges involve us in a deep responsibility. How do we find this over and over again inculcated upon the Israelites by the prophets, and how solemnly is the Divine vengeance denounced against the careless, impeni-tent and unbelieving; against those who slighted the mercy of God, and turned a deaf ear to his counsel! He declared respect-ing his vineyard, the house of Israel, that 'He would lay it waste, because it was unprofitable to its owner; that 'it should be eaten up and trodden down;' which has been indeed most lamentable And with regard to the first Christia fulfilled to this day. Churches, they were called upon, when they were declining from the ways of God, to repent, and be converted from the their way, or they should be destroyed; and as they did not re-pent, the Divine vengeance overtook them, and they are now ost desolate. The dealings of God with his people of old, to whom great advantages and privileges were vouchsafed, are left on record for our instruction, that we may take warning by them, and

w, Brethren, one word more, and I have done. In applying the description of 'the Visible Church of Christ,' conained in this Article, to our own beloved Church, we have no reason, methinks, to fear the comparison; for whether we regard the purity of her doctrines, the spirituality of her services, her high and holy regard for the Word of God, or the care she has manifested in the religious instruction of her children, she alike exhibits the marks of a true Church. What branch of the exhibits the marks of a true Church. What branch of the Church of Christ, I may ask—and I ask the question, not in the trust, be found to pay a Christian respect to the Represunday last, a period of six weeks, have produced the very hand-

spirit of vain-glory, but in a spirit of humble and devout thank-

fulness to Almighty God for the great privileges vouchsafed to us—what branch of the visible Church of Christ has evinced more —I had almost said so much—but what more of maternal care for her children than she has done? She may literally be said to watch over them from the cradle to the grave. Thre step of their earthly pilgrimage she journeys along with them; in every state and condition of life, in prosperity, and in adversity, in health and in sickness, as husbands and wives, and as parents and children, she acts as their spiritual instructor, guide, and counsellor, ever pointing them to the lessons, example, and atonement of her Lord, and guiding their feet in the way of peace; nor does she leave them until she performs the last office ing their mortal remains to 'the house appointed for all living,' in humble hope of the resurrection unto eternal life. Such is the Church of England, the mighty bulwark of the Protestant faith. of her noblest sons have been content to shed their blood at the stake. And yet against this Church the world seems at this time to be set in array. Her enemies (and amongst them are ranged those who, where it not for the ægis of her powerful protection, would long ago have been crushed beneath the invading tread of the common foes of Christianity,) are endeavouring to lay her in the dust. But will they succeed? No; for she is founded upon THE ROCK OF AGES,' therefore 'the gates of hell shall never the assaults of her enemies shall be baffled, and their darts fall

harmless at her feet.
"I cannot conclude this discourse in language more appropriate than that recently expressed by one of the noblest of her champions, and most devoted and pious of her sons. 'May the great God of Heaven, may Christ the great Bishop and Shepherd of souls, who is over all things in the Church, put it, my Brethren, into your hearts and minds to say and feel—(as I humbly desire to do)—as for me and my house we will live in the Churc we will die in the Church, and if need shall be, like our martyred refathers, we will die for the Church' -THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF THE FAITH."

With the admirable Speech of the Hon. Mr. De Blauiere, which will be found under the proper head, we conclude our notice of the hackneyed question of the CLERGY RESERVES. We should gladly give the whole of the Debate in the Legislative Council upon this question, for there it was certainly conducted with great energy and ability; but the time has arrived when we consider it desirable to bring the subject to a close; and in making our selection of the Speech of Mr. De Blaquiere we do so because it strikes us as the most elaborate in its details as well as the most complete in its arguments of any of the numerous excellent ones that had been delivered. Mr. De Blaquiere, although a new member and unaccustomed probably to the business of legislation, has proved himself eminently qualified to grapple with this difficult but ill-treated question; and amidst the unaccountable concessions of public men to what we may the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, to alleviate the distress term the false deity of "Conciliation," it is refreshing to observe an individual so well descended and so highly don committee for managing the fund disbursed during those gifted adhering to the great public principle which the years, through the hands of the Lord Primate, about £200,000. question involves, and resolved to make no sacrifice of On making up their accounts last summer they had a balance reduty upon the altar of those divinities which the genius of infidelity and democracy has been conjuring up within the last half century for the adoration of mankind. Mr. for the above object, leaving the management and arrangements De Blaquiere has the benefit of a liberal education, an to the prelates, with the oncurrence of his Grace the Lord Priextensive knowledge of the world, and that peculiar ad- mate; and in this interesting circumstance the society has had its vantage-especially when associated, as in his case, with origin. We are happy this day to announce the addition of a sound religious and virtuous principle-of having min- most munificent donation to that fund. The Duke of Devongled in the best society. The courtesy of address and shire, as an extensive tihe proprietor, has a claim upon the mild urbanity of manners which this advantage imparts, money granted by parliament for the relief of tithe-owners, are most pleasingly exemplified in the private intercourse not less than in the public discussions shared in by this dividend upon which will probably amount to £7000. This sum honourable gentleman .- But while we accord to his ex- his Grace, in a truly nobleand munificent spirit, has determined ertions on this question the praise which they claim, and to add to the above-mentioned fund. The simple announcement proffer on behalf of the Colonial Church that expression of gratitude which we freely take upon us the responsibility of saying that as a body they feel, we are constrained in one point to differ from him, -that is, if we have been rightly informed as to the purport of his reported declaration,—we mean, in his expressed determination never more to sit within the Legislative Council after a decision upon this question so much at variance with common justice and the Constitution of the realm; a decision, we may pause to say, which meets with a powerful rebuke in the following extract from a United States paper:-

"The depopulation of certain parts of the country, and the increase of other sects, which I am far from disparaging, have doubtless contributed to this desolation of the sanctuary. But, another cause, is the alienation of the glebes, the policy and justice of which I have always doubted. Other States have not imitated Virginia in this act, and yet their liberties are equally safe. Why should the glebe be more injurious in the hands of an intelligent elergyman than in those of any other proprietor? Whilst it diminished the burden of supporting an educated and competent minister, it did not suffice to render him independent or neghabits, and refined deportment, is an important element of civilization and it is questionable whether the poorer and thinly portions of the country can maintain such a one by a system of purely voluntary contributions."-Alexandria Gazette

We can understand the purity of feeling and the healthfulness of principle by which Mr. De Blaquiere is actuated in making such a declaration; but on these very grounds, we would-in the name of the Church on whose behalf he has acquitted himself so faithfully entreat him to reverse what we cannot but believe to be a hasty decision. Our Colonial Church can ill spare such advocates as he, and the few others who nobly acted with him in honest resistance to unconstitutional spoliation, have proved themselves to be; and although, in the contemplated measure of the Union, a cloud darkly enshrouds our political future, we must not shrink from, but manfully and religiously encounter the worst tempest with which its ominous gloom may be fraught. 'The adversaries of our sacred cause in Church and State may gather boldness and strength from this political change but we shall be nothing daunted either by their fierceness or their power. On the question of the Church as of the Monarchy our creed is settled, and it is not to be shaken either by official intimidation or by the clamour of a crowd. If the war of opinion is to proceed, we can face its terrors: we nail our colours to the mast; they may be torn down, but they shall never be struck.

The Speech of His Excellency the Governor General upon the prorogation of what, it is probable, will prove the last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, will be found in another column. It is complimentary to the industry and good temper of the respective members of the Legislature; for his Excellency could scarcely have withheld his congratulations upon the quiet facility with which his favourite measures have been passed.-The Union Bill is disposed of, thanks to the magic influence of the Despatch of Lord John Russell; and we shall not probably be suffered to sicken and pine long under the "deferred hope" of those blessings which this panacea of all our ills, commercial and political, is to bring! The Clergy Reserve Bill, too, is one upon the passing of which his Excellency is emphatic in his congratulations; and well he may: for he is the only Governor—thanks to the same Despatch—who has ever yet succeeded in attempering into one heterogeneous mass the floating fragments of conflicting opinion which has always prevailed upon this unhappy question. We need not repeat our own sentiments upon this uovel specimen of wise and equitable legislation; but we must pause for an instant to express our wonder that, in a Speech from the throne, the dignity of represented royalty should so far have been compromised as to attempt any insulting allusion to those who, by an honest adherence to the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the highest as well as the lowest in place their own duty to the Protestant faith and to the Sove-

choice which is made to uphold its dignity and honour; but while we would yield "custom to whom custom, and cation of the Birmingham Chartists, ventured to designate the House of Peers as the "whisper of a faction," we do not observe that our late excellent King was made ungraciously to reflect upon that noble assembly because they threw out the Reform Bill which he had recommended in his Speech from the Throne.

The taunt which is obviously directed against the Bishop of Toronto-and we will add against his Clergy and a vast body of the most influential laymen in the country-because they conscientiously oppose that iniquitous piece of patch-work, the Clergy Reserve Bill, will be as ill received by the reflecting and the respectable in the Colony at large as it will be lightly regarded | ing donations from Lord Redesdale, Dr. Warneford, &c. by those at whom it is more especially aimed. name of the Bishop of Toronto will be spoken of with gratitude and veneration by posterity, when they will try to forget the public abettors of Infidelity and the courtly patrons of Socialism.

We are authorized to state that the Lord Bishop of Montreal is now promulgating a regulation among the Clergy of Lower Canada, that no Monuments shall be erected in churches or in burying-grounds which are under the control of the Church of England, the inscription upon which shall not first have been approved by the Minister in charge upon the spot; with an additional regulation that no monuments shall be erected in Churches at all to the memory of persons who have lost their lives in their compliance with the custom of duelling.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE IRISH PIELATES-THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. - The Irish archbishops and bishops, at a meeting held in Dublin on the 12th instant, esolved to constitute themselves into a society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen in Ireland. Our leaders are aware of the munificent subscriptions collected, particularly in England, during of the Irish clergy suffering under a cruel persecution. The Lonmaining of about £13,700; this they resolved to vest in the hands of the Irish prelate for the purpose of establishing a fund on account of arrears due to his Grace of about £20,000, his of his Grace's intention is a more glowing panegyric than the most laboured language can supply. - Dublin Evening Mail.

CATHEDRAL AT CALCUTTA .- At the December meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Secretary read a letter from the Bisho, of Calcutta, in which he stated his intention to build a cathedral at Calcutta 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high, with a north and south transcept, and a spire as nearly like Norwich Cathedral, as one 220 feet high could be like one 313 feet high. He thought that £40,000 would provide the building, organ painted glass windows, &c. &c., and endow a dean and four prebendaries. He would not like to injure the plan for the want of funds, and therefore it might require £50,000., or even £60,000., to complete it. He intended that his present archdeacon should act the part of a dean, whilst four native clergymen might act as prebendaries. His lordship said-"I give myself altogether two lacks (£20,000,) one immediately, the other probably not till after my death; I shall have years. The standing committee recommended that, at the February meeting, the board should take into consideration the propriety of granting £1000 a-year for the next four years, towards this undertaking.

WORTHY OF IMITATION-We record with pleasure another nstance of the extensive charities of the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.—Last week his loreship distributed clothing to nearly 200 poor families residing in the town and neighbourhood of St. Asaph. We hope that the excellent bishop's example will be followed by the rich around us .- Chester Gazette.

We have been informed that the Rev. Mr. St. John, Curate of Bigbury, has offered to contribute the munificent sum of £1000 owards the erection of the new chapel-of-ease at Stoke, on condition that he shall receive the appointment of minister .- Western (Exeter) Luminary.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that the Rev. Dr. Warnford has transmitted to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol the munificent donation of £200, to be applied by his lordship in aid of the designs of the Diocesan Education Board established in this diocese. The same liberal benefactor has, in addition to his other contribution to the objects of our Church Building Association, recently invested £1000 towards endowing clergymen in the hamlets of Kingsholm and Hucclecote, and towards erecting a parsonage-house in the parish of Deerhurst .-

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF BETHNAL-GREEN .- A few days since we announced the munificent donation of £6000 from a elergyman and his sister, in aid of the fund for building churches, ke., in the parish of Bethnal-green, and we have now the satisfaction to learn that an additional anonymous donation of £2000, under the title of "Commercial Prosperity," has been paid to the same fund. We trust that, by the munificence of others who have been blessed with similar commercial prosperity, the um of £32,000, still required to complete the £75,000, will not only shortly be realised, but that individuals will be found to supply the churches proposed to be erected with adequate endowments in a district whose poverty precludes the hope of all other sources of income to the clergyman.

STURMINSTER NEWTON .- The late Misses Marsh bequeathed o the vicar of Sturminster, and his successors, in trust, for apprenticing children, £500; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100; to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen in the County of Dorset, £100; to the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, £50; and the Sturminster Friendly Society, £20 .- Sherborne

PARISH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL .- The cause of these schools was advocated on Sunday last, by the Rev. the Vicar, at the parish church in the morning and evening, and at St. James's Church in the morning by the Rev. W. Harrison, B. A. in the afternoon by the Rev. J. C. Whish, B. A. The collection at the parish church amounted to £47 5s. 10 dd.; those at St. James's to £7 11s.—total, £54 16s. 10 d. Perhaps we may here be allowed to say that the series of charity sermons on behalf of the schools connected with the Parish Church, Christ Church, St. Paul's and St. Thomas's, the first of which was preached at Christ Church reign who is its sworn Defender. We shall always, we on the 13th of October, and concluding with those delivered on

sentative of royalty, how unfortunate soever may be the some sum of upwards of two hundred and seventy-six pounds. Now, we place this gratifying fact in juxta-position with the boasted fruits of voluntaryism, and are quite content to wait the honour to whom honour is due," we may be allowed to decision, as to whether the Church is not pre-eminently entitled complain if we do not discern a reciprocation of the to the claim of possessing among her members the individuals courtesy. It would be hard, we imagine, to discover in who are most deserving of being considered truly Christian volunany royal Speech a reflection upon those upright and taries. A single fact is worth a thousand assertions, and we loyal members of the Opposition who may have used therefore take our stand on what has been done by the members boldness in their strictures upon the ministerial policy of of the Church on this head of charity, and we ask next, by what the day. When my Lord John Russell, for the gratifi- sect of Dissenters, or the whole united, has it been out done or at all imitated .- Preston Pilot

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- Last week a very numerous and respectable meeting in aid of this valuable institution was held at Stow-inthe-Wold, Gloucestershire. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Rev. W. S. Phillips, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Cheltenham, attended as a deputation from the parent society. The lengthened and most interesting statements of the right rev. and rev. deputies were listened to with great attention, and made a strong impression on the meeting. The presence of the eminent colonial prelate was hailed at Stow, as elsewhere, with enthusiasm. Upwards of £80 were collected at the door, includ-

OXFORD, DEC. 17. This day the following degrees were conferred :-

Bachelor in Civil Law .- Francis Hessey, Fellow of St. John's.

Masters of Arts.-Rev. John David Day, Brasennose, Grand Compounder; Rev. William Slater Crowdy, Lincoln; Rev. Nutcombe Oxenham, William Dudley Ryder, and William Hawkins, Exeter; Rev. Philip Scholfield, University; Rev. Thomas Boys

Bachelors of Arts .- Frederick H. Bennett, Christ Church; Richard Mallet Coley, Queen's; Godfrey Bolle Lee, Fellow of New; John Bickley Hughes, Demy of Magdalen; Rev. David Jones, Jesus; William Twining, Balliol; Philip Sankey, St. John's.

The Council of University College have received notice from Mr. Leaviss, of Chester-place, Regent's Park, the heir and executor of the late George Henry Longridge, Esq., of Gateshead, and of the Grand-parade, Brighton, of a noble bequest by Mr. Longridge of £1000, over and above legacy duty, to be applied in such way as the Council of the College shall think fit .- Ministerial Paper.

Civil Antelligence.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG. From the Liverpool Mail.

We have been exclusively favored with the following copies of a correspondence which took place in the month of September, at Port Louis, in the Isle of France, between Sir W. Nicolay, the Governor, and Capt. Thomas Driver, of the British ship Greenlaw, then lying in the harbour there. On Saturday, the 7th inst. the French ship of war Isore, also at anchor there, with several other ships belonging to the French navy, hoisted at her mizen-peak, uppermost the French Flag, then the flags of different nans, but, under all, the revered flag of our beloved country, the clorious ensign of St. George. This was perceived and resented y Capt. Driver. On the following Sunday, at 8 A. M., he converted the telegraph flag into a French one, and stopped it under the bow-sprit. At 10 a boat from the French man-of-war came ngside, and desired that he would haul the flag down. This he refused to do, unless the port captain should come on board. The next morning two of the French officers went on board the Greenlaw, to demand private satisfaction. Capt. Driver consented to meet one of them, but finding he was an inferior officer, he with-drew his consent, and offered to meet either of the Captains with istols, and referred them to Capt. King as his second. This was not accepted, and a complaint was made to his Excellency the Go-vernor, by the Frenchmen, which led to the correspondence in question. The French Captains insisted that, in addition to the upology which Capt. Driver was called on, in the name of his so-creign, to make, he should go on board the French ship, and make his obeisance there on the quarter-deck. This he would not do, and told the Governor that before he would submit to such a gradation, he would bare his breast to a file of soldiers, and be ot; and, as the Frenchmen could not prevail upon him to suffer shot; and, as the Frenchmen could not prevat upon mit of same the indignity which they wished to impose, they expressed them-selves satisfied with the apology dictated by the Governor, and which Capt. Driver dared not refuse to sign, as he was ordered in the name of her Majesty the Queen to subscribe to the document resented to him. It appears to be quite clear that the British flag was hoisted, as stated, on board the Isere; but no notice would have been taken of the insult, but for the chivalric determination of Capt. Driver. The Governor, it seems, has pledged himself to take the conduct of the French officers in hand, and we hope he From the Morning Herald.

The statement which we insert elsewhere, under the head of-"Another insult to the British flag," will, we doubt not, be perused by our readers with melancholy interest. The conduct of diately, the other probably not till after my death; I shall have to raise by subscription here and at home the remainder;" and asked the society to make hm an annual grant for the next four asked the society to make hm an annual grant for the next four the spirit that has of late characterised the movements of too many french naval officers. The efforts of the French government to French naval officers, and obvious object. That object is to deprive England of her naval supremacy. The time may not yet have arrived for striking the blow; but no opportunity is omitted of ascertaining, by means of cunningly contrived insult nemies of England have now most effective coadjutors in th ent occupants of Downing-street. Lords Palmerston and Melourne are doing for Russia and France what Russia and France lare not yet attempt for themselves.

The conduct of Capt. Driver entitles him to the warmest thanks

of the English public. The gallant officer acted rashly, it is true; but he acted under the impulse of that spirit which raised England to her pre-eminence amongst the nations—under that spirit which has long ceased to animate our "Liberal" rulers. The Governor, Sir W. Nicholay, has done his duty in securing reparation to the onor of France. We trust that he will hasten to secure repara tion, at least as ample, to the outraged dignity of England.

The ministerial newspapers have discovered a means of extreme annoyance to the Tories. They accuse them of plotting with king Ernest to depose Queen Victoria; and it is insinuated that a recent visit of Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Hanover was made to obtain his Majesty's instructions to that end. This is only one specimen f a party trick extensively practised throughout the country. Iembers of Parliament, as well as writers in newspapers, talk Tory plots to dethrone the Queen, as though believing in their acual existence. Anything more absurd it is impossible to conceive, and tories who vent indignation in reply to such ravings are none f the wisest. They who have a right to anger are the persons to nom the trash is addressed as truth. To tell a man that a Tory plot is formed to place Ernest on Victoria's throne, expecting that e man will believe you, is equivalent to calling him an enormous fool. That such superlative nonsense is swallowed, however, by monches in town and country, is a humiliating fact: that the inisterialists expect to derive advantage from the lie is also credible, or they would not take the trouble to give it currency. Rean and argument on the subject are superfluous, otherw night ask whether Lord Melbourne is in the plot; since in May he quietly made over the government to the traitors, and is probably prepared to do the same again next May, or sooner.—Spec tator (radical paper)

What Sir Robert Peel or the tories expected in 1835, we know ot; but their hopes must have been indeed extravagant if the result of the election in that year disappointed them. led their numbers in the House of Commons. How were the exectations of Whigs in 1837 answered? Their majority was reuced to some 15 or 20 votes, and now it ranges from 2 to 10.-

The London Times says that the Queen's marriage will take place on the 4th of February.

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND. - The title of the Queen's husband will still be "Prince" Albert, and not "King," after the consummation of the marriage. Until letters patent shall have passed the great seal, constituting him a prince of the blood royal, he will be "his serene highness," and not "his royal highness." Should ne be made Duke of Kent, which is not improbable, and a prince of the blood royal, he will then be called "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Kent," &c. He will not, as some have erroneously supposed, be designated even by courtesy "King Albert," &c. He should have been crowned with Queen Victoria to justify the application of the title. There is no King of Portugal; but the title of his illustrious relative, who married the Queen of that country, Donna Maria, is Prince Ferdinand of Portugal.—Man-

The United Service Gazette says that the Queen's marriage will be signalized, among other things, by a revival of a female or-der of knighthood—or rather of that branch of the order of the garter which was established by Richard II., and included the laos of the knights.

Lord Palmerston and the Dowager Countess Cowper were mar ried on the 16th of December. The lady is sister to Lord Melbourne, and in her 53d year. Lord Palmerston is in his 56th.

authorised to state that her Majesty postponed her visit to another year at the suggestion of the Duke himself, who wished her not to see his place till he should have finished the splendid conservatory which he is now building .- Times.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A correspondent at Edinburgh informs us that a preliminary meeting was held, at the close of the past week, to make the necessary arrangements for calling a public meeting to consider the propriety of erecting in the metropolis of Scotland a national testimonial to the Duke of Wellington. The general public meeting is announced for Tuesday next, at the Hopetown Rooms, when the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., will take the chair. It is added, that the proposal was immediately taken up by the most influential inhabi-tants of that city of all shades of politics.

The report is again circulated in the papers, that Lord Ponson-by is to be succeeded by the Earl of Durham, as ambassador at Constantinople—and as usual, the change is ascribed to the influ-

Lord Auckland has been elevated to an Earldom, with the same title. Sir John Keane has been made Lord Keane—Mr. Mc-Naghten and Col. Pottinger, baronets. It is reported that Lord Normanby is to be appointed Governor General of India, as sucessor to Lord Auckland.

One hundred and sixty-four news-venders of London-that is men who undertake to supply the citizens with newspapers—have joined in a memorial to the publishers, urging them to discontinue

The export of silver in the week ending December 19 was as follows:—To Jamaica 1108 ounces; to Grenada 2480; to Mauritius 8000; to Calcutta 34,465; to canton 295,805

NEWPORT.-Public THANKSGIVING.-We understand that NEWPORT.—PUBLIC THANKSOTVING.—We understand the morrow is appointed as a solemn day to offer up devout and fervent acknowledgments for the gracious and signal interposition of Divine Providence lately experienced by the people of Newport.—Service will commence at St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock. It is understood that Sir C. Morgan and the Tredegar family will attend

The Earl of Ludlow has, in the most handsome manner, presented to the Duke of Bedford (late Marquis of Tavistock) one hundred thousand pounds on his Grace's accession to the title, accompanying the noble gift with a letter stating that it was his intention to have left his Grace that amount in his will, but he now thought it better to save the legacy duty.—Limerick Chronicle.

The value of the corn which England has imported from Ger-

nany during the last year, is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling. THE INDIAN ARMY .- Arrangements have been made by which the officers and men of the Queen's service in India will no longer be subjected to loss by exchange; their pay is in future to be issued at the uniform rate of 2s. per rupee. — United Service Gazette. At his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath, on Thursday, after a At his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath, on Thursday, after a long illness, died Admiral Sir William Hargood, G. C. B. and G. C. H. This officer will be remembered for the gallant part he took in the battle of Trafalgar, when, as captain of the Belleisle, he so nobly seconded the Royal Sovereign. In the Belleisle he had previously formed part of Nelson's fleet in the celebrated chase of Villeneuve's combined sayadarus for the West Luisses home. villeneuve's combined squadron to the West Indies and home again. The deceased was Lieutenant of the Magnificent in Rodney's action, and, subsequently, was First Lieutenant of the Pegasse frigate, when commanded by his late Majesty William IV, and ever afterwards enjoyed the esteem and friendship of our Sai-

From the Banker's Circular.

or King .- Hampshire Telegraph.

We have good ground for stating that the bullion in the Bank at this instant considerably exceeds £3,500,000. The amount of silver exported since the 4th of December, to Hamburg chiefly reaching above £200,000 in value—is for the regulation of the exchange, and the highest authorities in the city on this matter express great confidence that the exchange will be set to right without renewed difficulty and alarm.

The unfavorable quotations of the last three post days would

not give a correct impression of their state, for it is known that y resorting to drawing bills even to the amount of a sum less than £20,000 the exchange with Hamburg would have kept at its former level. There is, we believe, no amount of bills now being drawn on the continent on London for the purpose of being ounted in our money market, and the proceeds sent out in

THE SLAVE TRADE Apostolical letters of the Pope, published in the most solemn form, ad futuram rei memoriam, and prohibiting the negro slave trade, were placarded on the 5th on all the walls of Rome. These letters, dated the 3d of December and signed by Cardinal Laminach bruschini, severely forbid the Catholic laity or clergy to teach publicly or privately that this traffic is lawful.

The English brig Clondoline, from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish, bound to the port of Figueira, was totally lost on the 3d inst., on the coast about eight miles south of Figueira. The master and crew were fortunately saved. The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville has purchased the splendid

mansion, with its costly furniture, &c., belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, in Hamilton Place, and for six years the abode of the The Messrs. Gregg have lately purchased the very large spinning

establishment at Ringley, six miles from Manchester, and four from Bolton, from Mr. Crompton, of that place. Its original cost is said to have exceeded £60,000. There are 140 cottages attached to the works, and form part of the purchase. When the mill is in full operation, the Messrs. Gregg will be the largest consumers of cotton in Great Britain—of course in the world.—Glasgow Courier—We are glad to learn that our worthy member, Mr. Hastie, has

transmitted, through Mr. Brown, of Egypt Park, £500, as his subscription to the capital stock of the Manufacturing Association for the relief of the unemployed weavers in town.—Paisley Adversions

The Presbytery of Strathbogie have resolved, by a majority of wards, the presentee to Marnoch parish; and have determined roceed with his settlement, in obedience to the decree of the Civil Court. This will at once bring the collision between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts to a practical issue. By carrying out the decree of the Court of Session, they will avoid the penalty f disobedience to the law of the land; but they will expose themelves to the censure of the Church, perhaps to suspension, or some thing more. Such is the extraordinary and anomalous predicament to which the conduct of the majority of the General Assembly has reduced the subordinate Church Courts.—Edinburgh Ad-

MR. O'CONNELL.

Dublin, Dec. 17.

MR. O'CONNELL.

It is stated in the government journal of this night that Mr. O'Connell was this day to leave Derrynane Abbey for Tralee, where the honour of a public dinner awaits him. On Friday, the day after the feast, he is to proceed to Limerick, and will be in Dublin on Saturder. Dublin on Saturday. YOUGHAL REGISTRY.

The registry closed on the 12th instant, giving to the Conservatives 52, to the Radicals 49. The Conservative majority would have been much greater, but for an extraordinary decision of the newly created assistant barrister, Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

According to this light of the law, the freemen of Youghal enjoy but an ho norary distinction—that they cannot in fact register at all, and have no right to vote. The various new readings of this learned functionary will be brought under the critical notice of the judges; his decisions upon this subject, as well as upon some others, are in ourse of being appealed from. CONSERVATIVE FESTIVAL AT NEWRY.

Mr. Ellis, the representative of Newry, was entertained by his constituents on Friday last at a grand public dinner. Mr. Emer on Tennent and other distinguished guests met the honourable

It is stated that a meeting of the friends of ministers, similar to that which took place in the Theatre Royal previous to the assembling of parliament last year, will be held in this city—probably in the theatre also—about the beginning of Y the theatre also-about the beginning of January next.

Mr. M. E. Corbally, brother-in-law of the Earl of Fingal, has Mr. M. E. Coronny, brother-naw of Meath, as a candidate faddressed the electors of the county of Meath, as a candidate the vacancy in the representation caused by the appointment of Mr. Morgan O'Connell to the Irish Registry Office. bally states that he is a thorough supporter of the policy of minis

The deficiency in the receipts of the Dublin Post Office alone, THE NEW POSTAGE since the commencement of the 4d rate, has been, upon the average, £500 per week. This is entirely independent of the falling off in the Irish weak rate.

Off in the Irish provincial offices.

Dublin, Dec. 15.—National Board of Education. THE POPE.—It has been stated that the decision of the Pope regarding the question so long pending, on the subject of the system of the National Board as it affects the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public, and the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholics and Roman Roman Catholics and Roman Ro ties, has been received in Dublin, and that it is decidedly favourable to the plan adopted by the board. This has been the general impression for some days in this city, in consequence of letters that effect having been received from Rome. I understand, that ever, that the Pope has not yet pronounced any decision, and that it is not likely the point will be finally disposed of for some months to come. But no doubt appears to be some indicated any decision. to come. But no doubt appears to be entertained that ultimately the Pone will proposed. the Pope will pronounce on the side of the National Board.—Dub

THE DERRY LADIES OF THE PRESENT DAY, REAL DE lin Correspondent of the Times. scendants of the Heroines of 1688.—It affords us much gratification to be able to state, that the ladies of Derry are entering into a subscription for the purchase of new silk flags, to replace the old ones now suspended over the chancel in the cathedral. This is a work necessary they of This is a work peculiarly their own; and right worthy are they one so distinguished. going to the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth. Well, we are to-day have such glorious trophies as these old flags to boast of; an office Leipside Her tle dur Castle fying the ladies, by the HAN ment e

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