

that the cotton market, which had improved a little during the preceding fortnight, was again affected by advices from Manchester, stating that the great house of John Moon & Son, had failed. At the period of his sailing, Uplands were quoted at 11d to 13d.

American Stocks at London, April 17. ---3 per cents 62 a 63; new six per cents 97 a 98½, with dividend from April 1st; Bank Shares, £23 10s a 24.

British Stocks, 72½.

London, April 16.---The letters obtained to day from the manufacturing districts are not so favourable as could be wished. In Lancashire particularly, distress seems rather to increase; and at Leicester it is said that, for the last ten days, 5000 persons are represented as being out of work. The commercial accounts from Liverpool are also of a gloomy description. The arrival of a number of ships from the United States was expected, which would occasion a further decline in the price of cotton.

Advices from Valenciennes speak in ominous terms of the exertions now making by the present War Minister for empowering France to assume such an attitude as shall become her military rank amongst the nations. The purport of this intelligence is as unconciliating to our interests as menacing to our fame; since, it appears, the Donamiers now outstrip their usual zeal, and consider it nothing less than a triumph to seize upon British goods whensoever and wheresoever they possibly can.

A considerable degree of sensation has been produced at Sheerness, by the stoppage of the Bank at that place. It was the only establishment of that description there; and, as may be expected, many persons will suffer.

Windsor Castle, April 13.---His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has, by a fall, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, broken the bone of his right arm about three inches above the elbow joint; the fracture was set very soon after the accident by Mr. O'Reilly, of Windsor. His Royal Highness has passed a quiet night, and is this morning free from fever, and doing in all respects as well as under the circumstances can be expected.

The London Courier, of the 12th of April, says.---An attempt has been made to poison the Emperor of Austria, in his passage through Mantua. This diabolical design, it seems, was mediated by a set of reformers, called the Carbonari, certain united individuals who imagine that Italy can never be well governed till its various states are united under one sceptre. The political relations of the House of Austria with the north of Italy are an obstacle in the way of this scheme.---and with a degree of folly, equalled only by the atrocity of the design, it appears to have been believed, that destroying the head of that House would annihilate, also, the matured policy of Europe which determined the existing condition of Italy. The absurdity of this supposition might excite only our derision, were it not for the profligacy of intention with which it is united. Assassination seems to be a growing favorite with the professors of liberal doctrines all over the world. It is an expeditious remedy for superstitious wrongs, well suited to the motives to those who complain. And we observe, there is always a mischievous spirit of ingenuity to work to contrive palliatives for the abhorrence of mankind at such atrocities. Thus, the Morning Chronicle thinks it "at least as probable, that the conspiracy alluded to, has been charged upon the members of this sect, or secret society, as a pretext to justify still harsher measures against them, as that any of them had actually compassed the death of the Emperor of Austria."

Extract of a letter from Lima, dated Nov. 16.

"The Maipo, Insurgent privateer, of 18 guns, and 130 men, has been captured by the Resolution, armed ship, which went from Callao in pursuit of her. The action, which took place near Pisco, lasted 5 hours, and appears to have been of a desperate nature. The crew of the privateer were repulsed in their attempts to board; but her bowsprit and foremast being shot away, and the Royalist vessel threatening her with immediate destruction if she did not surrender, she struck her colours. On the side of the Insurgents there were 20 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss sustained by the Royalists only amounted to 4 killed, and 20

wounded. The Maipo was chiefly manned by English and Americans, having only 15 Spaniards on board. The name of the Commander was Brown; but whether an Englishman or an American is not stated. Captain Sheriff and the Andromache frigate were at Callao at the date of these letters, but nothing is mentioned, nor any allusion made to the commercial treaty to have been concluded between him and the Viceroy of Peru. Four vessels of the convoy from Cadiz, the Atocha, San Fernando, Santa Maria, and Xaviera, arrived safe at Callao on the 23d of October: they were wholly ignorant of the fate of their troops at Talcahuano. Capt. Sanchez, with 500 troops, and aided by native lancers to the number of 1500, was then in possession of the place. From Lima, the Esmeralda, Venganza, Pezuel, and Cleopatra, were preparing to sail on a cruise.---The inhabitants of Lima were not without expectations of a visit from the Insurgents, but very little apprehension was felt on that score. The military force is described to be considerable, and in the best order; the levies would shortly complete the army to 12,000 men; of which number 7000 were in full training, and complete equipment."

A Summary account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE having arisen more than a century ago from small beginnings, has received continually progressive accessions of numbers and influence: and has been in its various undertakings, eminently favored and blessed by DIVINE PROVIDENCE. Believing, therefore, that its proceedings, if they were more generally known, would be still more extensively encouraged, it has caused the following brief statement to be made public.

The Object of our Institution is expressed in its name. It is the promoting of Christian knowledge in the world.

Early in the year 1699, a few individuals of elevated station, and eminent piety, both among the Clergy and Laity, formed themselves into a voluntary Society; and, as such, they with unanimity and zeal exerted themselves in advancing the knowledge of true Religion, by such methods as appeared to them most conducive to that end. Towards the conclusion of the year 1701, at their instance, a charter was obtained, by which several of the then subscribing and corresponding members, with many other persons of distinction in Church and State, were incorporated, by the name of THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, for the better carrying on of that branch of their designs which related to the colonies, &c. beyond the seas, belonging to the kingdom of England.

But the charter of that Corporation being limited to foreign parts, most of the original members of our voluntary SOCIETY still continued, in that capacity, to prosecute their benevolent designs at home: and the Incorporated SOCIETY confining its operations principally to the British plantations in America, the proceedings of our Institution have gradually been extended into other quarters of the world. Our's therefore is a SOCIETY distinct from that Corporation, and is known by the name of THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

In prosecution of this great undertaking,

I. THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH in the principles of the Christian Religion, and in habits of useful industry, has ever been an object of the SOCIETY'S especial regard and concern. Its resources therefore have never failed to be liberally communicated for the benefit of CHARITY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS. And so great was its success, even at a very early period of its history, in procuring the erection and establishment of CHARITY SCHOOLS, that within little more than ten years from its institution, nearly five thousand children were taught in and about the cities of London and Westminster, most of them being also clothed, many boarded, apprenticed, &c. This example set in the Metropolis was rapidly followed in all parts of the kingdom; and from the Summary Views printed by the SOCIETY in the year 1741, it appears that nearly two thousand CHARITY SCHOOLS had then been established in Great Britain and Ireland in which about

forty-five thousand children were regularly receiving the blessings of a Christian education. Of all these Schools, and of the very many others of a like description, which, from time to time have since been instituted, by far the greatest portion have been from their foundation, and continue to be constantly supplied through this SOCIETY, in whole or in part, with the books used therein; and with those copies of the Holy Scriptures, Book of Common Prayer, and religious or moral treatises, which in many cases are bestowed upon the young persons on their discharge from these schools, for their protection and guidance amid the dangers of a sinful world.---The benefits derived from the early example, and the influence of our SOCIETY in this essential department of Christian education, were also very extensively felt, and often gratefully acknowledged in IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, and other parts of the BRITISH dominions; and in HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, RUSSIA, GERMANY, PRUSSIA, and many other countries of both Continents.

In this department of the SOCIETY'S designs, the institution of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, in 1811, opened another very important channel, for extending still farther the benefits of our SOCIETY. From the Report of the NATIONAL SOCIETY for 1816, it appears, that the number of Schools now in union with it is increased to one thousand and nine, containing at present one hundred and fifty-five thousand children; and it is computed, that the whole number of children, who benefit by the National System of Education, cannot be less than two hundred thousand. The General Board have recently determined to furnish the National Schools with the necessary Books and Tracts, on the terms of the SOCIETY, on the application of any Member who is locally or parochially connected with those Schools.

With a view to give all possible encouragement to the SCHOOLS in connexion with the NATIONAL SOCIETY the Board have it in contemplation to augment the number of Reward Books, in their Catalogue, for children; and likewise to admit on the Catalogue, Books and Tracts, combining amusement with religious and moral instruction, for cottage reading.

II. To disperse the HOLY SCRIPTURES, the LITURGY, and many pious and judicious BOOKS and TRACTS in the English language, on all the leading points of faith and practice, has been another principal branch of the SOCIETY'S designs, both at home and abroad: and in the pursuit of this object, they have been enabled, through the munificence of numerous benefactors, to send forth an almost incredible number of all these, as they trust, to the great temporal and everlasting comfort and welfare of multitudes of their fellow creatures.

(To be continued.)

PROSPECTUS OF AN INTENDED PUBLICATION, TO BE CALLED THE REMEMBRANCER; OR, ECCLESIASTICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE increasing attention to Religion, which is visible among men of every description, has suggested the propriety of a periodical work, to which Members of the Church of England may resort for information upon all the topics of their common faith; and a new monthly publication will appear upon the first of January next, at the price of One Shilling and Sixpence, called THE REMEMBRANCER, OR ECCLESIASTICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANY; which is intended to combine the several provinces of a magazine, a review, and an historical register, and may be considered as a theological journal for general use.

The Magazine or miscellaneous department, will be open to original communications calculated to illustrate the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, to recommend and establish the principles of Christian obedience; to exhibit the consolations of the Gospel, and to prevent the misapprehensions which render those consolations ineffectual. An opportunity would be thus afforded, for the discussion of such suggestions as may tend to the advancement

of sound morality, pure doctrine and useful learning. Wise and good men will be brought to a mutual understanding with each other, on many popular questions, without the disadvantage of a premature experiment; and the peculiar interests of the Church may be explained in a manner which shall give general instruction, and excite a new interest in their vindication and support. The deficiency of these communications will be supplied with fragments of ecclesiastical history and polity; with instances of the connexion between profane and sacred literature, with anecdotes and biographical notices of men distinguished for learning and piety, with articles of devotion; and reflections on the word and works of God. The praise of originality will not be studiously affected; but a constant endeavour will be used to improve, to instruct, and gratify the reader, and to establish and recommend principles of public union, and private affection and respect.

The Review, or literary and theological department, will contain analyses of books, new and old; occasional reviews of reviewers; biblical criticisms; and expositions of the Liturgy. The object of this department will be to present to the view of the uninstructed and inexperienced, the principles of pure theology, which have been laid down by the great masters of former ages, and are still maintained by his pious and learned of the present day: to lead the inquisitive to the best sources of information; to gratify the curiosity of those to whom, from various circumstances, the ordinary means of research are not accessible; and to expose the sophistry and misrepresentation, which injure the cause of unity and truth.

The Register, besides marriages, deaths, and ecclesiastical preferments, will comprise a report of Proceedings in Parliament, and in the Courts of Law on matters of ecclesiastical interest; Acts of the Universities; transactions of Societies, formed for purposes of Literature and Science, with notices of Works in the press, or preparing for publication; of Societies established for bettering the condition, or improving the manners of the people; and of the Societies whose object is the promotion of religious knowledge at home and abroad. It is probable that there are many associations which are now doing good in secret which may also be brought into notice; of which the resources may be enlarged, and the utility extended beyond their present limited sphere of action. By this means also, a degree of publicity which has not hitherto been afforded, and of which the want is frequently lamented, may be given to the measures of the great Societies, for Promoting Christian Knowledge; for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; for the Enlargement of Churches and Chapels; and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The several Secretaries of the District Committees of the National Society, and of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, have it in their power to render essential service to this department of the work; and it is hoped, that there is no presumption in soliciting their frequent and valuable communications.

The main design of the whole is to produce co-operation among Churchmen, by means of the press; to conciliate for the Clergy reverence and esteem, by producing instances of the various good works in which they are instrumental; to consolidate their exertions, and direct them to proper objects; and to prove what they are capable of effecting by prudent zeal, and cordial unanimity. It cannot be pretended, that the proposed publication is unnecessary; that the present labours of the periodical press are sufficient to accomplish its ostensible object; or that the means of public communication which the Church already possesses, bear an adequate proportion to the influence which she might be expected to hold over the moral and religious feelings of the age. The spirit of the Remembrancer is liberal and tolerant, as that of the Church, whose cause it undertakes to advocate; and in its execution it will endeavour to shew, that it is possible to speak the truth in love, to be zealous without bigotry, and moderate without an unprincipled flexibility; to be charitable without ostentation, and pious without superstition or fanaticism. The contributions of the zealous, the learned, and the good, are earnestly intreated, as they have been liberally promised, and are confidently anticipated in the progress of the work; and if, by the instrumentality of its pages, any prac-