

fided to Me, and it is highly gratifying to Me to be assured of your faithful adherence to its principles, doctrine, and discipline.

"While I cordially concur in the wish that all classes of my subjects should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, you may rely on my determination to uphold alike the rights of my Crown, and the independence of my people, against all aggressions and encroachments of any Foreign Power."

"Your earnest endeavour, in the discharge of your important duties, to train up the youth entrusted to your care in faithful attachment to the truths of Holy Scripture, cannot fail, under God's blessing, to have a powerful effect in strengthening the defences of our Protestant faith, and in preserving inviolate the privileges which are justly dear to the people of this Country."

WINDSOR-CASTLE, December 10, 1850.

This day His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, and a Deputation from the University of Cambridge, waited upon Her Majesty to present the following Address to Her Majesty, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive on the Throne:

To The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty, The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to approach the Throne to express to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgments of that security as regards our persons, and that preservation of our religion with which it has pleased God to bless our Country under the rule of your Majesty's Royal House.

It has hitherto been our greatest privilege to regard the Realm of England as possessing, under one supreme Governor, an entire power and jurisdiction, both in Church and State, independent of all foreign interference, whatsoever, and every attempt at such interference has accordingly been met by strenuous and effectual resistance on the part of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

At the Reformation in particular, and subsequently, this fundamental principle was, by the patriotic care of our Sovereigns, asserted and ratified by various Acts of the legislature, and is, moreover, exacted of Officers of State, of Ministers of the Established Church, of Masters and Fellows of Colleges, and of all persons taking degrees within the Universities, declaratory of their rejection of all foreign jurisdiction, power and authority, as well ecclesiastical or spiritual as civil, within this Realm.

We therefore most humbly beg leave to represent unto your Majesty that it is with deep concern that we have learned that the Bishop of Rome has arrogated to himself the right to intermeddle with the government of our Country; and to ignore the ancient Episcopacy of our Church, by presuming to confer on certain of your Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion, the highest ecclesiastical titles derived from English towns, together with territorial jurisdiction.

By this unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the Bishop of Rome, not only are your Majesty's high prerogative, and the lawful authority and jurisdictions of the Prelates of our Church

invaded and outraged, but the consciences of your Majesty's loyal subjects grievously offended.

We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as this infraction, if not of the letter, yet of the spirit of our laws seem to demand; and thus secure to your Majesty's devoted and affectionate people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties.

In the meanwhile, our most earnest desire is that Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty to reign in peace over a loyal and contented people.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

"I fully participate in your expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which He has been pleased to bestow upon this Country, and I rejoice in the proofs which have been given of the zealous and undiminished attachment of the English people to the principles asserted at the Reformation.

"While it is my earnest wish that complete freedom of conscience should be enjoyed by all classes of my subjects, it is my constant aim to uphold the just privileges and extend the usefulness of the Church established by law in this Country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties."

WHITEHALL, December 12, 1850.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, Knight, one of the Vice-Chancellors of the High Court of Chancery, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Cranworth, of Cranworth, in the County of Norfolk.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, December 11, 1850.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Thomas Ritchie Grassie as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of MF Louis Von der Pfordten as Consul at Malta for His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, December 13, 1850.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Baronet, to the office of Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint.

WAR OFFICE, December 13, 1850.

1st Regiment of Life Guards.—Lieutenant James Machaghten Hogg to be Captain, by purchase, vice Winterbottom, who retires. Dated 13th December 1850.

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Henry Lygon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hogg. Dated 13th December 1850.  
Corporal-Major William Hessay to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant without purchase (Riding Master), vice Earl of Mount-Charles, promoted. Dated 13th December 1850.