ADDRESS, DELIVERED AT HIS LATE VISITATION IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER LAST.

But while we are thus endeavouring to extend in all directions the influence of the Church of England, and to enlarge the sphere of its operations, the question is suggested, what is to be henceforth that Church, for whose welfare and whose honour we are humbly labouring? Is it still to continue that scriptural Church, the glory of the Reformation, at once Catholic and Protestant, which appeals to the Apostles and Evangelists as to its fathers and its founders? Or, while we are endeavouring to strengthen and extend its outworks, is there any danger that the citadel itself may be seized and taken from us by a party of our own forces, and given up to the allegiance of an anochristian power? Such are the apprehensions which possess the minds of many in regard to that movement (as it is called), tending to unusual strictness in ceremonial observances, which has arisen within the last few years among the Clergy, and is said to have diffused itself through no inconsiderable part of the Laity. I am not by nature an alarmist; and there are reasons of no small importance that would rather dispose me to regard the authors of this movement with favour and approbation. Their high tone of devotional piety, their careful and diligent attention to the holy ordinances and godly discipline of our Church, are eminently praiseworthy. The example set by them of directing the studies of divines to the writings of the Fathers, and the investigation of Christian antiquities, has a tendency to exalt the clerical character; while, by framing their own lives and conversation in the genuine spirit of evangelical piety, by their self denial, their disinterestedness, and the habitual cultivation of every Christian virtue, they have entitled themselves to our regard and admiration. But I cannot and ought not to disguise from you, that there is somewhat in the language and the writings of these persons which I do not contemplate without uneasiness. In naming this subject, it is just to premise that I am worse qualified than most members of our profession to enter upon the merits of publications which have recently appeared: owing to a cause well known to all my Clergy, the calamitous obscuration of my visual organ between four and five years ago. I have been able to read but little of new publications within that period. And though I have heard much of those in question, I will not incur the risk of misrepresenting the views of their authors, by adopting statements which may have been incorrect or inaccurate. Nevertheless, I feel it impossible to be altogether silent as to this subject, at our present meeting. Having on many occasions experienced the confiding disposition of my Clergy, and their wish to learn the views of their Bishop upon all questions regarding our beloved Church, I am sensible that they would be dissatisfied, if left in ignorance of his opinions upon matters touching so vitally her Christian character. Upon such parts therefore of the newly propounded theories as I have had competent means of informing myself, I shall not hesitate to avow my sentiments; particularly on the three following points: (1.) A recommendation to use reserve in preaching the doctrine of our Lord's Atonement: (2.) The claims asserted in favour of Tradition, as part of the Christian Revelation: and (3.) the recently published commentary upon our Articles of Religion.

First, then, I cannot help regretting that any members of our Church should have recommended reserve in declaring to the people any part of the doctrines of Scripture: I regard it as contrary to the apostolic practice, to refuse to 'declare all the counsel of God,—and as tending to rob us of one of the greatest blessings which flow from a pure religion, whereby the Book of Life is freely and unreservedly laid open to mankind. The duty of 'searching the Scriptures' is not confined to the minister; it attaches itself to every Christian who can read them. There is no more dangerous doctrine than that of leaving to the judgment of fallible man what parts of God's word are to be published, and what are to be kept back; and I am disposed to believe that the authors of such a proposition did not themselves sufficiently consider the consequences which might follow its adoption. But of all subjects, that which it would, I think, be most inexcusable to keep back from the people, is the atonement made by our Blessed Saviour for the sins of mankind; since upon that truth must ever rest the key-stone of the Christian edifice. That Christ died to save sinners, that our nature had become corrupt and depraved through sin, and that by the sacrifice of our Blessed Lord upon the Cross once offered, atonement and satisfaction were made, and the wrath of God averted, are among the first truths which we communicate to the youthful Christian: they are likewise inculcated in the reception of the blessed Eucharist, as well as in various parts of the formularies of our Church. Upon what principle, then, can they be held back in our Christian teaching? It is true that this doctrine may be distorted and misrepresented, and that sinners may be led to flatter themselves with hopes of being saved while they continue in their sin. But 'we have not so learned Christ;' nor are we afraid to declare to the people 'the riches of his grace,' because some presumptuous men have rushed into the errors which the Apostles themselves noted among contemporary heresies. Were we ashamed to declare 'all the counsel of God,' as we have received it from the Scriptures, we should at once forfeit the title of an Apostolical Church. Let us not therefore cease to proclaim 'Christ crucified,' as the most important commission of our ministry, and as the sole ground upon which we teach our hearers to rest their hopes of forgiveness and reconciliation to God.

These writers speak of Scripture and Tradition as the two channels in which the Christian Revelation has been communicated. That they mean thereby to elevate Tradition into the same rank with the written Word of God, I will not believe; but the vulgar and unlearned may and will be induced to suppose that such is their intention; and hence a fatal delusion may ensue, tending to recall the various errors and abuses of Romanism. Respecting the sufficiency of Scripture, our sixth Article of Religion is so distinct and explicit, declaring that it contains all things necessary for salvation, and requiring nothing to be believed as an article of the Faith but what is contained therein, or can be proved thereby, that upon this head there hardly seems to be any room for controversy among ourselves. And in regard to points of discipline, our Church has endeavoured to preserve a similar rule, adopting the practices of the earliest period which the records of Christian antiquity have preserved: but still, even in these cases, appealing for their confirmation or justification to the Scriptures. Thus are the institution of Infant Baptism, and the observance of the Lord's day enjoined, not merely on the authority of Tradition, however ancient and undoubted, but because, though not commanded in Scripture, they have the warranty of scriptural authority, inasmuch as they may fairly be inferred from what is actually written. To recount the evils which would flow from a large admission of traditional authority, the present occasion would not permit. But this main distinction is never to be lost sight of—What is found in the inspired Scriptures has come to us with the warranty of Heaven: what is handed down through other sources of primitive belief rests, after all, upon the authority of man, exposed to the errors, distortions, and corruptions arising from the ignorance, superstition, or presumption of our nature, from which the early ages of Christianity were not exempt. Those, therefore, who would receive Tradition as a part of Revelation, must appeal to something more than earthly sagacity and judgment to separate truth from error: and they will find themselves driven to the necessity of investing some human authority with the Divine attribute of Infallibility—that very assumption of the Romish Church, from which so many of its corruptions have been derived.

The perusal of the 'Remarks upon the Thirty-nine Articles' has filled me with astonishment and concern. The ostensible object of this tract is to show, that a person adopting the doctrines of the Council of Trent, with the single exception of the Pope's Supremacy, might sincerely and conscientiously sign the Articles of the Church of England. But the real object at which the writer seems to be labouring, is to prove that the differences in doctrine which separate the Churches of England and Rome will upon examination vanish. Upon this point much ingenuity, and, I am forced to add, much sophistry is exerted: and I think exerted in vain: it is well known, that the Articles were framed, there appears to be a constant and industrious endeavour to compliment the Papal Church, to extenuate its faults, and to apologize for its enormities. It is true that the distinguished authors themselves have unequivocally denied any attachment on their own part to Rome, and have decisively repudiated that imputation. But if through their agency a school be formed, of which one characteristic shall be a leaning towards Romanism, the disciples cannot be prevented going farther than their masters contemplate. And when we consider the peculiar art with which the Papal system is organized, and the readiness with which it enlists itself in a great degree with the view of purifying the Church from Romish abuses, and that the reformers themselves were those ever-honoured martyrs, who having accomplished the good work of Reformation with unexampled forbearance and discretion, sealed the testimony of their sincerity by cheerfully submitting to the flames of Romish persecution,

to its service the frailties, the passions, and the imaginations of men, it is impossible not to entertain serious apprehensions at the course which has been adopted by persons, whose learning, talents, and character ensure to them influence among their contemporaries.

I have now, my Reverend Brethren, performed my duty in avowing my sentiments respecting these writings; and never did I perform any public duty which gave me greater pain. It is true that I am not personally acquainted with the distinguished individuals, who are reputed to be the principle authors of the Tracts. But I lament that persons gifted with every qualification which can enable men to improve and enlighten their fellow-creatures, should now occupy a questionable position, and excite alarm among the friends of that Church of which they are eminently qualified to be the support and the ornament? I am, however, well acquainted with some persons, members of my own Diocese, whom report numbers among the supporters of the system which those writers recommend and uphold. And I bear my willing testimony to the exemplary purity of their lives, their doctrine, and their opinions. Persons more diligent in every pastoral duty, more charitable towards all who differ from them in sentiment, or more fraught with all the virtues which are the genuine fruit of Christ's Religion, I never knew. It is impossible to suspect such men of an inclination to leave worshipping the Lord in the beauty of holiness, and to encourage or tolerate a system, in which human inventions and abuses stand side by side with Evangelical truth. But if an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel than that which we have received from the Apostles and Evangelists, I trust that he will preach in vain. We must remember that the subject is one which admits not of compromise; that we are bound by the most solemn and most responsible of duties to preserve to the Church that scriptural purity in which it has been handed down to us by our Reformers. Let us then be instant in prayer to the Almighty for the unity, the peace, and the guidance of his Church: but, above all things, 'let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering;' 'let us exhort with all long suffering and doctrine,' and endeavour to reclaim those who would 'turn away their ears from the truth, and be turned unto fables,' in order that when 'we have fought our fight,' and have 'finished our course,' we may be able to add with the Apostle, that we have 'kept the Faith.'

STATE OF TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—We are assured, on all hands, that trade is reviving; and that, notwithstanding the ravings and the enormous lying of the anti-corn-law faction, the mills are beginning to move with astonishing velocity. The quantity of cotton sold in Liverpool within the last ten days is a proof of this. The quantity of manufactured goods and of yarns bought in Manchester and other places, within the same period is an additional proof.—*Liverpool paper.*

MANCHESTER.—It is an exceedingly gratifying duty we have to perform, in announcing this week a much more healthful feeling in our market than has been experienced for months. Things are not only keeping up, but considerably improved. All parts of goods are going off well at last weeks rates, but most manufactures will not sell unless at considerably higher prices. We believe we may venture to say that more business has been done during the past week than has been transacted within any month for a long time previously. A better tone pervades commercial intercourse, and all parties appear in better spirits. Domestic cloth is very much improved in price, and all width of printing cloth are selling freely. The fact is, that printers have exhausted all their stocks, and they are preparing for the demands of the autumn trade. If we could only prevail upon the manufacturers not to run into spinning for at least a month to come, we feel confident that they would find their return in a short time. Should they, however, again commence manufacturing, they may rely upon the present healthy reaction being destroyed, and the market again swamped, as it has been too much lately. If they can abstain from glutting the market, and will allow this feeling of restored confidence to grow a little longer, they will soon obtain what even the present advanced rates do not give—remunerating prices for their goods. Prices are as follows:—Power-loom printers, 27-inch, 66s., 4s. 4½d., to 4s., 7½., and 72s., 4s. 10½d., to 5s. 3d.; 40-inch cloth, particularly low 40-inch, is fully 3d. per piece higher.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

TRADE OF LEEDS.—The markets at the cloth halls during the week have maintained the activity which we noticed last week, and, as several of the metropolitan and provincial buyers have been in the town there has been some animation in the warehouses, more particularly connected with the home trade.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

HECKMONDWIKE BLANKET MARKET.—The improvement which has taken place in some other branches of woollen trade has extended itself to blankets, druggets, &c., and there was, in consequence an increased attendance here on Monday, and more business was done. At Dewsbury the operatives are more fully employed than they were recently.—*Ibid.*

BARNSLEY.—We have great pleasure in announcing a little more activity in the linen trade. Some of the principal houses are now giving out work very liberally, and it is hoped that most of the weavers will be employed in a short time, if the present expectations of the manufacturers should be realised.—*Ibid.*

BRADFORD MARKET.—There is again a numerous attendance of buyers at the market, and a considerable business was done in figured and other fancy stuffs, but no material improvement in prices was realised. The yarn-market was proportionably active at former rates. There was a better supply of combining wools suitable to the current trade, but the spinners, seeming to think the supply greater than the demand, and that prices could not be long maintained, declined to purchase beyond their immediate wants. There is no doubt that wools have been bought considerably lower in Scotland than they were last year, but as they are now nearly all in the staplers' hands, prices will not be allowed to fall much if the present improvement should continue.—*Ibid.*

H. Stewart, Esq., of Hamilton, Upper Canada, brother-in-law of Sir Allan Macnab, has been presented to an Ensigency in the 68th.

With sincere gratification do we announce the return from China of her Majesty's ship Wellesley, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last, bringing home the gallant and estimable officer under whose command the Royal Marines of the expedition have earned so much honour in that country, Lieutenant Colonel Ellis. The Wellesley brings home 100 invalids from China and the Cape of Good Hope.—*U. S. G.*

WHAT NEXT?—Talk of Steam and your Railways which have annihilated both time and space; and of the thousand other inventions that are being made daily in this wonder-working world; but the last one, of which we have seen a prospectus, leaves them all in the shade. It is the elastic Caoutchouc (i. e. India Rubber) pavement, for which a Mr. Fanshaw, of London, has got a patent, and which he strongly recommends for facing damp walls, for the floors of kitchens, halls, &c. We wonder will we ever come back to the good old times, when the streets were paved with penny loves and the houses thatched with pancakes!

conveyed after his fall has been purchased by the civil list for 110,000f.

According to the last parliamentary return there are 14,000 Scotchmen in the Army, and 42,000 Irish the remainder being natives of England and Wales.

ILLNESS OF GRACE DARLING—We regret to learn that Grace Darling the heroine of the Fern Islands, is at present in very bad health. Our correspondent at Bamburgh informs us that at present she is on the main land for change of air, and although reported to be somewhat better since she took up her residence there, she still looks very unwell.—*Berwick paper.*

SIR R. PEEL.—We are happy to learn that Sir Robert Peel has remitted within the last few days, through the Rev. W. K. Tatam, the sum of £20, in aid of the relief fund for the distressed poor in the township of Oswaldtwisele. This is the third subscription which the right hon. bart. has forwarded for this object, and was, we believe quite unsolicited.—*Blackburn Standard.*

General Lord Hill, the General Commanding-in-Chief, is, we regret to state, again indisposed. His Lordship, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, went to Brighton for change of air, where he still remains at the Norfolk Hotel. Dr. Hare of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, was sent for express to attend his Lordship, who will not return to London for some days.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CONTEMPLATED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the preliminaries have been arranged of a marriage between a Conservative nobleman of high rank and one of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of a gentleman whose name is associated with that of the greatest philosopher that this country has produced. The nuptial ceremony will, it is believed, take place in the course of next month. We understand the preliminaries are already completed for the marriage of Viscount Parker, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, and Lady Mary Grosvenor, second daughter of Earl Grosvenor, and grand-daughter of the Marquess of Westminster. It has reached us that the solemnisation of the nuptials is to take place early in the ensuing month. It is rumoured that the Hon. Charles Howard, M. P., son of the Earl of Carlisle, and brother of the Duchess of Sutherland and Viscount Morpeth, is about to marry Miss Parke, daughter of Baron Parke, of the Court of Exchequer. It is rumoured in the circle of ton, that a noble lord holding office under the late administration is the accepted suitor of one of the fairest debutantes of the present season, nearly related to a distinguished and venerable nobleman, chief minister to his late Majesty, and grand-daughter of a celebrated Whig statesman. His lordship who is heir apparent to a Scotch earldom, is in his 32nd year. The auspicious ceremony is expected to be performed in a few weeks. Lord Charles Beauclerk will lead to the alter Miss Stopford. The preliminaries of a marriage are said to be adjusted between Miss Somerset, daughter of Lieutenant-General Lord Edward Somerset, and cousin to the Duke of Beaufort and Henry Harriat, Esq. It is now quite settled says a Cambridge paper, that Lord Bayning will lead to the hymeneal alter, in the course of the ensuing month, Miss Fellowes, daughter of the late W. H. Fellowes, Esq., of Ramsay Abbey, and sister to E. Fellowes, Esq., M. P. for Huntingdonshire. His lordship is in holy orders, and succeeded his brother in 1823. The Hon. Charles Henry Cust, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, second son of Earl Brownlow, who is about to lead to the alter Miss Macdonald, niece to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and to the Countess Brownlow, inherits the greater part of the fortune of his late grandfather, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., of Wormlebury. The marriage is likely to take place in the first week of next month. The contemplated alliance between C. B. Adderley, Esq., M. P. for the northern division of Staffordshire, and Hon. Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Leigh, will be solemnised at Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of the noble lord, near Stratford-upon-Avon, the week after next.

LORDS JUSTICES.—Her Majesty's Letter Patent have passed the Great Seal, appointing the Most Reverend Father in God, John Archbishop of Armagh, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Knight, Lord High Chancellor, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K. C. B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, Lords Justices of Ireland.

The new Mexican tariff contains some items which promise to be of material benefit to the manufactures of this country, and show the decided steps towards more liberal commercial views which have been taken by Santa Anna. The descriptions of linens which formerly paid 14 cents the square yard are now reduced to 11, while others which paid 12½ are reduced to 9 and 10. Stockings for adult of all descriptions have undergone a reduction from one dollar 25 cents the dozen, from two dollars 25 cents, while handkerchiefs which used to pay 12½ cents a piece are reduced respectively to 6 and 10 cents, accordingly as they are dyed or not. These facts it is to be hoped, will give additional encouragement to our trade, which seems to be generally reviving.—*London paper.*

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a medical student against a widow lady residing in Sligo, and for which notice of bail was served for the Mayo assizes, where the case was laid, was compromised—the fair inconstant defendant having consented to pay a sum of £25.

A son of the Rev. T. Calder, minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bristol, has lately been ordained a clergyman of the Established Church.—*Church and State Gazette.*

The tremendous storm which visited the metropolis on Thursday morning (an account of which we have given elsewhere) appears to have been but partially experienced in the country. The Bristol, Gloucester, Manchester, and several other provincial papers received on Saturday make nomention of it, while others merely state that a thunder-storm had occurred, but unattended with any disastrous results. In a few places, however, its effects were very destructive. At Bradfield Hall, the seat of Mr. J. P. Pennington, the electric fluid struck a gothic tower over the entrance gateway, and overthrew it with a loud crash on the range of buildings immediately adjoining, which are appropriated to domestic offices. The fine old steeple of Jevizes Church was rent in twain, the works of a clock destroyed, part of the metal being melted, some of the bells injured, and part of the roof destroyed by some fragments of the steeple falling thereon. The wooden belfry of the little Church at Uldham was shattered, and the bells struck down with such violence that one of them was found deep embedded in the earth at a considerable distance from the Church. Old Chigwell windwill, situate about a mile from Chigwell, in Essex, was struck, and its immediate destruction by fire followed.

TAXATION.—The whole of the taxes imposed in Great Britain, in 1841, were:—Land tax £2,183,555; other taxes, £51,997,000. In France Land tax, £23,250,000; other taxes, £17,500,00. In Prussia: Land tax, £3,904,000; other taxes £3,667,000. In Austria: Land tax, £8,795,000 other taxes, £7,700,000. Probate and legacy duty £1,138,000, not paid by landholders. From the beginning of the reign of George III. to 1824, 840,540 acres of waste land were enclosed—*London Globe.*

A Memorial on the state of the country has been forwarded from Manchester to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, through the medium of "two ministers of the Gospel," to which his Royal Highness has been pleased to return the following reply—

REV. J. W. MASSIE AND REV. WM. SHUTTLEWORTH

Buckingham Palace, July 23 42.

"Gentlemen,—I am commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial transmitted by you to the Marquess of Exeter for presentation to his Royal Highness on the subject of the severe distress at present prevailing in the townships of Manchester and Salford.

"His Royal Highness commands me to express his sincere sympathy with the sufferings and privations of those who are more immediately affected by this distress, and at the same time his *confidence in the disposition of Parliament to do what can be done by legislative means for the alleviation of it.*

"I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedt servant,

"G. LEWSON.

"The Rev. J. W. Massie and Rev. Wm. Shuttleworth."

Harvest Prospects—Tory Torments.—Decidedly favourable. The Harvest it is calculated, will be three weeks or a month earlier. Meanwhile, the averages are likely next week to fall. For, though they have risen on the six weeks (wheat being now 65s. 8d.,) the prices has been going down—so that it is not at all probable that the duty will be lower than it is at present.

Foreign grain continues to be worked up for the Navy, and there is a shrewd supposition that not a small portion will find its way into consumption on the land.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE WEATHER.—The markets already afford a sensible indication of the appearance of the crops; and yesterday new potatoes of the very finest quality were selling for 9d a stone. We have received the following communication from the most intelligent and well informed correspondent:—"I have travelled during the last six weeks from 1,600 to 1,900 miles in Ireland, and never within the memory of the oldest man living, was the bounty of Providence more manifest in the extraordinary luxuriance and abundance of the crops than it is this year. During the whole of so long a journey I have not seen a field of corn prostrate by wet or storm, and scarcely the top of a potato injured. Verily, the old times and seasons have returned to us."—*Evening Mail.*

The wheat harvest has been commenced partially in France, and the new grain is of very superior quality.

FRANCE.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the removal of the remains of this illustrious personage from Neuilly to Notre Dame, the whole population of Paris was in movement at an early hour for the purpose of gaining favourable places on the line of march. The Boulevards, the Fabourg St. Honore, the Champs Elysees and all avenues leading towards Neuilly were thronged by masses of pedestrians. The crowd was apparently greater than that which attended the funeral of Napoleon's remains, and it would appear as if not a single person remained in Paris, so dense and overflowing was the throng. The great object was to obtain a favorable position near the entrance to the Chatean of Neuilly, but that not being possible to all, the crowd descended in almost a compact mass to the Place de la concorde.

At nine o'clock the different regiments composing the garrison of Paris and the legions of the national guards marched from their respective places of assembling, to take up the posts assigned them.

The National guards were in full dress, as well as all the other troops assembled on the occasion.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.—The procession was headed by a squadron of the 3d Regiment of Lancers, with its standards and band; these were followed in rotation by a strong detachment of the gendarmerie of the Seine, with its trumpets.

The general commanding the garrison of Paris, surrounded by a numerous staff.

A battalion of the infantry of the line, with their arms reversed, headed by their drums and band, the former at intervals beating the muffled roll.

A detachment of the sapeurs pompiers, with standard and drums.

A battalion of foot municipal guards,

A squadron of municipal horse guards.

The commandant of the Paris brigade of gendarmerie with his staff.

Two squadrons of the 5th dragoons with standard and band.

The general commanding the 1st military division with his staff.

A battalion of light infantry with colours and band.

Deputations from the Polytechnic and St. Cyr military schools, and the Staff school.

A battalion of the Orleans chasseurs.

A battery of Artillery.

A squadron of the 5th regiment of dragoons.

The colonel and four squadrons of the national Horse Guards.

Two more squadrons of the national horse guards.

Six mourning coaches, containing members of the houlds of his Majesty and the late Prince Royal.

The car containing the heart of the Prince, an orderly officer of his late royal highness riding on each side.

The Archbishop of Paris, and a large body of the Clergy in full canonical costume, headed by two beadles, and officers carrying the crucifix, and other religious emblems.

THE FUNERAL CAR—Bearing the body of the deceased prince, drawn by six horses richly comparisoned, and clothed in black and silver. On the side of the trappings of each horse was an escutcheon embroidered with the initials of his royal highness.

The car itself was very gorgeous. It was of moderate dimensions, covered with black, and studded richly with silver stars. Round the top was a splendid silver cornice, at each corner of which was a knight's helmet in the same metal, surmounted with a black plume. The corners were decorated with tri-coloured flags and other military trophies. On the top was a coronet in gold, supported by four winged genii in silver, to correspond with the cornice. The cords of the pall were held by Marshals Soult, Militor, Gerard, and Valee on horseback.

Immediately after the car followed three aides-de-camp of the prince, bearing on cushions the insignia of the different orders worn by the prince.

The prince's charger, followed by his royal highness's carriage closed, and succeeded by a long train of mourning coaches, the *cortege* brought up by different arms in the same order as those in advance of the car.

Arrival of the Body at Notre Dame.—At the moment the body entered the church a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the great bell of Notre Dame was rung.

The urn which contained the heart of his Royal Highness was carried into the choir of the cathedral by General Marbot. The vespers were recited by the bishop, and chaunted by the clergy of the metropolis. This ceremony lasted one hour.

The princess entered the cathedral after the clergy.—The coffin carried by twenty-four decorated sub officers appointed to that duty, and who formed part of the procession for that purpose, was placed on the catafaque and covered with the large black pall.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the princes were conducted to their carriage with the same ceremony, when they immediately returned to Neuilly.

It was a late hour in the evening before all the troops had reached their several cantonments and it was a long time before the streets had ceased to be encumbered by the people returning to their several homes.

Fire Engine for sale.

AT the Phoenix Foundry the subscribers offer for sale, a second-hand FIRE ENGINE, in good working order, and at a low price.—Apply to

July 22.—N. Br. THOS. BARLOW & CO.

REMOVAL.—THOS. HANFORD Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, has removed to the second flat of the building in Water-street, belonging to Messrs. Thomas M'Avity & Co. and immediately over the Hardware Establishment of Messrs. Thomas Sandall & Co.

19th August.

Furnished Apartments.

PARLOUR, Drawing Room, Bed Rooms, and the use of the Kitchen together or separate, to let: Situation the first in the city. Enquire at this Office. *August 12.*

Teas.

30 CHESTS of Blackish Leaf and Fine flavour Congo TEAS. Just received and for sale low if applied for immediately.

23d July. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sugar.

24 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, which will be disposed of *at a very low rate* for approved payment.

30 June. W. CARVILL.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 26, 1842.

The first Market, under the auspices of the St. John Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was held yesterday on King's square, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, many sales and exchanges were effected. There were collected about 80 head of neat stock, cows and oxen, exclusive of bulls and calves: some superior pigs, lambs and sheep; about 20 loads of hay were disposed of, and one hundred waggons from the country were on the ground with small meats and vegetables: some good samples of well dressed oats of this year's growth were also shewn.—These markets will be continued on the 24th of each month, and by exciting a laudable emulation among farmers, we apprehend will prove of benefit both to them and the city.

It has been already stated in the public prints, that the collection for the poor, made at Trinity Church on Friday evening last, amounted to £25, which considering the unfavorable state of the weather at the time, and the numerous calls upon the community at present, must be regarded as a very handsome contribution. The above sum has been expended in supplying bread, fuel, or the means of defraying their rent, to 54 families, the greater number of which consist of widows, who have children to support, and who but for this timely aid, must have suffered great privations. It is gratifying to know that the benevolent suggestion of having this collection made, and which originated with Sir William and Lady Colebrooke, has been attended with so much benefit.

FIRE.—The range of dwelling houses in Paddock street, owned by Mr. Thomas Wallace and Mr. William Carvill, was maliciously set on fire last night in two different places. The fire broke out about half past ten o'clock, but was discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the buildings.

The steamer *New Brunswick*, which left Indian Town with a party of pleasure for the Grand Lake on Friday last, unfortunately got aground at the Jemseg, entrance to the Lake, where she has since remained, and we learn will not probably be got off until the river rises.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor left St. John at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening in the steamer *Fredericton*, for the seat of Government. In consequence of the misfortune to the steamer New Brunswick His Excellency was prevented leaving on Saturday morning, as intended.

The steamer *Bangor*, which left Boston on the 16th instant for Constantinople, where it appears she is going on speculation, put into Halifax on the 24th, having sustained some damage in the boilers, which however *could not be repaired in Halifax, and she was obliged to return to Boston!* This is not saying much for the mechanical genius of our sister City.

☞ Rumour says that one of the consequences of the new treaty with the United States on the settlement of the Boundary line, will be the removal of the Public Departments from Fredericton to St. John. A wag at our elbow suggests that in such an event, the House of Assembly should be located at the Provincial Penitentiary, and the members kept there for the term of their lives.

CONCERT.—The *Sacred Music Society* gave their promised Concert on Monday evening at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The room was brilliantly illuminated and decorated for the occasion, and the different pieces in the Programme, selected from the works of the most eminent masters, were executed in a style creditable in the highest degree to the members of the Society. The audience which was numerous, and amongst them many good judges of music, appeared greatly gratified with the surpassing excellence of the performance, and none, we venture to say, went away disappointed. Our old friend FOSTER was in excellent tune—we never heard him sing a better Solo than on this occasion. We might be thought invidious were we to particularise any of the Ladies, where all appeared to give their best exertions; but were not a little disappointed that none of them honoured us with a treble solo, which we delight above all things to hear, and which strikes us as a very great blank in the performance:—we know there are several ladies in the Society fully capable of executing such a desirable part, and hope their natural diffidence will not keep them back on the next occasion.

By reason of the numerous festivities going forward in the city at the time this Concert was given, many persons were prevented attending, and we therefore submit the propriety of its being repeated at an early day.

☞ We are requested by Mr. Wedderburn to say that he will feel obliged to any one in possession of stock from any of his cattle, or any *undoubted* stock, such as Judge Saunders', those of Messrs. Rankin of Miramichi, Judge Botsford of Westmorland, or other, to furnish him with the lineage of the cattle, that he may give a proper *Stud, Flock and Herd Book* to the country—a thing very much to be desired, and only requiring the verifying testimony of respectable parties to have it issued.

Galignani's Messenger observes that within the period of one hundred hours, three of the greatest calamities of this or any other previous century have occurred, viz: the fire at Hamburg on the 5th May; the earthquake at St. Domingo on the 7th, and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad on the 8th.

A sermon was preached in Trinity Church, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. the Rector, at the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and a collection made in aid of the Poor, which amounted to £25.

On Sunday evening a sermon was preached in St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, and a collection made in aid of the Episcopal Sunday school in that place, which amounted to £18 5s.

THE CONCERT of Sacred Music which was performed in St. George's Church, Carleton, on Thursday 11th instant, patronised by His Excellency Sir WILLIAM and Lady COLEBROOKE, and assisted by several Ladies and Gentlemen, amateurs, from Fredericton, amongst whom were the Misses COLEBROOKE, was attended by an exceedingly numerous audience. The Music was of a high order being selected from the Oratorio of the "Messiah" by Handel, the "Creation" and other works of Haydn, and works of other eminent composers.—The Choruses were all well executed particularly those of "For unto us a Child is born" and the "Hallelujah" both by Handel, the song "He shall feed his flock" was most charmingly sung by Mrs. ROSS, of Fredericton; Mr. STEPHENS also sung "Why do the Heathen," in a bold energetic manner and displayed the full power of his fine bass voice to the admiration of all who heard him; Martin Luther's Hymn was sung by Miss CRAFT of Carleton, in a manner highly creditable. The Band of the 30th Regt. assisted in the Choruses with great effect. Captain GRANT, of the 30th Regiment, played a beautiful Flute Solo, accompanied by the Organ. (at which Mr. CARD presided); this gentleman's tone on the flute is superior, and his taste not inferior to his tone—altogether the performance was such as is seldom heard in these parts, and gave great satisfaction. The distinguished persons who patronized the performance expressed themselves in the highest degree pleased. On Monday but a repetition took place; the audience on this occasion was not so numerous, but highly respectable; the Music performed was the same as at the preceding Concert, with the exception of a Song from the Oratorio of Jeptha "Deeper and deeper still," which difficult song was sung by Miss POYNTZ, (daughter of Major Poyntz, 30th Regt.) in a most superior manner. This young lady we should say is the best amateur singer in the province, and it gives as much pleasure to see persons who are placed in the higher walks of life, countenance, by their personal assistance, concerts of this description, and for such purposes; such a course is highly creditable to themselves and encouraging to Artists, who thus perceive some chance of their talents and acquirements being properly appreciated.

We regret to state that Major POYNTZ was severely hurt when returning from the Concert, at Carleton, on Monday last with his amiable family. In turning the carriage short round on board the steam ferry boat, his right leg accidentally became entangled between the splinter bar and bottom of the carriage, by which he was violently thrown from his seat to the deck; the vehicle was at the same time partially overturned, but the ladies were rescued from their dangerous situation, without, we are glad to say, receiving any injury beyond the fright and anxiety occasioned by the Major's extreme peril, who, was rescued as soon as practicable, and is, we learn, nearly recovered. It was highly fortunate that the horse remained perfectly quiet after the carriage had overturned, else the consequences might have proved fatal, as it was within a few feet of the dock and turned inboard.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—The long-looked-for Corporation Accounts have at length made their appearance, and are now in course of publication. The public will then be able to judge for themselves, and see with their own eyes the desperate state of affairs to which their general apathy on public matters has so much contributed.—It is also understood that after this grand exposee of the City Accounts, an agent from the Corporation will proceed to England for the purpose of obtaining a loan of £100,000 upon mortgage of the city property. A statement of the accounts will also be furnished the Lieutenant Governor, and His Excellency's influence requested in the matter.—We trust they will succeed, as it appears to us the only means by which the city can be rescued from her financial difficulties; but we must at the same time determine to send honest men in future to represent us in our halls of legislation.

The steamer *John McAddam*, 230 tons burthen, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 4th instant; she experienced rough weather during the early part of her passage and expended nearly all her coals, but came the remainder of the way under canvass. The *John McAddam* is of 100 horse power, and as some efforts have been made in Newfoundland to establish a steam conveyance between this continent and that island, she is sent out TO BE SOLD; which in the event of the Captain not saying how improvements may best be effected. But before a work of so difficult a nature as this one be commenced upon, it becomes necessary that a plan for its execution should be matured, and all the difficulties well considered, otherwise much money may be spent with little profit. I wish it to be understood that I shall regard it as my duty to prevent this work from being precipitately established or begun before satisfactory projects for successfully prosecuting it can be settled.

I have peculiar satisfaction in being able to revert to the orderly state of Society in this Colony and to the circumstance of there having been no crime presented for trial at the late General Assize Court. The circumstances alike creditable to Magistracy and to the People, we may receive as proof, both of the moral disposition of the one, and of the zeal, and discreet conduct of the other, in the exercise of the power with which the Law entrusts them. I do not doubt that so happy a result in some degree owing to those laudable efforts, successfully making here, to prove the physical as well as moral advantages of sober habits.

I now Gentlemen close this Session of the Legislature.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—The following remarkable facts are contained in the Halifax *Morning Herald*, and were communicated by a gentleman who obtained his information from Capt. Darby:

"For the last twenty-five or thirty years, there has been a large mound or pyramid of sand about one hundred feet high, on Sable Island, and very far from the residence of Captain Darby. The winds for some years have been gradually diminishing its height, and after a severe blow some weeks since, it was completely blown away. It is singular to say, a number of small houses built of the timbers and plank of a vessel, were quite visible. On examination they were found to contain a number of articles of furniture and stores, put up in boxes, which were marked "43rd Regiment" the boxes or cases were perfectly rotten, and would not admit of their being removed. A brass dog collar was, however, discovered by Capt. Darby, with the name of "Major Elliott, 43rd Regiment" on it, and which Captain Darby brought to the city and presented to Major Tryon, who belongs to the 43d Regiment."

Captain Darby has endorsed this extraordinary announcement. Addressing the editor of the Herald, he says:

"The houses are appearing at the base of a hill about two miles long and 60 or 70 feet high, lying parallel with the south coast of the Island; the eastern end of which hill is about 55 feet high, covered with grass and other vegetation, about 25 feet below the surface, and 23 above the level of the sea; these houses appear as the sands wear away by the action of the winds. There appeared at the time numerous bullets of lead; a great number of military shoes, parts of bales of blankets and clothing, brass points of sword scabbards, bees wax, a small glass convex with the sides, a copper half-penny, George II. dated 1749, some military brass buckles, a great number of brass paper pins, a very small dog's brass collar, with Major Elliott, 43d Regiment engraved on it; numerous bones, some whole, some broken, with the scalp of hair or head of a young female; a piece of gold band. There are three buildings, which seem to have been constructed of the fragments of some ship; they are situated about 10 feet apart, in a triangular form, and are 10 or 12 feet square."

WOODSTOCK, August 20.

We regret to state that the Wolves continue their prowling depredations in the Parish of Wicklow. On Saturday night last, they killed 20 sheep belonging to Mr. John Hutchinson of that place; and on Monday or Tuesday evening last, we understand that they killed 20 more in the neighbourhood of the Big Presque Isle. Mr. Hutchinson informed us that upwards of 100 sheep have been killed in that neighbourhood since last spring. They are getting so audacious now, that they attack their prey on the highway in day light, almost within sight of the houses. It has been estimated by a very intelligent gentleman that at least 600 sheep have been killed by them between the Beckagnimock and Restook since last fall.—*Telegraph.*

HARD TIMES.—We understand that a few days since the Sheriff of Crawford County, in this State, who is ex office collector of State and County revenue, returned his papers, books, &c. into the court, and resigned his