travellers told the same mournful tale. They spoke each and all of desolation, loneliness and desertion. They whispered, "They who sleep here are soon forgotten!" Aptly was the fane called 'St. Julian in the Wilderness,' and rightly was its cemetery an asylum for the betrayed. Thither they bore him.

But previously a discovery was made, a sad and woeful discovery; the remembrance of which has embittered every moment of my life.

'I told,' said the wretched woman, 'my suspicions to Mr. Lemuel Helsham. They never slept; and there was something in the appearance of poor Harry as he lay in his coffin, which I could never reconcile with death. There was no symptom of decay. In fact I had my doubts whether the vital spark had really fled. I said so to Mr. Lemuel the evening before the funeral.

'A supposition too fanciful and absurd to deserve attention,' was the reply.

'Perhaps so, but to this moment the body is not cold!' 'Pshaw!'

'Tell you, sir, that now—yes! now, there is a warmth over the heart. Examine. You will find I have spoken truly.'

'I shall do no such thing. It is my opinion,'—here he called up a devout and solemn air—'highly improper, may impious to disturb the dead. They should rest—they should rest.'

'I cannot! When I have witnessed is unusual. It makes me uneasy, and I shall report to the family.'

'I turned to go away; he grasped my wrist and said in a voice low, but rendered somewhat unsteady by fear—

'Be silent! If you would thrive, *be silent*—here!' giving me money; 'double this sum shall be paid you annually for silence, rigid, perfect silence.'

Mr. Cleaver. I was poor. I had a drunken dissolute husband; my children were starving and in rags. The world was busy with my character.—My landlord was stern and rapicious. Often had he threatened me; and I was months in arrear—*I listened.*

'Mr. Harry Helsham' continued the tempter altering his tone and assuming an air of disgusting frankness, 'is dead!' Alas! that it should be so! Now keep this—this—this appearance from his family. It would only distress their feelings. I wish to spare them.'

I yielded. His words haunt me still—'be silent if you would thrive.' Thrive? A curse fell on me then, and has rested on me till now.

The arrangements were at length completed.—Would that I could describe to you my feelings when I saw the procession move forwards, or those with which two hours afterwards, I listened to his poor mother as she took leave of me, and received the handsome gratuity she held out, and heard her faintly murmur amid the grief which choked her utterance, 'A thousand thanks, Winifred, for your ceaseless attention to my dear, dear boy.

Nine weeks afterwards they carried to his long home the broken-hearted father. On re-opening for the Major the ancient family vault, which had received his son, poor Henry's coffin was found so strangely—my comfort is, the struggle must have been short. A few seconds must have closed it.—But buried alive I and others firmly believed him to have been. And now sir, you understand the fears which possess me! I dread that what I saw meted out to another may be measured to me again.

'I will see that it is not!'

'You promise me?' 'I do'

'You will take care that until the certainty of death is visible, interment shall be delayed?'

I assented.

'I am satisfied,' was her reply.

'But I am not, nor shall I until you surrender yourself to prayer and penitence.'

'To morrow!' replied she carelessly.

'No! *to day!*'

'You hurry me: and besides, religion was never much in my way,' was her strange remark.

'But you have much to answer for.'

'Yes; but more has been laid to my charge than rightly I deserved.'

'I must be plain with you,' and I submitted to her, briefly, the penalties of meeting death in her then state of mind.

'Ha! ha! ha! So, you are taking me on that tack, are you? Ho! ho! trying to alarm me, eh? Others have attempted it before. But why speak so disrespectfully of *the Gentleman in Black?* He's the best friend you clergymen have! ho! ho!'

I remained with her about an hour longer.—She died at midnight.

THE SURPLICE AND THE OFFERTORY.

Important Charge of the Bishop of Worcester, delivered to the Candidates for Ordination at their Final Examination, Dec. 21, 1844.

My Dear Young Friends.—It has been usual for the bishop on occasions like the present to address such pastoral advice to the candidates for orders as he may think best calculated to prepare their minds for the solemn engagements which they are about so soon to undertake, and in performing this important function of his episcopal office, to dwell upon the general duties of the clergy, the doctrines which they are bound to teach, and the habits of life which they should endeavour to form. These are important matters, and, in common times, such as cannot be too frequently pressed upon the attention; but in times like the present it appears to me that it is incumbent upon the bishop to be somewhat more particular in his directions to those who are about to embark in troubled waters, and who will need all the assistance which an experienced pilot can afford them.

I have on former occasions, not only in my primary charge addressed to the whole diocese, but afterwards, when opportunities like the present have occurred of giving advice to my younger brethren in the ministry, deprecated that spirit of innovation which, on the plea of a more punctual observance of the rubric, and a respect for the practices of the primitive church, was, I felt convinced, calculated to alienate the affections of the laity from the clergy, and thus to give a fatal blow to our beloved church, which must depend very much, not only for its usefulness but its security, on retaining hold on the affections of the people. However necessary it may be to recommend caution and discretion in these matters to the clergy at large, it is more especially so to those who are just entering on the discharge of their sacred calling. It too often happens that those who have once taken a wrong direction, however much they may afterwards be liable of the evil consequences resulting from indiscretion, are deterred by a false shame, and by a not unnatural indisposition to give before the prejudices of their people, from retracing their steps, and restoring the intercourse between themselves and their parishioners to that state of peace and tranquility which may be wished as the general character of our church mistaken regard for obsolete forms introduced and dissension amongst us. Those who are on the morrow to receive the first charge of church cannot have thus committed themselves and it may be reasonably hoped that they for a short time been ministering as clergymen too sensible of their subordinate church to have ventured to take a decided controverted points till a longer period enabled them to weigh certain evils and dematical advantages. My advice that in entering on your several offices the privilege which you at present enjoying committed to a party, and be slow to take a course which I am confident anxious to retrace when you have have lost thereby the affections of those in which a false pride, and the feeling belonging to party, may induce notwithstanding, to persevere.

In reviewing the history of our church since the Reformation, it is hardly possible to note a time when its prosperity and usefulness was more remarkable than the period immediately preceding the publication of the Oxford Tracts. An increased degree of zeal, a more entire devotion to their sacred functions, was manifest among the clergy; and not only did the most complete concord exist between them and the laity, but the latter attested their deep veneration for the church of their forefathers by contributing most liberally to the erection of churches and the support of church and missionary societies. The service of the church was then performed in strict accordance with the general directions of the rubric; and though on some trifling points slight variations had been introduced, it was generally understood that, although these variations could not be legally sanctioned without the authority of convocation, they were made in deference to public opinion, and under the authority derived from the tacit acquiescence of the bishops. Schools were multiplied, the great truths of the everlasting Gospel were more distinctly and more generally preached, and such was the impression gradually made on those who had separated from us by such increased zeal and activity on the part of our clergy, that in several dioceses not only dissenting ministers, but whole congregations of dissenters, joined our communion. My brethren, I will not contrast this state of things with that which prevails at the present moment in other dioceses, and, I fear, in a small portion even of this diocese; but as nothing human is perfect, and as, in all the transactions of life, it must be our lot to decide upon a comparative balance of advantages and disadvantages, I will request you to make the comparison, and then ask yourselves whether the advantages, whatever they may be, which can be derived from a minute regard to ritual observances and the usages of antiquity may not be purchased at too dear a rate, if purchased at such a price?

The limits within which I must necessarily confine myself on an occasion like the present will not admit of my going into the various points which have of late been made the matter of so much unpleasant discussion; but it may be useful to you that I should dwell upon one or two with regard to which you may entertain doubts, and on which you will be compelled to make up your minds when you take possession of your respective curacies.—And first, with regard to the habit which you ought to wear when instructing your people from the pulpit. This is a question which I consider so utterly unimportant that I have never hitherto thought it worth while to express my opinion on the subject. I have myself been present during the celebration of divine service when the officiating clergyman has thought fit to preach in a surplice, without thinking it necessary to notice such a deviation from the original custom; and though I certainly should have been better pleased if no such innovation had been attempted, still I considered the whole matter as much too insignificant to require my interference. What, however, is in itself insignificant acquires importance when it is considered as the badge of a party, and when, on this account, it becomes a stumbling block and an offence to others. On this ground I should be disposed to advise you to continue the practice which has so long prevailed of preaching in your scandemical habit, even though by so doing you deviated from the precise directions of the rubric. For the sake of those, however, whose conscience are tender on this point, I have carefully considered the question, and I have satisfied myself, and I hope that I may satisfy you, that it never has been the custom, since the Reformation, for the clergy to preach in their surplices. The whole argument upon this point turns upon the sermon being a portion of the Communion Service. If, therefore, we can show that the sermon is not a part of that service, there will remain no longer the slightest ground for an innovation which, though in itself indifferent, will be sure to shock the prejudices and excite the suspicion of your congregations.

The 58th canon, which relates to this matter, is thus headed, "Ministers reading Divine service and administering the sacraments, to wear surplices;" and it directs that every minister saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacraments, or other rites of the church, "shall wear a decent comely surplice with sleeves, to be provided at the charge of the parish." Now, can it be said that when we are preaching a sermon we are either saying public prayers or administering a sacrament? That we are not doing the former is self evident, and I will proceed to show that the sermon, though introduced in the course of the service, neither performs no part of the proper sacramental service of the Lord's Supper. It is worthy of remark, that in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., so little were the ten commandments, or the sermon, considered a part of the sacramental service, that after this portion of the service had been concluded, the following rubric occurred:—"Then so many as shall be partakers of the holy communion shall tarry still in the quire, or in some convenient place near the quire, the men on the one side and women on the other side. All other (that mind not to receive holy communion) shall depart out of the quire, except the ministers and clerks." It is clear, therefore, that at that time, so far from the sermon forming part of the sacramental service, a complete interruption occurred after the sermon, during which those who did not mind to receive the holy communion are directed to retire, and then the proper sacramental service commences. This rubric is, indeed, not repeated in the second Prayer Book of Edward VI. or in the Prayer Book which we now use: but it is clear that the like interruption of the service was contemplated, for immediately after the Nicene Creed the curate is directed to declare unto the people what holidays or fasting days are to be observed in the week following, and all briefs, citations, and excommunications are directed to be read; and can those be said to form part of the sacramental service? "Then," the rubric proceeds," shall follow the sermon;" so that you perceive the preaching a sermon is classed with reading briefs, citations, and excommunications, which certainly, in the words of the 58th canon, can form no part either Divine Service, or of administering the sacrament, during which ministers are directed to wear the surplice.

The inference which I have attempted to draw from the rubric is further confirmed by the practice adopted at our two universities. It is well known that in no places is a regard for strict ritual observance more observed than in our universities; and yet so little is the sermon considered a part of the sacramental service, that it is preached in a different place, and at a different time from the college chapels, where the sacrament is administered.—And here I cannot but observe that if the surplice had ever been worn as the proper habit of a preacher, it would have been adopted in our university pulpits; but here we know that at the present time the gown is worn, and I believe I may venture to say that no record exists of the surplice having ever been used on such occasions, and the gown substituted for it; but such a change could not have been effected in a place where old customs are so strictly adhered to as in our universities without authority, some record of it would unquestionably exist at the present day. Again, so far was the sermon from being considered as included in the reading of public prayers or ministering the sacrament, that we know it was frequently preached by some of our most eminent Reformers at St. Paul's Cross, and it can hardly be supposed that the surplice was worn on such occasions. The true state of the case I take to be that you are directed to use the surplice only when reading Divine Service or administering the sacraments. You then appear in your proper character as priest or deacon, appointed to minister the holy things, but when you preach you assume the character of a teacher, and as such your proper habit (if indeed proper or improper be fit words for a matter so utterly insignificant) is your academical gown, with a hood denoting your degree at the university.

I have thus attempted to prove that it is a mistaken notion to suppose that the surplice is the proper dress for you to wear in the pulpit. If I have not convinced you I think that you must all admit that, under the circumstances which I have stated to you, it is at best a doubtful question, and in any doubtful question I feel sure that you would obey the Apostle's direction, which ought to have much more authority with you than anything which I can say, and "follow after the things which make for peace."

Another change which has of late years been attempted in our church service is the reading of the prayer for the church militant, which, if originally intended to form part of the church service, had been almost universally discontinued in our parocial churches, and even in many of our cathedrals. Upon this point the rubrics are certainly inconsistent. In that which immediately precedes that prayer the following words occur:—"And when there is a communion, the priest shall place upon the table so much bread and as he shall think sufficient. After which done, the priest shall say—'Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's church militant here on earth.'" Did this rubric stand alone there could be no doubt that the prayer for the Church militant was to be read only when the sacrament was about to be administered, but the rubric occurs inconsistent with the above at the conclusion service, when we read that upon sundays and holidays, if there be no communion, shall be said all that is appointed at the communion until the end of the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's church militant here on earth." It is difficult to account for these two contrary rubrics, which appear to have been inserted at the same time, that is, at the second revision of the Prayer Book, in the reign of Edward VI.; but, as they do exist, it is not extraordinary that the clergy should have felt themselves at liberty to observe which they pleased, and partly on account of the length of the service, so distressing to those who are in advanced years, partly on account of the awkwardness of being obliged again to exchange the gown for the surplice, the prayer became gradually discontinued. And here I cannot but observe that the disuse of this prayer is of itself a proof that surplice was not usually worn in the pulpit. Had it been so there would have been no difficulty in the minister returning from the pulpit to the communion table and reading the prayer as directed by the second rubric to which I have referred. It was because he wore a gown and not a surplice that this practice was found inconvenient, and therefore was discontinued.

The only other point to which I think it necessary to call your especial attention on the present occasion is, the use of the offertory and the collecting of alms from the congregation on every Lord's day. There is no doubt that originally this collection was intended as a substitute for the alms which used to be given at the doors of convents, and as it is still continued in Scotland and the Isle of Man, where no poor rates exist, we may reasonably conclude that it would never have been discontinued in this country if the poor had not been otherwise provided for by a rate levied on all the parishioners.—The custom then became almost universal that it should only be used at the administration of the Lord's Supper. Attempts, however, have of late years been made by some of the clergy to renew the practice of reading the offertory, and making collections every Sunday for the purpose of procuring contributions towards the support of our church societies; and where this can be done without offence to the congregation, it is impossible to object to a practice which while it encourages the charitable feelings of the congregation, might, if extensively adopted, materially aid those most charitable institions. The consent, however, of the congregation is an essential element in the propriety of adopting such a practice; for we have no right to force upon a congregation without their consent, what is not strictly legal; and I have always been intimately convinced that no collections can be legally made in a church during the reading of the offertory, except for the benefit of the poor residing in the parish, and where the church is situated, or under the authority of a Queen's letter. The phrase of the poor man's box, which occurs in the rubric, can have reference only to that box which used to be placed in all our churches to receive the alms of the charitable for the benefit of the poor of that particular parish. A very curious decision of Sir Littleton Powys, in the reign of George I., has been lately published, which settles this matter at rest, for it is therein distinctly stated as the law at that time, (and it does not appear that any adverse decision has been made to reverse it), that no collections can be legally made in churches during the reading of the offertory, except for the poor of the parish, but by the leave of the crown.—If, therefore, you think fit to restore the use of the offertory in any of the churches where you may be appointed to serve, you will bear in mind that all the money so collected can only be legally applied to the relief of the poor of the parish. There can be no objection to calculations being made for other purposes in cases where the congregation themselves are consenting parties to them; but wherever such collections are resisted, it will not be safe for you to persist while the law upon this subject remains at least so doubtful.

I have thus stated my opinion upon some of those points which been the most fruitful causes of dissension between the clergy and the laity; and in conclusion I will only refer you to one of the questions which you will be called upon to answer to-morrow. You will be asked, "Will you maintain and set forward, as much as lieth in you, quietness, peace, and love among all christian people, and especially among them that are or shall be committed to your charge." To this question you will be required solemnly to reply, "I will do so, the Lord being my helper." Be assured that your usefulness in your parishes will very much depend upon your fulfilling the pledge which you will thus give; and if you will go forth to respective cures anxious to fulfil your sacred charge in the spirit of peace—not pertinacious about trifles, even in the law be on your side, and still less if this doubtful, anxious only to win souls to Christ—and with this view endeavouring to conciliate the affections of your people, while you point out to them the way of everlasting life, the Lord will "be your helper." He will bless your ministerial labours with success, and may you hereafter be enabled to appear before His judgment seat, and say with well grounded confidence, "Of those whom thou hast given me have I lost none."

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 31, 1845.

The new Royal Mail steamer *Cambria*, with the January Mail, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday 22d inst., in 17½ days from Liverpool, having experienced very tempestuous weather throughout the passage. The mail arrived in this city on Monday morning, and we subjoin a summary of the most important news received by it.—It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the large amount of colonial timber imported into Britain, the prices still continue firm.

Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that letters patent shall be prepared for the appointment of Edward Swirke, Esq., to be Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Pierre Mongniero, one of the veterans of the armies of the republic and empire, died at the Hotel des Invalids of Paris on Monday. He had received 23 bullet wounds and 15 stabs and cuts inflicted with the bayonet, lance, and sabre.

The Lords of the Treasury have granted £750 part of the Parliamentary grant for public walks, &c., to the corporation of Sunderland, in aid of a plan for providing a place of recreation for the inhabitants.

The *Observer of the Rhine* states, from Jerusalem that the Protestant Bishop of that city has received full permission from the Sultan to build an Evangelical Church on Zion, and that the work of conversion is making great progress.

A warm controversy is going on in the daily papers as to the merits of the ships-of-war constructed by the Surveyor of the Navy (Sir W. Simonds.) one party contending that the recent experimental cruises show the surveyor's system to be a complete failure, whilst others defend it as having produced the finest ships in the service.

The effective force of the French commercial shipping in 1843, amounted to 13,656 vessels of all sizes measuring in all 599,707 tons. In 1843 the number of trading vessels of all kinds registered in the ports of that country amounted to 23 024 of 2,956,927 tons, of which 2,276,788 tons, for 17,437 vessels, belong to England; 481,670 tons, for 3,519 vessels to Scotland; and 198 460 tons, for 2,012 vessels to Ireland. A multitude of small vessels occupied in fishing, are not included in the above calculation.

The celebrated hero of our Indian armies, Gen. sir William Nott, G.C.B., expired at Carmarthen on the 1st January. He was in his 65th year.

Lady Anne Cullen Smith, sister of the Duke of Wellington, expired at Hampton Court Palace on the 16th ult.

The *Delhi Gazette* says that Dr. Wolf succeeded in discovering the bones of Stoddart and Conolly, and that he is returning with them to England.

The French Committee on Postal Reform has recommended that a uniform rate of postage of 2d shall be adopted.

On the morning of Wednesday last, the extensive premises, occupied by Messrs. Beck and Son coach-builders, Dumfries, with their dwelling houses, were entirely consumed by fire.

Amongst the wonders at the Smithfield cattle show this year was a horse nineteen and a half hands high.

Russian and Polish Israelites are emigrating in great numbers to Prussia, in order to avoid being transported by force to the remote quarters of the Russian empire.

The number of visitors to the British Museum, the day after Christmas, was 18,230, being a decrease in the number as compared with boxing day last year of 184.

The Spanish government has ordered that the manure called guano should be admitted into the Spanish ports duty free under the flag of whatever nation.

Strict orders have been given to the workmen at Woolwich dockyard not to introduce lucifer matches into any part of that establishment.

An operation, recently performed, for the cure of consumption, by perforation of the lungs through the cavity of the chest, has been completely successful.

Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Austen is appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam as Commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indian station.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray to be the Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Naples.

The "Great Britain" Steamship.—This fine vessel has undergone her first trip. At about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the steam was got up, and shortly before 12 o'clock she started down the channel, the engines at first making but 6 revolutions per minute, which gave a speed of about four knots. Subsequently the speed was increased, 9 revolutions, giving 6¾ knots; 10½ revolutions, 7 knots; 10½ revolutions, 7½ knots; 12 revolutions, 8 knots; 13 revolutions, 8½; 16 and 16½ revolutions 11 knots, against a strong head wind. Six of the fires were not lighted, and it was not intended to test the full power of the engines at the first trial.—The machinery is constructed for 20 revolutions of the main drum, or 60 of the screw per minute, and at that rate it is fully expected the vessel will make 12 or 13 knots, and that too, with but little vibration and with scarcely any noise. The steering qualities of the vessel, after being submitted to several tests, are spoken of in very high terms.

Another Defeat of the League.—The Dartmouth election has terminated in the return of Mr. Somes, the conservative candidate, by a majority of seven, over Mr. Moffat, the whig radical candidate, and the candidate of the Anti-Corn-Law League.—The majority is not a great one, but the constituency of Dartmouth is not numerous, and it is to be observed that this is not a seat defended, but a seat gained. The late member, a highly respectable gentleman of wealth, whose loss is regretted by all was a whig radical and free trader, and his son and successor in title proposed the candidate defeated on the present occasion. Is this another proof of the boasted extension of Liberal principles in Great Britain?

The Bank.—The movements of the Bank of England for the week ending on the 21st ultimo compared with the week ending on the 14th ultimo, exhibits the following changes. In the department of issue the notes had increased from £28,003,705 to £28,151,730, being an increase of £148,025.—The change was exclusively effected by the purchase of gold coin or gold bullion, the silver bullion remaining as before. On the deposit side of the banking department "other securities" had increased £4,627, the public deposits had increased 669,604, the private or other deposits had diminished £32,450, and the seven day and other bills had also decreased £26,240, making the aggegate liabilities £33,419,902. On the credit side of the government securities remained undergone no change, the other securities had increased £470,623, the notes had increased £214,090, and the gold and silver coin had decreased £49,172, equalizing the account. The bullion in both departments of the bank was £14,943,147 against £14,844,292, being an increase of £98,853.

A gang of *burkers* has recently been tried and convicted at Paris for murdering persons in order to sell the bodies. One of the ruffians, though under sentence of death plays at draughts daily with the person appointed to guard him.

His Majesty the King of the French has presented the widow of the late gunner Walker, and the mother of the late gunner Miller, the two Artillerymen who were killed while salating during the visit of His Majesty to Portsmouth, with £50 each.

Southsea Castle, near Portsmouth, is to be converted into a military prison.

☞ *Rise in the price of Timber.*—We are informed that the advance in the price of American timber within the last 12 months has been nearly 50 per cent.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Among the costly presents sent by the Emperor of Russia to sir Robert and Lady Peel is a superb Chimney piece of Siberian Jasper.

Funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Fawcett.—Yesterday, the mortal remains of the late Mr. Fawcett, were borne to their last resting-place at the Necropolis, Low-hill, the mournful train being followed (at their own request) by several hundreds of the persons employed at the foundry and other works belonging to the deceased.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The Iron Trade in North Wales.—In anticipation of an increased demand for railway iron Wm. Crawshay, Esq. has decided upon the erection of an extensive steam rail mill, capable, if necessary, of the completion of 2,500 tons of rails per month. The estimated cost of the extensive project is about £25,000, while it will be the means of affording employmentt to 300 persons, in addition to the living employment afforded in this gentleman's immense establishments.—*The Cambrian.*

Riot at the Funeral of the Earl of Limerick.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* contains the following account of the funeral of the late Lord Limerick:—On Saturday evening at six o'clock, the mortal remains of the late Earl of Limerick, of the late Viscount Glentworth, the Earl's grandson, and of Lady Mary Fery, his daughter, arrived in Limerick from Dublin in funeral procession. The hearses in which the bodies were contained were accompanied by mourning coaches, containing some of the distinguished members of the Fery family. The remains of Lady Mary and Viscount Glentworth were deposited forthwith, in the family vault, Fery's chapel, in one of the niches of the ancient Cathedral of St. Mary's. The body of the Earl of Limerick was taken to the Palace. It having been rumoured through the city that the funeral would take place at twelve o'clock on Monday, the populace were on the *qui vive* from an early hour in the morning. The funeral left the palace at twelve o'clock, and moved on through George-street, Patrick street, and Rutland-street. The carriages of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding district were in attendance. Among them were Earl Dunraven's, Lord Clarina's Lord Monteagle's, Sir Aubrey De Vere's, Mr. William Monsell's &c. About one thousand of the tenantry of his late Lordship were dressed in scarfs and hatbands. Many gentlemen of the county and city wore crape bands and weepers. The crowds of idle persons in the streets and thoroughfares were very great, and as the procession moved along there was a good deal of shouting and groaning. When it arrived at the New Bridge it was completely stopped, and then a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The tenantry were hustled and pulled about, and the linen was torn from their hats and shoulders. The crowd was so great on the Bridge and up Quay-lane, that there was no proceeding. A most disgraceful assault was made on the carriage of Lord Monteagle, who, on being recognised, was fiercely groaned and hooted. His Lordship with much difficulty escaped into Mr. Howard's spirit shop, after some very rough treatment. Some say he was knocked down and trampled on—others that he was merely hustled. Mr. Samuel Dickson, likewise the mayor, and Mr. O'Neill, who interfered to protect him, received some ill-usage. At length the excitement and violence became so great, that it was feared the immense crowd would overturn the hearse and carriages, and throw his Lordship's remains into the river.—A speedy order was given for the military, and two companies of the 15th Foot, and a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards, were almost immediately on the spot. In the meantime, Lord Monteagle, Sir Aubrey De Vere, and others, remained in durance at Mr. Howard's till the military came to their rescue. The populace then slowly retired, laughing and jeering at the parade of soldiery, whose presence could have been well dispensed with, were the police at hand, as they should have been, to do their duty.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Dec. 31.—The arrivals from British America have been moderate this month, amounting to 29 vessels, 19,943 tons, making, since 1st February, a total of 336 vessels, 174,906 tons. There are still a few cargoes due, which, on arrival, will make this years import the largest on record at this port. The consumption has been so good throughout that the Stocks are comparatively light, especially of Quebec, and consequently, advanced prices on the latter have been generally obtained throughout the month. American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, sales have been made of one cargo of 70 feet average, at 20 1-4 one of 73 feet at 20 1-2d. one of 64 feet average at 20d. and one of 19 1-4 inches at 19 3-4d. per foot. Of Quebec all the cargoes have been sold at 16d. to 19d. per foot, chiefly at the latter rate. Red Pine.—Quebec, with cargo, has been sold in several instances at 19d. per foot, and in others at 20 1-4d. to 23d. for every choice quality. St. John, with cargo, at 15d. per foot. Quebec Oak, with cargo, has been sold generally at 2s 4d. to 2s 6d. although, in one instance, as low as 1s. 9d. and in another at 2s 9d. per foot for a choice lot. Birch—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 19 1-2d. to 20 1-4d. per foot, and spart, by auction, one parcel at 21 1-2d. and another at 21 1-2d to 21 3-4d. per foot. Masts and Spars.—A few small parcels of St. John spruce Spars have been sold at 16d. to 18d. per foot; and a lot of Quebec Yellow Pine Masts, of good quality but small sizes, at 19d. per foot calliper. Quebec Deals, with cargo, have been sold at £8 to £9 9s.; spart, a middling cargo of Spruce and Yellow mixed at £10 10s. and a parcel of 2000, 1st and 2d quality, at £12 per standard. By auction, a parcel of 5000 Yellow Pine was sold at £10 5s. to £40 10s. per standard, and 1500 at £10 7s. 6d.; a parcel of 1st quality spruce Battens at £11 15s. and one of 2d quality Deals at £9 12s 6d. per standard. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards. With cargo, St. John have been sold at 2 1-8 to 2 3-8d; Halifax, in like manner, at 2 3-8d; and St. John at 2 1-2d. About 50 standard of Boards spart at £12. Two cargoes of Planks and Boards at 2 5-8d. one cargo of Planks at same price, and a cargo of Miramichi Yellow at 2d 9-16ths per foot.

Manchester, Jan. 1.—For some days past there has been a much better demand, both for goods and yarn, than is usually experienced at this season and a fair amount of business has been done at very firm rates. The purchases of manufactured goods have been made, we believe, principally for the home trade; but there has been also some demand for several of the principal foreign markets; and stocks of all descriptions are unusually light.

Cotton.—The total import of Cotton for the kingdom were in 1844, 1,063,730 bales; in 1843, 1,743,418; and in 1842, 1,398,136.

The total import into Liverpool during the year 1844, has amounted to 1,491,900 bales, being a decrease of 65,080 bales compared with the year 1843 but exceeding that of 1842 by 136,900.

The stock in Liverpool as declared 31st Dec. is 749,580 bales, being 653,900 bales in 1843, and 453,600 bales in 1842.

The total deliveries for home consumption from the ports of the United Kingdom, are 1,416,553 bales, being an average weekly delivered of 27,241 bales, against 26,750 bales in 1843, and 22,920 bales in 1842. But in order to arrive with greater accuracy at the amount of consumption of the present year, an estimate must be made of the stock now held by spinners, which is generally supposed to be less by 30,000 bales than on 31st December, 1843; this amount, therefore, must be added to the apparent weekly consumption.

Concerts.—The Concert of Secular Music, at the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute on Friday evening was very numerously attended. The different pieces performed were sustained with much credit to those who took part in them.—We are informed, it will be repeated with slight alterations about the middle of next month.

The Sacred Music Society gave their Concert, as announced, on Wednesday evening, which was well attended; the performance throughout, both Vocal and Instrumental, giving general satisfaction to those present. The performers sustained their parts with much credit to themselves, and very much to the gratification of those who properly estimate sacred music as an essential part of public worship.

BISHOP ELECT OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

We understand that last English Mail has brought official intelligence of the appointment of the Rev. John Medley, to the Bishopric of New-Brunswick. It affords us heartfelt satisfaction to learn from a quarter of the highest respectability, and where Mr. Medley is well known, that he is thoroughly sound Churchman and Divine, *adhering to no party in the Church*, but "conforming simply to the Bible, the Liturgy and the Articles." He did not seek his Mitre. It came to him, through the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, unsought and tendered, but he considered himself bound not to disobey the call. He will not up his rest for life among us, and will come with a determination to devote himself entirely with all his powers to the spiritual good of the Province. We may confidently hope that great blessings will attend the ministrations of such a man.—(*Communicated.*)

CLOSE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, AND SENTENCES OF THE PRISONERS.

The sitting of the Circuit Court was brought to a close last evening, all the civil causes on the Docket having been tried or disposed of, a circumstance on which we congratulate the public, as of late years, such an event has been somewhat unusual. The criminal business ended on Tuesday with the trial of Patrick Bennett, for a libel published in the *Liberator* of the 20th April last, upon Charles Watters, Francis M'Dermott and James M'Donnell, when a verdict of guilty was returned.

At the close of the civil business yesterday, the several parties convicted at the present Circuit, were brought up and sentenced by His Honor Judge Carter, as follows:—

George Jones, a boy about fourteen years of age, for stealing a quantity of Oakum from the Ship Yard of Mr. James Briggs in Portland—One month's imprisonment with hard labour, in the Penitentiary.

Charles Hickey, a stout, rough looking young man, apparently a lumberman, for stealing a pair of Oxen, the property of Capt. George Marr, of Quaco—Six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour.

William Flood, a lad about 18 years of age, for stealing a watch, chain and seals—Six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour.

John Kelleher, a labouring man, young and apparently athletic, for a violent assault upon Era Terris—five months imprisonment, with hard labour in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Mullin, convicted of Manslaughter, in causing the death of Charles Yerxa, on the 12th inst., by a blow from a sled-stake—eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour, in the Penitentiary.

In delivering this sentence, His Honor remarked that under the Indictment upon which the prisoner had been tried, the Jury might have convicted him of wilful murder; but they had not done so, and His Honor said, he fully concurred in the verdict of the Jury, and was willing to acquit the prisoner of any deliberate intention of taking the life of Mr. Yerxa. His Honor also adverted to the good character the prisoner had always borne, as having had its weight with the Court, in fixing the amount of punishment.

Richard Dinn, who pleaded Guilty to an Indictment for perjury committed before the Coroner's Inquest on the body of Charles Yerxa, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour.

Patrick Bennett, late Editor of the "Liberator," convicted of the libel before mentioned, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Gaol, and to pay a fine to our Lady the Queen of Twenty-five Pounds—also to stand committed until such fine was paid.—[New-Brunswicker.]

The Army.—War Office, Dec. 6—33d Foot,—Lieutenant G. H. Cazalet, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Swaby.

50th Foot.—Major General sir John Harvey, K. C. B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General Sir L. Dundas, K.C.B., deceased, Dec. 3.

The Navy.—Lieutenant and Commander P. F. Shortland, to the steamer Columbia, vice Harding, (superceded.)

News for the Destructives.—The Honorable Mr. Robinson, Inspector General of the Province, has been returned for the County of Simcoe by a majority of nearly Three Hundred.—*Montreal Cour.*

The King of Bavaria has set an example which it would be well for the British Government to imitate. He has commended that, until further orders, protestant soldiers shall not form the line during the procession of the holy sacrament.

The Corporation Accounts for the past year will be found in this impression. They are published as the Charter requires, two months previous to the annual election.

Lyceum.—The Halifax Recorder states that Lord Falkland has given £50 in aid of the maintenance of Acadia College.

Married.

On Tuesday 28th instant, by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. Robert Scribner, to Miss Maria Ann Mabee, both of this city.

On the 29th inst, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. Thomas Miller, of Brunswick, (Queen's County,) to Miss Mary Ann Cronsie, of this city.

On the 30th inst., by the same, Mr. Paul Daly, to Miss Elizabeth Vickery, all of this city.

At Kingston, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Andrew Donald, Mr. John S. McMurray, of Dunfocher, Scotland, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. James Waddell, of the former place.

On Wednesday, 15th inst., at Sheffield, by the Rev. Mr. Sterling, Mr. George Waters, to Lydia Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Christopher Milner of Westfield, K. C.

At Norton, (K C.,) on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. Bunting, Mr. George T. Barker, to Eliza Smith daughter of the late Mr. John Hicks, all of the above place.

On Thursday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cogswell, Capt. George S. Sulis, to Emmeline, fourth daughter of Joshua Bent, Esq.—Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Edward W. Potter, to Eliza A. third daughter of Mr. Daniel Sulis, all of Hillsboro', County of Digby.

At Edinburgh, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, the Rev. Robert Burns, D. D., minister of St. George's Free Church, Paisley, to Elizabeth Bell, daughter of the late Thomas Boner, Esq., of Grove.

Died.

Of consumption, after a lingering illness of nearly two years, which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Catherine, fifth daughter of Mr. David Jones, in the 15th year of her age.

On Saturday, Charles, youngest son of Captain Alexander Elder, of this city, aged 2 years and 7 months.

On Tuesday, at her father's residence, Jeffrey's Hill, suddenly, Mary Letitia, youngest daughter of H. G. Kinnear, Esq., in the 8th year of her age.

In Portland, on Sunday morning last, Samuel, youngest son of Mr. Henry Ewing, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of Mr. Ammon Fowler, Upham, (K.C.,) Mary Elizabeth Wetmore, in the 9th year of her age.

On the 18th inst., at Spring Hill Joseph Warren, fourth son of the late Duncan M. Barber, aged 12 years.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst, Augusta Fanny, infant daughter of J B. Toldervy, M. D., aged 15 months.

At Halifax, on Thursday, Mr. Charles Blakadar, aged 78 years.

Drowned, from the schooner *George Thompson*, on the voyage from Boston to Nova Scotia, William Barnett, a native of this city, leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss; he was a young man of steady, industrious habits, and was well respected by all who knew him.

His body like the shattered wreck,
Cast by the waves upon the shore;
The broken masts, the rifled deck,
Tell of the shipwreck that is o'er.

On the 28th ult., in Lydia Anne-street, Liverpool, at the advanced age of 83 years William Fawcett, Esq. Mr. Fawcett was warmly beloved by his friends and highly esteemed by all his fellow townsmen, By his practical talent, and his discrimination in the selection of those he employed, he gained for his foundry, in which he was the senior partner, a well-earned reputation in almost every quarter of the world. He was a kind and considerate employer.—*Liverpool Mail.*

SHIPPING LIST.

Port of St. John, Arrived, 24th—Brig Ruby, Wyman, Yarmouth, ballast.

25th—Barque Cammore, Bannerman, Boston, 5—James Malcolm, assorted cargo.

Schooner Enterprise, Gorham, Boston, 7—order, ass'd cargo.

27th—brig Eliza, Willson, Dundee, 77—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

29th—Barque Ann Hall, Hubert, Liverpool, 44—Jas. Kirk, coals.

30th—Brig Merchant, Beck, Philadelphia, 30—master, flour & wheat.

CLEARED.

Jan. 24th—ship Eglinton, Muir, Greenock, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Co.; bark Argyleshire, McNeil, Liverpool, timber & deals—R. Rankin & Company.

25th—Brig Fellowship, Leanerton, Glasgow, deals, Allison & Spurr.

27th ship British Queen, Healy, Cork, timber and deals: Wm. Hamm