letter,—apprehended but imperfectly what they admired. For it appeared that the true and only difference between him and the other members of his party, was, that he saw sooner, and still more, that he followed out more boldly, the real consequences of the principles, which both he and they held.—And they did, that every day was bearing testimony to the correctness of his anticipations; and the more closely that what was felt to be bold, or harsh, or eccentric in his sentiments, was examined, the more would it be found to be the result of a fair and uncompromising application of Catholic principles to the circumstances with which he had to deal,—only what we, might expect to discover when 'the great principle of Catholicism, *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*, had once rooted itself in the mind of a person thus determined to flinch from results; in a true, courageous, consistent follower of the ancients,' in a mind highly uncompromising in its Catholicity.'

Of the evidences of this author's sagacity, we dwelt upon in the Preface, is the way in which events were bringing about an unlooked-for conformity with, or, at least, tolerance of, his strongest opinions, so that (they say) *already* many things, which sounded paradoxical and over bold when he first uttered them, *may be ventured on* with hope of a reasonable degree of acceptance. His power, or more prudent brethern, were certainly taking full advantage of this change, which though they make no boast of it, they had done so much to bring about. Of the Tracts published at this time, the only one which I can find time to mention here is '*On the indications of a superintending providence in the preservation of the proper book, and in the changes which it has undergone.*' The object of this Tract is to show, that having been reduced at the formation to 'a low and decayed state,' 'shorn of all bare of much that is valuable, and in a degraded condition,'—in a state of servitude,—the providence of God has been exercised in adapting it to our position, and that it is hence that characterized by a tone of sadness and humiliation by the language of those who have fallen from the richer inheritance and the privileges of old. And so we have dropped the words and observances which belonged to a higher state, for example, to pray for the dead who are in a state of comparative blessedness, is 'the privilege of saints rather than the office of servants.' We omit such prayers, 'as disunited from the pure communion of those departed saints who are now with Christ, as if scarce worthy to profess ourselves of them.' Again: we omit anointing at Baptism and Confirmation. And when we consider how likely this is to have been a Divine institution, whatever custom is primitive, is almost certainly Apostolical, and it can hardly be supposed that the Apostles would have invented anything of sacramental nature of themselves,) and likewise is typical we applied to prophet, priests, and kings, 'surely no one can say the greatness of the gifts here withdrawn; how much we have thereby fallen from the high appellatives of 'a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people.'' I add but one more instance out of a great number as very remarkable. 'In speaking of the rubric, the substitution of the term, 'table,' 'holy table,' and in the Scotch, of 'God's board,' for that of 'alter,' (which is in Edward's first book as well as 'God's board,') is a strong instance of this our judicial humiliation. For what is it but to say, that the higher mysteries which this word 'alter' represents are,—not taken away from us (*me genito*)—but partially withdrawn from view; and doubtless therefore lost to many who consider not the Lord's body.

A great deal more might be given in the same strain. But this is enough to show how steadily the design was followed up, of disparaging the Church, and lowering her in the eyes of its members.

All this while the controversy was carried on with increasing activity. And, though it brought out, in some quarters, partial apologies and qualifications, in others it served to endues still clearer and stronger declarations of the views of the school. There were other demonstrations of the same kind, which were, it may be supposed, forced out by the ardour of some younger followers, who pressed for the consequences of principles before the time.—And writers on the opposite side had been gradually bringing before almost all readers a great deal of what the Tracts and other publications, in endless variety, had been doing to unsettle the principles of the members of our Church, to disparage and depreciate the advantages of her communion, detach the affections and respect of her members from her—and transfer them to a vague and shifting notion of the Church Catholic,—which was sure, with most minds, to find its permanent representation in the Romish Church before their eyes.

While many thinking and honest minds were vainly perplexed with the question, how men who entertained such principles and feelings, and who so laboured to propagate them, could remain ministers of the Church of England, a startling solution of the difficulty appeared in a tract for the Times, which in some respects went beyond all that had gone before it. It was professedly a proof, that though the Articles were the offspring of an unchollic age, and conceived in a Protestant tone, they yet admitted a Catholic interpretation, and might consequently be signed by those who held 'Catholic views.' This was the professed object of the Tract. What the practical meaning of 'Catholic views,' as professed and maintained by the school to which the author belonged, was, ought to have ceased to be matter of doubt long before this publication,—in fact from the time that in their vocabulary *Protestant* became synonymous with *Anti-Catholic*, it ought to have been very clear that *Catholic* could not very materially differ from *Roman*. But if any doubt had rested upon this point, the way in which the writer of this Tract chooses to prove that the Articles may be subscribed by men of 'Catholic views,' was well fitted to take it away: for the mode of proof which is adapted for the most part is, by showing that there is in fact no irreconcilable opposition between the Thirty nine Articles, and the leading principles of the Church of Rome, as promulgated in the Decrees and Canons of the Council of Trent! This in itself would be enough to give any one acquainted in any measure with the true state of the case, some conception of the character of the publication. Nothing better, in fact, as all such persons must well know, than sophistry and evasion, could be brought in support of such a thesis. And certainly both are employed in the Tract, in as ample measure as any one could be disposed to anticipate.

Not to advert to any of the less direct difficulties which are thrown in the way of such an undertaking by those Articles, of which the bearing on the principles of the Church of Rome, might be matter of argument and inference,—some of them seem to offer an insurmountable obstacle to the attempt, by denouncing explicitly the *Romish Doctrine* upon certain important points. The mode taken with respect to such cases is to distinguish between the doctrine condemned as Romish in the Articles, and that which was established as Romish by the Tridentine Decrees. And the writer lays down as the groundwork of the distinction, that the Articles cannot have been directed against those Decrees, for they were written before the Decrees. Waiving the inquiry how far this is true in point of fact, it would not seem to be of much importance to the question. For even if the Articles do not refer to the Decrees, yet if both refer to the same thing,—if the former are intended to condemn what the latter were intended to establish, it would seem enough. And that this at least is the case, would not appear to admit of any reasonable doubt. For first, when it is considered who were the framers of our Articles, it must be seen that if there were a doctrine of the Romish Church, at the time, upon any of the points treated of by the Convocation, it cannot be supposed to have been otherwise than perfectly known to them. So that what they condemn under the name of the Romish Doctrine, was undoubtedly the doctrine of the Church of Rome.—And on the other hand it would seem to be just as little to be doubted that the purpose and the effect of the Decrees of the Council, were not to alter the doctrine of the Church, but to establish it.

It would seem that neither of these points could fairly be disputed. In the Tract, however, without openly disputing them, doubt are thrown upon both. And before I consider what is said for that purpose, I may remind you that even if it were successful, still there is another way of establishing the opposition between the Articles and the Decrees, which seems open to no doubt. No one who is acquainted with the Tridentine Canons and Decrees, can doubt that *they* are directed against the *Protestant Doctrine* upon the various controverted points on which they treat. If ever they leave it doubtful what it is which they mean to establish as the doctrine of the Church of Rome, they take all due pains to make it very clear what is the doctrine which they mean to oppose and overthrow. They state distinctly (however very often unfairly) the various points in which the Protestant doctrine is opposed to the doctrine of Rome, and they distinctly condemn and anathematize it in every particular. And though sometimes this doctrine is disfigured in their enunciations of it, it retains enough of its substance, and of its shape too, to identify it beyond any doubt with the Protestant doctrine, which our Articles are intended to set forth. So that here is the opposition between the Articles and the Decrees unquestionably established. It is therefore not as a matter of necessity, but as a matter of interest, and as further exhibiting the character of this extraordinary Tract, that I give you the trouble of considering the attempt which it makes to throw doubts upon the fact, that what the Articles condemn as Romish doctrine, is the very doctrine which the Decrees were intended to establish.

It is not denied that when the Reformers in the Articles condemned the Romish doctrine, they perfectly knew what the doctrine of the Church of Rome was: nor, on the other hand, is it expressly asserted that the Council of Trent did not intend to establish that doctrine. But both points are dealt with in this way. It is laid down on the one hand, that 'what is opposed [in the Articles] is the *received doctrine* of the day, and unhappily of this day too, or the doctrine of *the Romish schools*.' And it is asserted or acknowledged, that this doctrine of the Romish schools is rightly considered 'the authoritative teaching of the Church of Rome.' But in discussing details it is attempted to be shown, that what the Articles have in view, is some of the *grosser errors* of the popular creed, or the more *flagrant abuses* of the popular practice. And it is maintained on the other hand that the errors of the scholastic doctrine are not established by the Decrees, and that the abuses of the popular practice are at times condemned and discountenanced by them, so that the Articles 'gain a witness and concurrence from the Council of Trent.'

Now, that there was any thing which could bear the name of the authoritative teaching of the church of Rome, at the time of the Council of Trent, which was not established by its Decrees, was a very new view of the effects of the Council, both to Protestants and Roman Catholics. No one, it is true, could read the Decrees without seeing that they were very artfully framed to avoid an open patronage of whatever had brought most scandal upon the church; but, then, it seemed equally apparent that they were framed with a full determination to retain the substance of the errors in principle, which were the root and spring of all that was offensive in her practice. Hitherto few seemed to doubt that they had fully succeeded. And by none had this view of the effect of the Council been expressed more decidedly, or more strongly, than by the authors of the Tracts; so that it would be hard to produce from any other source more explicit and pointed contradictions of this novel representation of the Tridentine Decrees.

Their special charge, indeed, against the Council of Trent, had been, that it fixed upon the Church as its unalterable doctrine, what, up to the time, only existed in such a shape as would allow of its being got rid of. It was the discovering that this was the effect of what he styles 'the atrocious council,' which, Mr. Froude says, changed altogether his notions of the Roman Catholic, and made him wish for the total overthrow of their system. And in the Tracts, the same view meets us in various shapes. It is stated, that the Council of Trent, converted certain theological opinions into (what they maintained to be) Catholic verities. And the body of the Romish Church is described as having become uncatholic by the act. Indeed, it is asserted in an earlier Tract, that Rome then first became *an heretical Church*; and, it is added, 'if she has apostatized, it was at the time of the Council of Trent. Then, if at any time, surely not before, did the Roman communion bind itself in covenant to the cause of Antichrist.'

British News.

PROTESTANT ORGANISATION.

[From the Northern Standard.]

An important meeting was held at the office of this paper on Tuesday last, George Johnson, Esq., of Fort Johnston, in the chair. The assemblage was composed of delegates from the several bodies which formed the late Orange Society of this county, and the object of the meeting was to express their opinion on the necessity of a re-organization of the Protestant and loyal people, and to take into consideration the most effectual means of carrying out this object without violating the laws which were aimed against secret societies, and those communicating by signs and pass-words. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the society could be carried on effectually without those means of secret intercourse formerly deemed essential: and the delegates severally expressed the willingness of their constituents to forego everything connected with the old system of orangeism which would in any measure infringe upon the existing laws of the land, in order that there should be no fastidious objections raised by those who would wish to create an outcry about it; but it was unanimously resolved, that no matter what alterations were made in the system, the original name of the "Orange Society" should be preserved inviolate. That name has become so dear to the Protestant yeomanry, as well from the memory of past and pleasing associations, as from the recollection of persecution, incarceration and punishment, suffered for its sake, that we feel decided in our opinion that no extensive physical organization could be effected under any other title. We have lately argued the question with thousands of the very men who are necessary to form the sinews of an organisation, and we discovered that no expediency, no securing benefit, no concession, could induce them to cast off the name to which they are wedded thro' evil report and good report, with a tenacity and depth of attachment far exceeding any love we ever witnessed. "Let the gentry confederate," say they: "let them form what society they please we will stick to the old name. No matter what name we would assume, we would be called orangemen still: we see nothing dishonorable in the word: we are willing to concede everything but the name. Here are our governing rules—chop and change them in whatever way the law renders necessary, but preserve the name we fought for, the name with which royalty itself was proud to associate; keep that untouched, until it be sullied by treason or rebellion; then, and then only will we give it up.

But to the meeting—the chair having been taken, the late district master of Ballinode, the chairman of the late district meeting, briefly stated the objects of the present assemblage.

The District Master of Clones entered into a lengthened detail of the determination of the members of the late orange society to retain the name of orangemen, although they were willing to modify their rules and customs to meet the exigencies of the times, and the restrictions of the law.

A number of rules and regulations were passed, and a deputation appointed to attend at the great Belfast meeting, to express the wishes of the loyal Protestants.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—This body is now sitting and discussing in Cork. The attendance of *savans* is said to be numerous. In the report it was stated that, since its establishment, the association had expended £8,300 in scientific investigations: that £3,339 were pledged to be paid for scientific inquiries suggested at the late meeting at Manchester; and that it had only a sum of £5,000 invested capital. During the last eight years of its active operations, it had expended in astronomical investigations, &c. £2,200; in tidal observations, £1,550; in meteorological and magnetic observations, £1,400; in experiments and observations on the forms of vessels, £300; in experiments on the manufacture of iron, £100; and in inquiries connected with medicine, botany, zoology, chemistry, and other branches of science, nearly £5,000. They also represented, that the disposable funds of the society were nearly exhausted. The balance in hand previous to the last meeting at Manchester was £538 14s 6d: the sum received at Manchester, £1,737: contributions for books, £192 10s.; dividend on the funded property of the association (£5,500) in the Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, £247 10s.: received for the sale of reports, £170 15s. 3d.; for ladies' tickets at Manchester, £331; for sectional tickets, £33; and interest on money remaining in the hands of the Manchester bankers, £11 18s 7d., making a total of £3,271 4s. 4d. The expenditure consisted of payments for various grants for scientific purposes, £1,565 11s. 2d.; printing reports, &c. £446; salaries, £435, and expenditure at Manchester, £328 8s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £496 4s 1d. The property of the association consisted of funded property £5,500, which, with other assets, made a total of £6,705.

NEW CHURCHES.—In their last report, her Majesty's commissioners for building new churches stated that 296 churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 362,595 persons, including 200,798 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor. Twenty churches have since, by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, been completed. In these 20 churches accommodation has been provided for 17,067 persons, including 8,525 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus in the whole 316 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 379,622 persons, including 202,323 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. Thirteen churches are now in the course of building; plans for 12 churches have been approved of; plans for five are under consideration, and several conditional grants have been made in aid of building churches.

Most Extraordinary Circumstance—Providential Escape.—On Thursday, the 3d current, two young lads, who are servants to Messrs. Walker and Son, Muncraig, Borgue, near Kirkcudbright, were singling turnips in a field near the sea shore; and when they had finished their day's work went to the brow of the hough or hough. On looking over at a considerable distance, probably thirty yards, they perceived a gull's nest with young ones, apparently ready to take wing. The lads looked for some time, and one of them, named Peter Hatchel, made an attempt to reach the nest, as he said he wished for a pet. He, however, failed in the attempt; but on his way home expressed a wish to have a young gull. Some time afterwards he retired to rest, but having been baffled in trying to catch a pet, disappointment preyed upon his imagination, and in his bewilderment he got up in his sleep (unknown to his bed fellow), went away, without having dressed, to the hough, which is at least half a mile distant, descended a fearful precipice, scrambled up a dangerous height of rocks, reached the nest, captured one of the young ones, retraced his perilous steps, landed in safety, proceeded home to the barn, and deposited his prize in a barrel which was used to hold corn for the horses put a riddle upon the top, and returned to bed unperceived by his companion! On getting up, he complained that his limbs were sore, one of his knees was grazed, his fingers were scratched and bloody, and he could not imagine why his feet and legs were covered with mud. He then said he *dreamt* that he had caught the bird he was in search of on the previous evening; and on going to the barn they found it safe and unhurt, exactly as above stated.—*Dumfries Courier.*

The marriage of Mr. Frederick Cavendish, eldest son of the Hon. Col. Henry Cavendish, and Lady Emily Lambton, second daughter of the late Earl of Durham, was solemnised on Saturday last, in St. James's Church.

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A man named Peter Dolan is now in custody at Dublin, charged, upon sworn informations as the actual murderer of Lord Norbury. He was apprehended in England, where, it is stated, he has been ever since the murder.

THE 5TH FUSILEERS.—A very strict and stringent inquiry has been instituted on the spot, and carried on in person, by Sir Guy Campbell, the major-general commanding the district in which this regiment is quartered, as to its state of drill and discipline, as well as into the circumstances connected with the death of private M'Manus, and the murder of Mr. Mackay, the adjutant; and it affords us sincere pleasure in being able to announce—which we do on competent authority—that the result of the investigation has been a full and unqualified approval of Colonel Sutherland's conduct as commanding officer, and an unequivocal refutation to the base and malignant calumnies circulated against that distinguished officer, emerging him with great severity and heartless cruelty. The infamous charge raised, attributing to the men the declaration of "better be hanged than drilled to death," turns out to be a malevolent fabrication, invented evidently for the purpose of creating disaffection amongst the soldiers, and producing mutiny in the army.

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A RIOT AT JERUSALEM.—Private letters from Beyrout of the 3d ult. state that M. de Lentivy, the newly appointed French Consul at Jerusalem, having imprudently hoisted the tri-coloured flag at the consulate on the 27th of July, in commemoration of the revolution of 1830, the people had become infuriated at a proceeding hitherto without example in the holy city of the Moslems, and threatened, if the offensive emblem was not instantly taken down to sound the signal of the "ghuzy" or extermination of the infidels. M de Lentivy refusing to comply with this injunction, the mob attacked the consulate, shots were exchanged, and several persons wounded, and the tumult only ended when the flag was removed. Redschid Pasha had given full satisfaction for the ill-treatment suffered by Dr. M'Gowan, from a Turkish officer. The latter was to be publicly degraded, and his man bastinadoed, as demanded by the British consul; but, owing to the excitement occasioned by the affair of the French flag, Mr. Young had deemed it expediant to defer the infliction of the penalty for some days.

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Beale's Patent Pianoforte, the Euphonicon.—However slowly an inroad upon the olden associations and habit may be effected, there are some improvements of which we can prophecy the certain adoption: improvements which have science for their ground work and practical utility for their aim.—Among the foremost of these is the Euphonicon, or patent Pianoforte, invented by Mr. Steward, and manufactured by Messrs. F. Beale & Co., Regent-street, London. In internal characteristics, this instrument is as superior to the ordinary *coffin like* pian-forte, as the harp is to a hurdy-gurdy. As to embellishment, nothing can be more beautiful, from whatever point of view it may be seen—the back being equally adorned with the front. The frame is of iron, and therefore an extreme durability is arrived at; and other metallic combinations assure the perfection and accurate preservation of tone.—What the chronometer is to the common instruments for measuring time, the euphonicon is, musically, to the ordinary pianoforte. In hot climates these qualities will be valued as most important desiderata. The tuning is not, as hitherto, a difficult operation, as clumsy as it is uncertain; but a graduated tension, rendered mathematically correct by a screw power. Time which destroys other instruments, will but increase the Cremona-like faculty of this and is so arranged that a "new action" may at any time be superadded. In the Euphonicon there is a compass of seven octaves with two pedals.—For volume, purity, and sweetness of tone, it has certainly no competitor in any 'foregone' combination of a similar kind; and is preferable to all others as an accompaniment for the voice. The trichord euphonicons yield a vast increase of tone, exceeding that of the grand pianoforte.—*Polytechnic Jour.*

A new steamer, to be called the Janus is ordered to be built at Pembroke, on the suggestion of the Earl of Dundonald. She is to be 180 feet long of 800 tons burthen, and 30 feet beam; her engine-room will occupy only 34 feet of her length, as she is to be propelled by his Lordship's new rotary engines, of 220 horse power and he anticipates he shall succeed in getting fourteen knots an hour out of her; her paddles will be only 20 feet in diameter; and at each extremity she will have a space in her unoccupied by any stowage, simply to give her head and stern buoyancy, and thereby enable her to carry heavier guns abaft and forward; each of these spaces will be equal to 15 tons buoyancy; she will be sharp forward and aft, but otherwise her beam will be well diffused under water, and she will have a very flat floor.

The *Commerce of France*, states that "it is now considered certain that the Queen of Great Britain will extend her visit to Paris. News to this effect received his persons steps. landed in safety, proceeded home to the barn, and deposited his prize in a barrel which was used to hold corn for the horses put a riddle upon the top, and returned to bed unperceived by his companion! On getting up, he complained that his limbs were sore, one of his knees was grazed, his fingers were scratched and bloody, and he could not imagine why his feet and legs were covered with mud. He then said he *dreamt* that he had caught the bird he was in search of on the previous evening; and on going to the barn they found it safe and unhurt, exactly as above stated.—*Dumfries Courier.*

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EXPORTATION OF HORSES.—Twenty very superior mares and geldings were shipped from the stables of Mr. Colley, Paragon Inn, on Saturday last, per the steam-ship Transit, Captain Dickinson, for Hamburgh, *en route* for Berlin. On Wednesday four beautiful grey mares were also shipped from Mr. Colley's stables, by the Emerald Isle, Captain Bonch, for Rotterdam. Yesterday 21 horses, which arrived on Wednesday from London, by the Gazelle, at Bonsell's Black Horse stables, were shipped thence on board the Victoria, Capt. Draper, for Hamburgh. They included one stallion and two thorough-bred mares; the remainder being coaching and draught mares and geldings of a useful description.—*Hull packet.*

Beale's Patent Pianoforte, the Euphonicon.—However slowly an inroad upon the olden associations and habit may be effected, there are some improvements of which we can prophecy the certain adoption: improvements which have science for their ground work and practical utility for their aim.—Among the foremost of these is the Euphonicon, or patent Pianoforte, invented by Mr. Steward, and manufactured by Messrs. F. Beale & Co., Regent-street, London. In internal characteristics, this instrument is as superior to the ordinary *coffin like* pian-forte, as the harp is to a hurdy-gurdy. As to embellishment, nothing can be more beautiful, from whatever point of view it may be seen—the back being equally adorned with the front. The frame is of iron, and therefore an extreme durability is arrived at; and other metallic combinations assure the perfection and accurate preservation of tone.—What the chronometer is to the common instruments for measuring time, the euphonicon is, musically, to the ordinary pianoforte. In hot climates these qualities will be valued as most important desiderata. The tuning is not, as hitherto, a difficult operation, as clumsy as it is uncertain; but a graduated tension, rendered mathematically correct by a screw power. Time which destroys other instruments, will but increase the Cremona-like faculty of this and is so arranged that a "new action" may at any time be superadded. In the Euphonicon there is a compass of seven octaves with two pedals.—For volume, purity, and sweetness of tone, it has certainly no competitor in any 'foregone' combination of a similar kind; and is preferable to all others as an accompaniment for the voice. The trichord euphonicons yield a vast increase of tone, exceeding that of the grand pianoforte.—*Polytechnic Jour.*

A new steamer, to be called the Janus is ordered to be built at Pembroke, on the suggestion of the Earl of Dundonald. She is to be 180 feet long of 800 tons burthen, and 30 feet beam; her engine-room will occupy only 34 feet of her length, as she is to be propelled by his Lordship's new rotary engines, of 220 horse power and he anticipates he shall succeed in getting fourteen knots an hour out of her; her paddles will be only 20 feet in diameter; and at each extremity she will have a space in her unoccupied by any stowage, simply to give her head and stern buoyancy, and thereby enable her to carry heavier guns abaft and forward; each of these spaces will be equal to 15 tons buoyancy; she will be sharp forward and aft, but otherwise her beam will be well diffused under water, and she will have a very flat floor.

The *Commerce of France*, states that "it is now considered certain that the Queen of Great Britain will extend her visit to Paris. News to this effect received yesterday may be considered almost as official. A courier arrived at the Tuileries from Eu, bringing orders to prepare the apartments of the Tuileries, the Palace Royal, Versailles, and even the Hotel de Ville at Paris. During her stay at Paris, Her Majesty is to occupy the Palace Royal. Already have the masons who were about to make alterations in the Pavilion of Flora suspended their operations, and cleared away the scaffolding which was erected in the front of the Pavilion.

"It is commanded that the Palaces of Versailles, the Tuileries, and the Palais Royal should be all prepared by Tuesday next at the latest. For this purpose no less than 500 upholsters and other tradesmen have been engaged. Of these 250 have been sent to Versailles. It is said that an entertainment is to be given in the Grand Gallery at Versailles which will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind yet seen.

"This festival is to be held at night. It will require not less than 55,000 wax candles to light the galleries of the palace. The extent of the Museum is one league, or two and a half British miles. A regiment of Infantry will remain under arms that night at the palace.

"It is intended that the Queen of England shall be gratified with a grand military review. Immediately after the arrival of the courier, orders were given to the General Commanding at Paris to apprize the troops to hold themselves in readiness.—This review will take place in the Carrousel, and in the court of the Tuileries. Troops are to line the road through which the Queen is to pass from Eu to Paris. Her entrance into the capital will be announced by a discharge of 101 guns.

"On Friday 50 of the secret police left Paris in post carriages for Eu."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—Among the numberless questions to which her Majesty's visit to the Continent has given rise, not a few have been mooted respecting the supposed incapacity of the Queen to leave her British dominions without the sanction of an express act of Parliament. Some persons (upon what grounds it is difficult to conjecture) have maintained that the Prince of Wales and not her Majesty is the person affected by this restriction. In order therefore to remove all doubt upon the subject, it is right to mention that the third clause in the Act of settlement, which enacted that "no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament," was repealed very soon afterwards, in the first year of George I, (1st George I. c. 31), "whose frequent journeys to Hanover," says Mr. Hallam, "were an abuse of the graciousness with which parliament consented to annul the restriction."

(From the London Shipping Gazette)

LOSS OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

SIR,—At the present time, when public attention is called to the causes of the numerous losses at sea, and when a committee of enquiry on shipwrecks has been appointed, it may not be unseasonable to offer a few observations, through the medium of your journal, on this very important matter; and I do so from the firm conviction that the causes of these misfortunes are not involved in such obscurity as we many seem to imagine, and that a very simple and powerful remedy or cheek may be easily applied; and first as to the causes, of the late numerous shipwrecks. It is perfectly evident that during the year 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, there were an unusual number of ships built. In 1840 there were no less than 556 sail (mostly of large tonnage) built in the British American colonies and a similar large amount throughout Great Britain. A natural consequence of this great increase of tonnage was, that a large capital, which had been otherwise employed was laid out upon shipping; but what was worse, a very large fictitious capital, created by bills owing to the facilities afforded by discounts, was employed in this way by a class *entirely unacquainted with nautical matters*; but who calculated that, if they could make a first payment, and get a ship afloat their profits would be so great as to enable to retire their bills as they fell due, or they might get them renewed; and thus they went on, adding ship to ship, and everything appeared very flourishing. A consequence following the great increase of shipping was a corresponding increase of marine insurance companies, amongst whom the competition was so great, that insurances were effected *at very low premiums, and upon any description of vessels*; thus by the facilities of bankers on the one hand, and insurance companies on the other, a race of speculators were encouraged to embark in the shipping beyond all prudent bounds. The late reverse of times, hastened on by such means, has shown the hollowness and fallacy of the system; and the consequence now is as strong a desire to get clear of shipping property as ever there was to embark in it; and the best news that can reach many of our shipowners now-a-days is that that they *have made a sale to the underwriters*, and I fear that many ships are insured, if not for the express purpose, at least with the utmost sincere wish, that they may be lost. The insurance companies are feeling the truth of this; fresh calls for advance of capital are made on their partners, and ruin is staring many of them in the face. Many ships are run to a mere wreck in hull and stores, and many masters fearful of losing their berths, will run their ships to the lowest pitch, rather than insist upon repairs from these speculative and incompetant owners. How frequently do we see the man who has just lost a ship immediately afloat in another, as if it were a recommendation to a new situation. But how are these evils to be avoided? This is an important question; and various preventives have been suggested. The most popular one at present is the formation of a board for examining and qualifying masters and mates before taking command; but if I have been correct in stating the causes of the evil, this will be found a very inadequate remedy. A much more efficient board than a board of examinators would be necessary to counteract the various causes which have combined of late to swell so fearfully the amount of losses at sea. I conceive that a board or boards of *investigation* into all cases of loss or misfortune which occurs at sea would be vastly more beneficial and have a more salutary influence as a check upon those in command, of our merchant marine. Such a board, if rightly constituted, would have tangible matter of fact as the basis of investigation; and by a careful weighing of evidence, ascertain whether the loss occurred by the incompetency of the master, or through the parsimony of the owner. The facts thus brought out would be important; every shipowner who sent his ship to sea inadequately provided, or over insured, would have the certainty of a rigid examination into the facts of the case should a loss or misfortune occur; and every master and mate would have an equal certainty that under similar circumstances, their conduct would be strictly investigated, and their character dealt with accordingly. This would be a powerful stimulus to the right discharge of duty, and an immediate preventive of loss. In any board of examination as to qualification, it might frequently happen that the man possessed of a considerable degree of self-confidence, with little else to recommend him by passing an examination as to fitness, might go forth stamped with their certificate as a passport; while his more skilful and practical, but less confident, neighbour, might be rejected; but when their doings and acings, under any emergency that might occur, are thoroughly sifted by the test of truth upon proper evidence, disqualification for improper conduct would be a righteous sentence, and the published evidence of every case would be a useful lesson to others; and justice demands such investigation in every case where loss or misfortune occurs; and if such machinery were once in operation, without any legislative interference with private property, much good would be effected, and loss prevented.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID CRIGHTON,
Surveyor to Lloyd's.

Dundee, August 12, 1843.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 29, 1843

THE CROPS.—This and the sister province, present to the cultivators of the soil, a bountiful return. The season throughout for the Grain crops is unprecedented, so great a quantity never having been raised in any preceding year. The upper Counties of this Province have been particularly prolific; indeed it is now a well established fact, taken as a whole, a better grain country than the British Provinces of North America, does not exist on the face of the globe. Our markets in this city are abundantly supplied with every kind of agricultural produce, and prices exceedingly moderate.

CATTLE FAIR.—Yesterday our Monthly Cattle Fair took place on King's Square. A good show of neat cattle, horses and swine, were exhibited; but in consequence of the scarcity of money, sales were very tardily made.

PROLIFIC.—At this time may be seen in the garden of our enterprising seedsman and gardner, Mr. Harris, an Apple Tree only a foot high, and planted out in the spring of the present year, on which in luxurious perfection, hangs nine large ripe apples.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KINGSTON, (JAMAICA)—The New-York *Herald*, gives a detailed account of a most destructive fire which took place in the town of Kingston, on the 26th ult. It appears that from 600 to 700 hundred houses together with several places of worship were destroyed. The origin of this disaster is said to be by an incendiary. £1000 has been offered for the discovery of the offender. On the 31st of the same month, a block of the name of 'Moreo,' attempted to fire the residence of a Mr. Forsyth: he was detected and is now in durance awaiting the reward of his diabolical villainy.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In perusing some extracts from a paper printed in that far off Colony, (Australia,) we observe among other things, a list of the prices of produce, and as it strikes us the prices are rather good there, meager the great distance and length of voyage, it might prove a good speculation for some of our merchants to send a suitable cargo to that place. We do not pretend to be sufficiently versed in the timber business to state a positive opinion on the subject, but we conceive it our duty to furnish such information as may present itself, for the consideration of our mercantile men. The following is an extract from prices current at the port of Adelaide, on the 14th of March last: "Paling, broad, per 100, 10s. to 15s.; ditto narrow, 5s to 6s.; laths, per thousand, 12s to 18s.; shingles, 15 per thousand, 12s to 18s.; ditto, 2 feet, per hundred, 4s to 5s 6d; quartering 4 by 2, per 100 feet 8s to 10; ditto 6 by 2, per 100 feet, 12s; battens per 100 feet, 12s. sterling money.

BOAT RACE.—The lovers of Aquatic sports will be gratified to learn that the whale boat race, between the rival crews of Indian Town and Carleton, takes place to-morrow, at 3 p. m., starting from Rankin's wharf, round a boat anchored beyond the Beacon, and back to the place of starting. Expectation