



16, 1840. The Duke of Devonshire proposed by way of amendment to the address, to insert the word "Protestant" before "Prince," thinking that her Majesty, by only affirming her intention to unite herself to a Prince of Saxo-Coburg, neglected to give the people of England securities of the Protestantism of her future husband. As it is well known, the Duke carried his point in spite of the Duke of Cambridge's personal knowledge of the Prince's Protestantism, and the reconstruction of the Prime Minister. In the House of Commons, for a similar reason, the address was referred to a Committee.

There was some contest, as is usual in such cases, respecting the question of supply. Lord Melbourne's Government proposed a vote of £50,000 per annum for the Prince, but the motion of Mr. Hume, who was supported by Sir Robert Peel, the vote (by 282 to 158) was reduced to £20,000. Lord Torrington and Col. Grey had already proceeded to Gotha, had there invested Prince Albert with the insignia of the Garter, and on the 28th of January the Prince set out with them for England.

His arrival was signalled by addresses from Dover, Canterbury, and other places at which he touched on his way to London. His marriage to our Queen took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London performed the service. It is said that there never was such a concourse of people in St. James's Park since the arrival of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814; and it may be noted that while Lord Melbourne and the Ministers were received in all but contemptuous silence by the people, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Countess Princess Mary, Lord Ashurst, Sir G. Murray, and other eminent personages, had the honour of an ovation. The Prince himself was much cheered, his appearance being described as highly attractive, and his manner most winning. The issue of this auspicious marriage has been four sons and five daughters; and we may be allowed to say that rarely has there been so prosperous a union, rarely a pair, gentle or simple, so happy themselves or so blessed in their children.

In 1845, after a brief tour in the Isle of Wight, the royal couple commenced a series of "progresses" throughout England. They had previously visited King Louis Philippe and the Countess d'Artois, and a contemporary chronicler reports that the ladies of the French Court were charmed with the appearance and manners of Queen Victoria's husband. On their return, via Belgium, the Queen and Prince successively visited Cambridge, (where the Prince was made LL.D. in the presence of the Queen,) Dreyfus Manor, Chesham, Lichfield, Birmingham, and other places.

In 1846, the Queen and the Prince made another progress abroad—this time proceeding up the Rhine to Cologne. They were everywhere received with spontaneous acclamations of delight, and it may be said that her Majesty is almost as much beloved in Germany as she is in her own country. In 1847, his Royal Highness was put forward as a candidate for the post of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, vacant by the death of Northcote. A large selection of names was put forward, but the Prince was elected. The numbers were—For Prince Albert, 963; for Earl Powis, 837; majority, 116. The Prince was installed in Buckingham Palace on the 26th of March, and with solemn state on Cambridge, the Queen being present, on the 6th of July.

On settling down in this country, the Prince lost no time in showing his good sense in applying himself earnestly to the study of those subjects which could not fall to be matters of interest to a stranger on becoming so nearly allied to the British throne. To a naturally learned Englishman, our system of law and jurisprudence, and the rise and progress of the Constitution, with the many cognate questions immediately arising out of those subjects, could scarcely fail to offer an attractive course of study. The Prince resolved forthwith to make himself master of this branch of political science, and accordingly secured the services of the late Mr. William Selwyn, Q.C., who bore the reputation of being one of the best and soundest jurists of the age, under whose direction he studied constitutional history, reading De Lolme, Blackstone and Hallam, Jeremy Bentham, and Mill, in a regular course. He also devoted his attention to practical agriculture, with which object in view he commenced a variety of scientific experiments on his model farm in the great park at Windsor, and became a constant and far from unsuccessful exhibitor at the annual cattle show, formerly in Smithfield, and more recently in Baker street, as well as at the provincial meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society. The effect of his example and encouragement upon the progress of agriculture was not only very beneficial, but also very extensive.

Nor of agriculture alone. We need hardly refer to his intimate connection with the Exhibition of 1851, which he is said to have suggested as early as 1848. Another Exhibition is in progress, but, alas! the founder and patron is no more! In the same spirit the Prince watched over the commencement of the grand project of the new national museum at South Kensington, which had such an extended influence upon the general study of art and design, and of the circle of physical sciences. Nor was he forgotten by the illustrious Prince who has been thus suddenly removed from among us; and historians will hereafter record with satisfaction that the same Prince who inaugurated the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, felt a pleasure in accompanying his illustrious son, the heir to the British throne, to the opening of a free school for the instruction of the children of poor costermongers, in more than one of the lowest neighbourhoods in this metropolis. Prince Albert achieved some reputation as a speaker. His speeches were collected in 1857, on the suggestion of Lord Ashburton, and published under the auspices of the Society of Arts; Lord Ashburton having remarked that the Prince had done his best "to induce the time to be made to study beyond the hours of work, by assigning to science and high art their due place in the hierarchy of society, by encouraging the scientific institution (of the Society of Arts) and by himself attending its meetings." These speeches deserve a general perusal for their terse style, admirably chosen words, and forcible phrases, many of which are current to this day, though men who use them forget their origin. In 1848 (May 18) he first spoke at length in public, on the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes, and indicated that the interests of all classes were identical. The next year (May 16) he subsequently pleaded the cause of the domestic servants out of place. His speeches at the Royal Agricultural Society of York (July 13, 1848); at Liverpool the first of Great Orme Bay Docks (April 18, 1849); at Merchant Taylors' Hall (June 11, 1849); and in presenting colours to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Winchester

(July 13, 1849), are all models of their kind for purity and propriety. At the Lord Mayor's banquet (March 21, 1850), to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, his Royal Highness made a long and very able speech, which occupied a great session. He said emphatically that the duty of every citizen was to watch and study the time in which he lived; that there was one great end to be accomplished, the realization of the unity of mankind. The Exhibition of 1851 would tend to realize the blessings bestowed on them, and also give the conviction that those blessings would be realized only by living at peace with the rest of the world. At the Lord Mayor's return banquet at York (October 25, 1850), Prince Albert eloquently decried on the character of Sir Robert Peel: "There is but one ally to my feelings of satisfaction," he said, "that one is missing from us who feels so warm an interest in our work, the last act of whose public life was attending a meeting of the commission every member of which admired his sagacity and his business habits." His Royal Highness expressed his high admiration for the character of Sir R. Peel, and his gratitude for that statesman's devotion to the Queen and his friendship for himself. "He was," said the Prince, "liberal from feeling, Conservative from principle. The difficulties in the way of progress occurred to him first; he cautiously considered them, but when his mind had mastered them, his timidity vanished; he embraced Liberal principles thoroughly." His Royal Highness delivered addresses at meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, St. Martin's Hall, June 16, 1851; at the Mansion House, for the Sons of the Clergy, May 10, 1851; and a specially notable instance of his eloquence was his address at the meeting of the British Association, Nov. 22, 1855, on the subject of the "Principle of Progress" (as created by nature, June 23, 1857, in order to give his precedence over ordinary Royal Highnesses at foreign courts) was a Knight of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick; Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; a Field Marshal in the Army, 1840; Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, 1832; having before 1839 been, successively, Colonel of the 11th Hussars, of the Scots Fusiliers, and of the 60th, Rifles; Grand Ranger of Windsor Park, 1841; Governor of Windsor Castle, 1843; and High Steward of Windsor, 1850; High Steward of Plymouth, 1843; Captain-General of the Royal Artillery, 1843; Master of the Trinity House, 1852; Lord Warden of the Stanneries and Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1842; President of the Zoological Society, 1850; and of the Horticultural Society, 1850; Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1847; LL.D. Cambridge and Bonn; D.C.L. Oxford; a Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain, 1841; and of the Seraphin of Sweden, 1850.

It is hardly necessary to say that every despatch from the country expresses the same deep sense of the loss our country has sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. Throughout the kingdom the mournful sound of the tolling bell was heard. In nearly all the churches where the bells were rung, and where the service was performed, not only was the name of the Prince Consort omitted from the prayers, but the clergymen referred to the event in their sermons. At the ports the colours were struck, and the royal standard floated half-mast high. In some places muffled peals were rung. Everywhere there were open manifestations of deep grief and keen sympathy.

The Late Prince Consort.

The Queen, we believe, this morning leaves the royal towers of Windsor, taking her levee and the orphan Princesses with her to the death of the Prince Consort. There, some days before that dismal pomp of the funeral rites which custom and tenderness forbid their sex to witness, they have looked for the last time on all that is left behind of the husband and father taken from them so unexpectedly in the strength of his manhood, when little more than half of the "four score years" to which so many hope to reach, and not a few do actually attain, had been counted out in those pulses of life every beat of which "leaves but the number less." To all the stocks he has been sudden, and he sadly fear that the Royal Family were less prepared for it than the public. The Prince himself had one of those presentiments of a fatal termination of the disease which physicians dread so much, because it discloses the patient's consciousness that vital energy is ebbing away, and because its depressing effect always gives probability to its own accomplishment. But for him, it can scarcely be regretted now that he foresaw sooner than any of his family what the end would be. It is a week to-day that the first bulletin was issued of the Prince Consort's health, who had been illing but a few days previously. It was not till last Friday evening that the Queen was aware of the extreme danger of her husband, and that the Prince of Wales was hastily summoned from Cambridge to the death-bed of his Father, who on the night following, in the presence of his Wife and several of his children, peacefully breathed his last. Then the knell from St. Paul's, far-heard as midnight above the subsiding stir of the great city, told it to wakeful ears; and those who had slept knew it on the Sabbath morning, when, in the prayers for the Royal Family, the name of the Prince Consort was dropped, and an audible emotion, or an extemporaneous addition, gave deeper intensity to the intercessions for her Majesty. That that mingling, as most sometimes have seen the fact, the Royal Family of England had a place in common with the lowliest in the Catholic petition for "the fatherless children and widows, and all that are desolate."

Though his "sun has gone down at noon," Prince Albert has left his name engraved upon the historic monuments, as well as in the dynastic genealogy, of the country which adopted him. A pure and studious youth, a manhood of unobtrusive but powerful influence, energies which found a sphere where they could act without provoking intemperate criticism or wounding the Englishman's hereditary jealousy of foreigners, a refinement of taste which was usefully turned to the improvement of manufactures and the substantial advantage of the people,—and so happy a combination of the German aesthetic and idealistic tendency with the more practical and realistic genius of Great Britain as made him the originator of the fact, if not of the thought, of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of all subsequent international enterprises of the kind, the Patron and one of the Presidents both of the Scientific Association and our Social Science Congress, the promoter at once of education and of agriculture,—would of themselves have given lustre to the character of the late Prince Consort. But it is as the husband of the Queen, as the father of the future Sovereign of these realms, and as the head of a family which is not more illustrious by its being born in the purple and its royal alliances than by the unblemished beauty of its domestic life, that Prince Albert gained his most generally admired and best deserved title to respect and admiration. Yet on this subject we can but be sure that the half is not told us. What he was to the Queen only

to him—he could not but inwardly exclaim. How truly has the poet said: "The chamber which the good man meets his fate in, is the chamber which the good man meets his fate in." On the closing scene drew nigh; when earthly friends were forsaking her; because they could not accompany her to the further end of the death-way, to the utmost verge of which she was hastening—all she should meet with to cheer her parting spirit, when she was coming to change her earthly abode for that of heaven. It is a happy thing that she should have lived to see the day when she should be reunited to her loved ones, and her loved ones should be reunited to her. It is a happy thing that she should have lived to see the day when she should be reunited to her loved ones, and her loved ones should be reunited to her. It is a happy thing that she should have lived to see the day when she should be reunited to her loved ones, and her loved ones should be reunited to her.

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Original Sin.

With much anxiety, the doctrine of original sin is held to be essential to the Christian religion. The fact of our native depravity is admitted to form the basis of all that has been done and suffered for our race. If by sin man were not only lost, but also utterly helpless, what need could there be of providing such a Saviour and salvation for him? And why, on the other hand, should repentance be insisted on all mankind, if the fact of our native depravity is admitted to form the basis of all that has been done and suffered for our race. If by sin man were not only lost, but also utterly helpless, what need could there be of providing such a Saviour and salvation for him? And why, on the other hand, should repentance be insisted on all mankind, if the fact of our native depravity is admitted to form the basis of all that has been done and suffered for our race.

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Our Children's Corner.

Barrow Song.

One more song before we sever,
One last song and then we part,
Friends of youth and friends forever,
Linked so fondly heart to heart;

Waiting.

Remember, brother, that it is not the laboring
but the waiting you will find hardest
and most necessary; and a reverend Father of the church,
to a young minister just setting out for a pastorate in the West.

The young man, full of ardor and zeal for his
Master's service, noble resolves to spend and
be spent thereon, his tender children; but he
found, cheerfully, "Thank you, Doctor, I will
remember." And so they parted.

And so the pastor and church, rising with
each other in zeal and determination, commenced
what a brother minister called a "blockade"
of the churches people of Milltown. Pray-
meetings were held twice and sometimes three
times a week in the log shanty and one-story
frames. The ladies distributed tracts and started
a sewing society, with Mrs. Noble as Director.

There were not wanting those in Milltown
who attributed the want of success to the pastor.
But his labor was too intense; his zeal too
ardent; his piety too consistent for their man-
ners to have any effect on the body of the church.

One year, two, three passed. Not a single
member had been added to the church. Death
had cut down a few, but the desire of his heart
was filled up from the springing army. Had
God refused to set his seal upon his ministry?
Was he to have no souls for his hire? In his
meekness and discouragement, almost bordering
on despair, the pastor was tempted to ask:
He had read his people's character, and decided
the result of his want of success on them. Already
it seemed as if he could see indications of an
approaching storm in cold words and distant
bows.

Yet, he was not quite without encouragement.
The poor received his visits gladly, his congrega-
tion was good; but the desire of his heart
which he loved and prayed for, that he might
know that he had been the means of bringing
one soul to Christ, was still denied him.

ard in the waxy air; it will, in order that it
may get thoroughly heated. Add half a pint of
cold water. When the mixture is cool enough,
add two eggs and beat them. If for breakfast, make
over night. Make an hour in a moderate oven.
The first price (\$4) for the best loaf of cake of
any kind, in which corn-meal is one of the prin-
cipal ingredients, was awarded to Mrs. W. H.
Jenkins, of Williamsburg, L. I. The following
is the recipe for making it:—
Combine three cups of corn-meal, one
cup of wheat flour, two table-spoons of
brown sugar, two table-spoons of cream of
tartar, one table-spoon of salt. Mix well to-
gether with dry, adding one tea-spoonful of
cinnamon or soda dissolved in warm water.
Work the whole to a stiff batter, and bake in a
quick oven three quarters of an hour.

Packing Fruits for Long Distances.
"I may have stated," says an English writer,
that I have found no better method in all my
experience, which extends over a period of twenty
years, with all kinds of fruits, varying in distance
from fifty to five hundred miles. It simply is:
box, soft paper, and sweet straw. A box is chosen
in size according to the quantity to be packed.
A layer of straw is put on the bottom; then each
bunch of grapes is held by the hand over a sheet
of paper; the four corners of the paper are
brought up to the stalk and neatly secured; this
leaf is laid in the box, and so on until the whole
layer is finished. Then fill the whole over with
straw, and give the box a gentle shake as you
proceed. Begin the second layer as the first, and
so on until the box is completed. Thus with
net hands, the bloom is preserved, and they may
be sent to any distance; but with clumsy hands,
quite the contrary, and often an entire failure, as
the putting in and taking out of the box are the
most important points to be observed. I have
invariably packed fifty or sixty bunches of
grapes in one box, and received letters from
employers to say that they had arrived as safe as
if they had been taken from the tree that morning."

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.—The grain
trade of Chicago in 1861 shows an increase in the
receipts of wheat equivalent to 2,800,000 bushels,
and of corn equivalent to 10,000,000 bushels,
over the receipts of 1860. The total receipts of all
kinds of grain at Chicago this year are equivalent
to 41,027,000 bushels, and the increase over
1860 is almost 50 per cent. This large increase
is in a measure owing to the blockade of the
Mississippi, which prevents grain on the Illinois
river and in the southern portion of the State,
from seeking its great market in Southern cities.
The entire shipments of all kinds of grain from
Chicago in 1861, up to the 20th of November,
when lake navigation closed, was 45,761,870.
The average of receipts over shipments was 2,
285,330 bushels.

How TO JUDGE CEREALS.—Solid, clean, clean;
stems not broken; size of the Chow Heart is the
great point, all others being equal. No outside
husk, or open, or damaged stalks to be shown.
White stem, first second, any other color. If
shows for weight, they must be properly trim-
med of their green leaves, and no cracked or
damaged stems to be passed; and if not perfectly
solid, must be rejected.

Butterfat Poisonous.—The Medicine
relates a case of poisoning from eating the common
butterfat. Some children were amusing them-
selves by making crowns of this butter, when
one of them was tempted to eat some of the
flowers. Violent pain, vomiting, and all
the symptoms of poisoning supervened, but
fortunately the butter was not eaten, and the
root of the buttering is in a very acid nature,
and if chewed will sting the mouth.

Notes & News.

Cameos, and how they are Cut.

Rome is now the chief seat of the art of
cameo-cutting, two kinds of which are produced:
one cut in hard stone and those cut in shell.
The stones most valuable for this purpose are the
onyx and the sardonyx, provided they
have at least two different colors in parallel
layers. The best of the stone is generally reserved
for this purpose if it has four or five different
colored parallel layers, if the layers are so thin
as to assist in making the device of the cameo.

Agriculture.

Wheat Versus Corn-Bread.

The urgent need of money to carry on through
our political troubles, makes it a duty incumbent
upon every loyal citizen to add as much as possible
to the exports of the country, which furnish us
with specie in return. What is the one great
 staple demanded for foreign consumption. And
one additional basket that we can spare from
our granaries will serve to alleviate the financial
difficulties of the country. Mr. Judd, of the
Agriculturalist, with a view to encourage the
substitution, as much as possible, of corn for
wheat-flour, offered, last month, premiums for
the best made loaves of wheat-bread and of
corn-bread at his office. Specimen loaves were
received from every State but two, and the
number of 250, and placed on exhibition last
week. Hundreds of people manifested their
interest in the subject by visiting the exhibition-
room, and testing the various loaves contributed.
A committee, consisting of competent persons,
their reports will soon appear in the
columns of the city. We are permitted to publish,
at this time, the essential points which it
embraces. The first prize (\$10) for the best loaf
of bread, wholly made of corn-meal, was awarded
to Mrs. Jane O'Brien, of Carthage, Allegheny
county, Pa. The following is the recipe accom-
panying it:—
The loaf is made up of two quarts of corn-meal,
one pint of bread-softener, water sufficient to wet
the whole; add a half a pint of flour, a table-
spoon of salt; After rising, knead it well the
second time, and put into the oven, letting it re-
main an hour and a half.

The second prize of \$5 was awarded to Mrs.
Margaret C. Sullivan, of New York. The
following is the recipe for making the loaf:—
Mix two quarts of new corn-meal with three
quarts of warm water; add one tea-spoonful of
salt, two tea-spoonfuls sugar, one large table-
spoonful of hot yeast; let it stand in a warm
place five hours to rise; then add three quarters
of a pint of one and a half cups full of wheat-flour
and half a pint of warm water; let it rise again
an hour and a half; have a pan well greased with
suet, and lay a cloth over it; when the loaf is
ready, lay it in the pan; let it rise in a moderate
oven; then take it in a moderate hot oven;
over a hot brick and bake it; it is much
better than the wheat-bread.
Mrs. R. F. Fitchell, of Annapolis, Md., received
the third premium of \$2, for a loaf made in the
following manner:—
Two quarts of white corn-meal, one table-
spoon of salt, one pint of hot water. Mix the

Phelan & Kelly, Plumbers & Tinsmiths.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the right to cover
the City of New York, the County of New York
and Water Front Building Material, and for the sale of
Children's Celebrated Cooking-Ranges and Fur-
niture, at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable
terms.
P. F. Fleming, Water Front description done
at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.
Oct. 16, '61.

Gagetown Bazaar.

THE Ladies of the Gagetown Circuit purpose
holding a Bazaar during the early part of the
coming season, to aid in the completion of the
Gagetown Female Seminary. Contributions from
any part of the city, or the Sister Provinces will
be most gratefully received by the following Ladies:—
Mrs. D. Stewart, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. G. Smith,
Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. I. White, Mrs. J. Black,
Mrs. K. Green, Mrs. L. Gray, Mrs. M. Hall,
Mrs. N. King, Mrs. O. Lee, Mrs. P. Clark,
Mrs. Q. Adams, Mrs. R. Baker, Mrs. S. Carter,
Mrs. T. Evans, Mrs. U. Foster, Mrs. V. Gibson,
Mrs. W. Harris, Mrs. X. Jones, Mrs. Y. King,
Mrs. Z. Lee, Mrs. A. Clark, Mrs. B. Adams,
Mrs. C. Baker, Mrs. D. Carter, Mrs. E. Evans,
Mrs. F. Foster, Mrs. G. Gibson, Mrs. H. Harris,
Mrs. I. Jones, Mrs. J. King, Mrs. K. Lee,
Mrs. L. Clark, Mrs. M. Adams, Mrs. N. Baker,
Mrs. O. Carter, Mrs. P. Evans, Mrs. Q. Foster,
Mrs. R. Gibson, Mrs. S. Harris, Mrs. T. Jones,
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Mrs. J. Baker, Mrs. K. Carter, Mrs. L. Evans,
Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. N. Gibson, Mrs. O. Harris,
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Mrs. S. Clark, Mrs. T. Adams, Mrs. U. Baker,
Mrs. V. Carter, Mrs. W. Evans, Mrs. X. Foster,
Mrs. Y. Gibson, Mrs. Z. Harris, Mrs. A. Jones,
Mrs. B. King, Mrs. C. Lee, Mrs. D. Clark,
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Mrs. K. Harris, Mrs. L. Jones, Mrs. M. King,
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