

with measured tread as they chanted the beginning of the burial service by Dr. Croft. When the coffin was borne in, the wind stirred the feathers of the Marshal's hat placed upon the lid, and produced an indistinguishable sorrowful effect, in giving an air of light and playful life to that which was dead. And thus, with the hoarse roar of the multitude without, as they saw their last of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, with the grand and touching service of our church sounding solemnly through the arched dome and aisles of the noble church, with the glistening eye and hushed breath of many a gallant as well as many a gentle soul in that vast multitude—with the bell tolling solemnly the knell of the departed, taken by the voice of the distant cannon, amid the quiet waving of the banner and flag, surrounded by all the greatness of the land—with all the pomp and glories of heraldic achievement, escutcheon and device,—his body was born up St. Paul's. At 1.40 the coffin was slid off the moveable carriage in which it had been conveyed up the nave to the frame in the centre of the area under the dome, which as our readers have been informed, was placed almost directly over the tomb of Nelson, which lies in the crypt below. The marshal's hat and sword of the deceased were removed from the coffin, and in their place a ducal coronet, on a velvet cushion, was substituted.

The foreign marshals and generals stood at the head of the coffin; at the south side of it stood his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his baton of Field Marshal in his hand, and attired in full uniform, standing a little in advance of a numerous staff of officers. At each side of the coffin were British generals who had acted as pallbearers. After the psalm and anthem, the dean read with great solemnity and impressiveness the lesson, I Cor. xv. 20, which was followed by the *Nunc Dimittis*, and a dirge, with the following words set to music by Mr. Goss:—

"And the King said to all the people that were with him, 'Rend your clothes and gird you with sackcloth and mourn.' And the King himself followed the bier."

"And they buried him. And the King lifted up his voice and wept at the grave, and all the people wept."

"And the king said unto his servants, 'Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'"

And now came the roll of muffled drums, and the wailing notes of horn and cornet, and the coffin slowly sank into the crypt amid the awful strains of Handel's 'Dead March.' The Ducal crown then disappeared with its gorgeous support, and in the centre of the group of generals and nobles was left a dark chasm, into which every eye glanced sadly down, and all knew indeed that a prince and a great man had that day gone from Israel. The remaining portions of the funeral service were then performed. The congregation were requested to join in the responses to the Lord's Prayer; and the effect of many thousand voices in deep emotion repeating the words after the full enunciation of the dean, was intensely affecting.

"His body is buried in peace."
"But his name liveth evermore."

from Handel's funeral anthem, was then most effectively performed by the choir. And then Garter King at Arms, standing over the vault, proclaimed the titles and orders of the deceased. "Whom Heaven was pleased to take from us."

And thus was buried, with all state and honour, the great Duke of Wellington.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From English Papers to 27th November.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE DUKE.—A movement has commenced in the highest quarters to do honour to the memory of the departed Duke, by erecting a school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the education of the orphans of military officers. It is proposed that when the subscriptions amount to £100,000 this sum shall be invested in trustees, to be incorporated by royal charter. Of this sum about £10,000 has been subscribed; and the list of donors, which is headed with the name of Her Majesty for £1,000 and Prince Albert for £500, includes the name of the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Cambridge, Buccleuch, Northumberland, and Cleveland, and the Marquises of Salisbury and Londonderry, for several members of both houses of parliament for smaller sums.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.—A correspondent of the *Siecle*, writing from Genoa on Nov. 17, says:—"A letter has arrived from Cagliari, Sardinia, of Nov. 16, with the news of the death of the Bey of Tunis. The letter adds that, on this news being received, the English squadron sailed towards Tunis, where the French squadron is cruising. We have not received this intelligence at Genoa from any other quarters."

MORE SCREW-STEAMING TO AUSTRALIA.—The directors of the General Screw-Steaming Shipping Company propose to commence the service of a new line to Australia by despatching a small steamer to try the trade, and to continue it by large and powerful vessels of 1500 to 2000 tons. The shareholders have authorised the directors to proceed with the project, and to raise the required capital (one million) by an issue of

new shares at par, *pro rata*, amongst the present proprietors.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA IN MAY LAST.—In a late number of the *Peking Gazette*, there appears an account of a terrible earthquake, that occurred a few months ago, in the province of Kan-suh, in the north-west of China. The governor of the province Shookingah states in a memorial to the Emperor, that the shock commenced in the city of Chung-wei and its neighbourhood on the 26th day of May last, and were repeated many times during a space of fifteen days from that date. The devastation and loss of life caused was frightful. Upwards of 300 persons were killed; more than 400 seriously hurt, and several thousand houses destroyed. The public offices, granaries, prisons, and also the ramparts of the city were thrown down. These calamities having reduced the people to a state of the utmost want and distress, the Emperor has ordered immediate assistance to be rendered to the sufferers, and their payment of the land tax for the present year to be remitted.

THE DISCOVERIES AT KING'S NUNEHAM.—The interesting communication of your correspondent "L. M. M. R." will, no doubt, claim attention from any of your readers; and, although totally unacquainted with the neighbourhood of Nuneham Regis and its proprietors. I have a strong suspicion that the decapitated body will turn out to belong to no less a personage than the Duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1685; and although, according to Burnet, he was, soon after his execution, buried in the chapel of the Tower, his body may have been afterwards removed, and privately deposited in the quiet chapel of Nuneham Regis, at that time as now, the property of the Buccleuch family. Monmouth married Ann, the daughter and heir of Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch, and though in some measure estranged from him by his improper connection with Lady Ann Wentworth, yet the tender interview that is recorded between Monmouth and his wife previous to his execution gives countenance to the idea that she may have procured his remains for deposit privately within her own family receptacle; and, under such circumstances, it may readily be conceived that such secrecy would be used as not to leave any memento along with the corpse as to whom it might belong, the very circumstance of decapitation being thought, probably, quite sufficient than, as now, for designation. *Notes and Queries.*

DESEPTION OF SHIPS IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—A Liverpool shipowner has addressed the following communication to the *London Times* of yesterday:—

Sir,—Believing that the state of things which the subjoined extract portrays is of national importance, I venture upon transmitting it to you.

Since the date of the sailing from England of the ship alluded to in the letter—say in February last—I believe that I shall be much within the mark if I say that 200 ships, of a burden of 150,000 tons, manned by 5,000 able seamen, have followed her; that 50 of those ships were lying by her under similar circumstances; and the probability is, each successive ship, as she arrives out, will find herself in the same position—namely, at anchor, with her master, and, perhaps, more on board; otherwise deserted, and without a hope of removal.

This is bad enough for the owners of these ships; but what must be the effect on the country generally—I may say what is, for at this moment the difficulty of finding men at this port for ships upon American voyages is sensibly felt, and presently there will be such a difficulty in finding men for the Royal Navy as may be more alarming than is yet thought of.

Surely the relief of these ships ought to be, under the circumstances, as much the object of the Government as if they were blockaded by a foreign foe; and the colonies themselves ought, if they could see their real interest, co-operate to the utmost, and get them away at all hazards, for assuredly, if even there remained tonnage for the purpose, no shipowner will peril his property in that direction until he sees a better chance for seeing it back again.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THE UNFORTUNATE OWNER.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

MELBOURNE, August 26.—Sir, it is with feelings of deep regret that I have again to address you from this place, and am also sorry to add that the chances of getting away are as bad as ever.

The bay is full of ships of a high class, and immediately they arrive, the crews refuse duty, and in most instances leave the ship with impunity in the high day. At present there is no possible protection for the merchant ship; all the galleys are full and the authorities, considering desertion and refusal of duty on the part of the sailors no very heinous crime, will now scarcely trouble themselves in those cases.

I yesterday went to the sheriff of Melbourne, and asked him if he would allow

me to go to the gaol to endeavour to get a crew from among the prisoners. He readily granted it, and I was introduced to forty or fifty seamen. I offered £7 per month for the run from here to England via India, or £35 each for the run to any port in India; but I could not get one of them. They all said they had got into a good country and did not want to leave it, and would rather serve their term of imprisonment out than go on board ship; in fact, they are content only on the diggings. Although these men are sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, they give them nothing whatever to do, and feed them well, so that, under the present circumstances, it is actually an inducement for them to run.

The only plan which I can see to get the ships away would be for a couple of frigates to come here and man the ships with a portion of their crews and fill up their places with the sailors who refuse duty in the merchantmen. A small man-of-war would be of little or no use here.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS IN ITALY.—Numerous arrests had taken place on the frontiers of Switzerland. The parties apprehended were charged with circulating revolutionary publications, and had been removed to Mantua, there to be tried by a special commission. It was a subject of general surprise at Milan that the sentences pronounced against thirty-two conspirators, amongst whom were several clergymen, and bishops, it is said, had not yet been made public. In the Duchy of Parma, pigeons are used to propagate incendiary writings.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our American exchanges contain the Message of President Fillmore to Congress, which met at Washington on the 6th instant. It is as usual, a lengthy document. With respect to the Fishery difficulty he remarks:

In the course of last summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the Government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coast of the British Provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference however, between the two governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818, is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home Government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention; to open all the outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the Colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1845, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports, were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act, it is allowed to be entered in bond without the payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interests, at the movement in question.

These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to, have led me to think the moment favorable for a consideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with

considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an arrangement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be renewed.

COUNTY OF KENT.

In pursuance of the Circular Letter of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, a meeting of the Members belonging to St. Mary's Church, in the Parish of Richibucto, was held in the Church on Tuesday, the 14th instant, to take into consideration the provisions of Mr Gladstone's Bill.

On motion, the Rev. Mr. Neales, Rector, was called to the Chair, and Mr R. T. Clinch appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object for which the meeting had been convened, read the Bishop's Circular.

Hon. J. W. Weldon, having read the Bill as published in the Head Quarter's newspaper, expressed his views at length in opposition to the Bill, observing that the Bill was very mysterious, gave no details, nor pointed out the existing mischief it was intended to remedy, as the details of the Bill must necessarily be a very important part of it, he could not give his assent to an abstract principle without being able to judge of the efficiency and nature of the machinery by which the principle was to be carried out. He thought Synodical Meetings, where the Clergy and Laity met for the discussion of delicate points of Church discipline could be productive of no good, but on the contrary would result in disappointment, mortified feelings, and perhaps, eventually, in secession from the Church. Synodical meetings would be likewise attended with local legislation, and he thought the less legislation in Church matters the better. Entertaining these opinions, and wishing to see the Church in this Province continued, undisturbed by party divisions, he would move the following Resolution, which being seconded by Mr S. H. Wathen, passed unanimously—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is wholly inexpedient that Mr Gladstone's Bill, in the Imperial Parliament, should pass, as it neither points out the grievances to be redressed, nor the evils to be avoided, nor does it appear to be called for by any Petition from Churchmen in the British Provinces.

Moved by L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., and seconded by Robert Hutchison, Esq.

Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, there is nothing appearing or existing in the affairs of the Church in this Province, rendering Synodical or Diocesan meetings necessary or desirable.

Moved by James Wheten, Esq., and seconded by Mr R. T. Clinch:

Resolved, That the said Resolutions be signed by the Chairman, and transmitted to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed throughout the meeting. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, which was appropriately responded to, the business of the meeting terminated.

R. T. CLINCH, Secretary.
Richibucto, 15th December, 1852.

CHURCH MATTERS. A meeting of the attendants at St. James's Church in the city of St. John, was held on the 11th instant. The Rector Revd. John Armstrong, was called on to preside.

Among the Resolutions passed was the following:

'Without questioning the wisdom and propriety of all Synodical action in the Church, under certain circumstances, and certain regulations, yet, in view of the working of Ecclesiastical Synods or Conferences, in our own day, both at home and in the Colonies, there is little ground to encourage the hope of anything else than the exasperation of existing differences, and the creation of new and fatal divisions; therefore—'

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is for the present inexpedient that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity in communion with the Church of England, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan or other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs.'

According to promise we have published elsewhere the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the attendants on Trinity and St. John Churches, held in the Mechanics' Institute in St. John, on the 3rd instant.

A Telegraph Despatch received at the Reading Room in St. John, states that the Members of the Church of England residing in Woodstock, have rejected Mr Gladstone's Bill, by a majority of 15—the vote being 37 to 22.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Our Contemporary of the Fredericton Reporter makes the following important announcement to his readers. We hope sincerely, that the information furnished may prove correct. The reform mentioned is much needed, and been long desired by the people:—"We have reason to know