

perature should rise. The oxidation of the mercury by the electric sparks, and the consequent deterioration of conducting contact, is a difficulty to be feared, but one which is not, perhaps, irremediable.

NECROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Many of our readers will, ere this, have heard of the death of the Honourable Edward Bowen, Chief Justice of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, which took place at Quebec on the 10th instant. The *Gazette* says:

We learn from Notman's sketches, that the Honourable Edward Bowen was born on the first of December, 1770, at the town of Kinsale, situated on the south-west coast of Ireland. He was one of three brothers, the eldest of whom, Lieut. Bowen, C. B., of the Madras army, was killed at Seringapatam, and the youngest is a Post Captain (now on half pay) of the Royal Navy, who earned no little distinction for gallant conduct in H. M. frigate *Apollo*. The father of the deceased was a doctor of medicine and a surgeon in H. M. forces, and died, while very young, in the West Indies, whither he had accompanied his regiment. Having completed his education in Ireland, Mr. Bowen accepted an invitation from his great-aunt, Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of Colonel the Honourable Henry Caldwell, Receiver General of Lower Canada, then a resident of Quebec, and arrived in this country on the 12th of October, 1797. In the summer of the following year he was articled to their son, Mr. John Caldwell; but afterwards, in consequence of Mr. Caldwell retiring from the bar, he transferred his articles of indenture to the then Attorney General, the Honourable Jonathan Sewell, and, while yet a student, was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Crown for Lower Canada. In May, 1803, Mr. Bowen was called to the bar, and was the first who received a patent of precedence as King's Counsel in Lower Canada. In 1807, he married Eliza, daughter of Dr. James Davidson, Surgeon of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. Their married life continued unbroken for the long period of 52 years, for Mrs. Bowen died in the year 1859. The issue of this marriage was sixteen children—eight sons and eight daughters. On the preference of Mr. Sewell, in 1808, to the office of Chief Justice, Mr. Bowen became Attorney General, without passing through the earlier degree of Solicitor General. He sat for the two following years as member of the Assembly for Soré. On the 3rd of May, 1812, he was appointed a judge of the King's Bench, and in 1849 he was promoted to the office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Lower Canada. For nearly forty years, says our authority, this Methuselah of the Bench did not feel it necessary to absent himself from his duties, or even apply for the customary three months' leave of absence. Regarding his political life, we learn that he was summoned by Royal Mandamus, in 1823, to a seat in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and in 1837 was appointed Speaker of that body. During the fourteen years in which he sat in the Legislative Council, we believe, he took his part in the discussions of the time; and, from his own view of duty, he sought to influence public affairs with wisdom and patriotism. After the reunion of the Provinces, he withdrew altogether from political as well as parliamentary life, and gave his undivided attention to the more exact duties of his judicial office. He was, it may be added, one of the members of that important court which was specially appointed for the consideration of the vexed Seigniorial Tenure question.

—We have to record the death of the Superior of the Quebec Seminary, Rev. Louis Gingras, which occurred recently in that city. The Rev. gentleman, who had only attained his sixty-ninth year when he expired, was born at St. Marie de Ramsay, in the Diocese of Montreal, and educated under the care of Mgr. Signay, the *curé* of St. Marie at that time. Having been ordained a priest on the 3d. November, 1820, he was appointed *Vicaire*, and attached to the clergy of the Cathedral at Quebec; and he successively acted as missionary to Memramcook, and *curé* of Ste. Foye, St. Pierre d'Orléans, and Cap St. Ignace. In 1833 he entered the Seminary of Quebec, and after discharging the duties of many important offices, became at length the Superior of that institution.

—Her Majesty Queen Marie Amélie, widow of Louis Philippe d'Orléans, King of the French, was the second daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, by his consort, Caroline, daughter of Francis, Emperor of Germany and of his consort, the Empress Maria Theresa, being thus niece of Marie-Antoinette, the murdered Queen of France; and great-aunt of the present Emperor of Austria, of the Queen of Spain, and of Francis II., ex-King of the Two Sicilies. Queen Marie Amélie was born April 26, 1782, and her marriage occurred thus:—Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, after various adventures and wanderings in different parts of the world, came to reside, in 1800, at Twickenham, in Middlesex. In 1808, the Duke accompanied to Malta his invalid brother, the Count de Beaujolais, who died there; and after his death the Duke crossed to Messina, and was hospitably received by King Ferdinand at Palermo, his only capital—King Joachim Murat then ruling at Naples. The Duke of Orleans during his visit gained the affections of the Princess Marie Amélie, and married her, Nov. 25, 1809. After the nuptials, they continued to reside at Palermo in quiet domesticity. They, at the Restoration of 1814, went to Paris, where the Duke's honours and estates were restored to him. His second son, Louis, Duke de Nemours, being born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814, was honoured by having as his sponsors Louis XVIII, and the Duchesse

d'Angoulême. On Napoleon's removal to Elba the Duke of Orleans was made a Lieutenant of France for the north by King Louis XVIII. He did not, however, hold the post long, and, on resigning it, came again to live at Twickenham. After Waterloo, and on the second Restoration, he went to take his seat in the Chamber of Peers; but, his course of policy not being agreeable to the then Government, he once more retreated to Twickenham, and remained there till 1817, when he settled in France, not to leave it till his high and adverse destinies were accomplished. Of his accession to the throne in 1830, of his abdication in 1848, and of his death, an exile at Claremont, Aug. 26, 1850, it is needless to here give the details. They are the events of a history universally known. Suffice it to say, that his devoted and admirable consort Queen Marie Amélie shared with grace his elevation, and never ceased to cling to him and to comfort him in his misfortunes and his exile. Reverenced in France, she acquired for herself and her family reverence in England. The protection and attention constantly shown to this Royal lady by the present Sovereign of Great Britain may remind us of the kindness of Louis the Great to the exiled James II. and his Queen, though there were political reasons, while here all was from the noblest and the purest motives. Queen Marie Amélie and her Consort, King Louis Philippe, had issue.—

1. Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henry Joseph, Duke of Orleans, who was born Sept. 3, 1810, and died July 13, 1842, having married, May 20, 1839, Hélène Louisa, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by whom (who died May 18, 1858) he left two sons.—1. Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Count of Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, who married, May 30, 1864, his cousin, the Infanta Isabella, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, and has a daughter, Marie Amélie; and, 2. Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, Duke of Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1849, who married, June 11, 1863, his cousin, Frances, daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has a daughter Marie Amélie.

2. Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke of Nemours, who was born Aug. 25, 1814, and married April 27, 1840, the Duchess Victoire Auguste Antoinette, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died Nov. 10, 1857, leaving behind her two sons, the Comte d'Eu (married to Isabel, Princess Imperial of Brazil,) and the Duc d'Alençon, and two daughters, Marguerite and Blanche d'Orléans.

3. François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince de Joinville, who was born Aug. 14, 1818, and married, May 1, 1843, Donna Francesca, daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil, and has issue a daughter Frances, married to the Duke of Chartres, and a son, Peter Philippe, Duc de Penthièvre.

4. Charles, Duke of Penthièvre, born July 1, 1820, died young.

5. Henry Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Aumale, who was born Jan. 16, 1822, and married, Nov. 25, 1844, Marie Caroline Augusto de Bourbon, daughter of Leopold, Prince of Salerno (Queen Marie Amélie's brother), by whom he has issue the Prince de Condé and the Duke of Guise.

6. Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier, Infant of Spain, who was born July 21, 1824, and married, Oct. 10, 1846, Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, by whom he has issue—Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, and four daughters, of whom the eldest, the Infanta Isabelle, is married to the Count de Paris.

1. Louisa Maria Theresa Charlotte Isabella d'Orléans, born April 3, 1812; married, Aug. 9, 1832, to Leopold, the late illustrious King of the Belgians; and died, Oct. 11, 1850, leaving issue two sons, the Duke of Brabant, at present King of the Belgians, and the Count de Flandre, and one daughter, Princess Charlotte, married to Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and now himself Emperor of Mexico.

2. Marie Christina Caroline d'Orléans, born April 12, 1813, the gifted sculptor, who was married, Oct. 17, 1837, to Duke Alexander of Württemberg, and died Jan. 2, 1839.

3. Marie Clementine Caroline Leopoldine Clotilde d'Orléans, born June 3, 1817; married April 20, 1843, to Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Her Majesty, Queen Marie Amélie, died on the morning of the 24th inst., at Claremont.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Pope, M. P. P. for Compton. It contains valuable advice and teaches us how to make the most of the present position of affairs. The hon. gentleman alluded to the interests of the farmers of Lower Canada, in so far as they may be affected by the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, as follows:

"Many of our small farmers are greatly exercised in regard to these questions. Now I tell you as a practical farmer of many years' experience, you have no more business to sell your coarse grain than a carpenter would have to sell his tools. (Cheers.) Every bushel you sell has been so much robbed from your land, and the country has been impoverished so much. If you raise more than you can feed out sell it at home to your neighbours who feed more largely than you do. I never sell a bushel, nay, I buy every year, and every one of your neighbours who have grown rich by farming have been careful to feed out to the fullest extent of their capacity. Like myself they have been purchasers rather than sellers, and