

the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale, have left England for Ostend to visit the Queen of the Belgians, whose health is in a very precarious state.

On the 29 ult., the Schleswig-Holstein army attacked Friedrichstadt, but have not yet been able to take it. They captured Toning, which has again been occupied by the Danes. The Russian fleet has sailed from Kiel. The King of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen.

The Archbishop of Cagliari has been banished, as well as the Archbishop of Turin. The people of Piedmont seem to side with the Government.

Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance. Bavaria is to assist the Elector of Hesse Cassel with troops, by order of the Frankfort Assembly. This Prussia means to resist. It is probable that this affair will bring the German question to a crisis.

The Emperor of Russia is expected at Warsaw. A corps of 52,000 men has been stationed along the frontiers of Kamieniec Podolski to the south of Chozim. There is much mystery about its destination.

Arif Effendi has been appointed Turkish Minister at Vienna in the place of M. Mussurus, who is to be Musteschar in the Foreign Office at Constantinople. Kossuth is said to be dangerously ill.

A treaty has been concluded between England and St. Domingo for the abolition of slavery. It is said that the Emperor Soulouque has been assassinated by his Prime Minister; but the report is not generally believed.

The civil war in Berar still continues. It appears that the defeat of the Newab of Elchpoor was not so decisive as was at first anticipated. He succeeded in rallying his followers, and defeated the Nizam at Borlee on the 9th of August. The Ryots are fighting for the Newab, who appears to be very popular. The Nizam's troops have again mutinied on account of their long arrears of pay, and his Highness is raising money by debasing the coinage, and selling immunity for crime to rich offenders. In the native State of Oude, Lieut. P. Orr has nearly fallen a victim to the anarchy and misgovernment that prevails there. Very extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bengal Commissariat Department, and are now under investigation. The Prince of Munsapore has escaped from Dacca, and has re-conquered his inheritance from his uncle, who had expelled him.

The Prince Albert has returned from the Arctic regions. Capt. Forsyth succeeded in finding evident traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The report that he and his companions had been murdered by the Esquimaux is not credited.

The Bishop of Chichester, it is reported, has stated that the Bishops are unanimously (?) of opinion that laymen ought to have a voice in Convocation. To this we can have no objection, provided they form a House by themselves, and do not interfere in questions of doctrine. Of course we mean that the Convocation itself is to make this reform in its own constitution, and not that it is to be forced upon the Church by a Parliamentary enactment.—*English Churchman Oct. 10.*

It is satisfactory for us to be enabled to announce that upwards of £900 have already been subscribed towards a befitting monument to Wordsworth.—*Art Journal.*

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Sir Henry Young, the Governor, in opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council at Adelaide, intimated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a penny postage throughout the colony, although the estimated loss of revenue would be about £1,400 per annum.

The ship Castle Eden, of 1,000 tons burden, commanded by Captain Timothy Thornhill, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday October 5th, for Port Lyttleton, after embarking a large number of highly influential and respectable passengers, foremost among whom are Lord Mandeville and the Rev. Dr. Jackson (the new Bishop Designate of the Colony), with his lady and family.

Mr. Wigram was returned for Cambridge without opposition.

**COPYRIGHT OF MR. WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS.**—The *Athenæum* publishes the following statement of the sums paid by Mr. Murray and his father for copyright to Mr. Washington Irving:—Sketch Book, £467 10s.; Bracebridge Hall, £1,050; Traveller, 1,375; Columbus, £3,150; Companions of Columbus, £525; Grenada, £2,100; Tour on the Prairies, £400; Abbotsford and Newstead, £500; Legends of Spain, £100; total, £9,767 10s. Had these works been recently written, not one farthing of copyright money would have been paid for them in England under the law as lately explained by the Lord Chief Baron; but we shall see before long what a Vice-Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of England have to say on the subject. Why is it that Government does not take up the subject of an international copyright, for which the American public seems as ripe as our own?

**MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.**—Yesterday the second Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages in Ireland, presented to Parliament, was printed. It appears that in the course of last year there were 9,493 marriages in Ireland, and the preceding year 9,048. In 1847 there were only 6,943, in consequence of the famine and disease that prevailed. Of the 9,493 marriages last year, 5,324 marriages took place according to the rites of the Established Church. Of the men 415 were not of age, and of the women 1,714. There were 2,096 men and 2,922 women who signed with "marks." It is suggested that there should be a general system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, in Ireland.

**BELGIUM.**—The Queen of the Belgians expired on Friday morning at eight o'clock. The King and all her relatives were prepared for her dissolution. At two o'clock she had received the sacrament and extreme unction in their presence. All were plunged in the greatest grief.

The *Morning Post* gives the following account of the deceased Queen:—

"Louise Marie Thérèse Caroline Isabelle, Queen of the Belgians, was born at Palermo, on the 3rd of April, 1812. She was the eldest daughter of the late King Louis Philippe and of his Queen Marie Amélie. Louise d'Orléans and her sister Marie, who was only a year her junior, were brought up together by Madame de Malet, under the superintendence of Queen Marie Amélie; and while the two princesses were directed in their studies by the most distinguished professors, they had the inestimable advantage of the instruction and example of a mother who is the personification of every virtue.

"The marriage of the Princess with King Leopold was celebrated on the 3rd of April, 1835, at the Chateau de Campigne, under the double ministration of Monseigneur Gallard, Bishop of Meaux, and of Dr. Goepf, a Protestant pastor. On the 24th July, 1833,

the Queen was brought to bed of a prince; but the hope of consolidating the dynasty of Leopold was destined to be of too short duration: the child died on the 16th May, 1834. On the 9th April, 1835, the Queen was delivered of another prince, who received the names of Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor. On the 24th March, 1837, her Majesty gave birth to a second son, who was called Philippe Eugène Ferdinand Marie Clément Baudouin Leopold George. The first was created Duc de Brabant; the second, Comte de Flandres. Subsequently the Queen became the mother of a princess, who was baptised Charlotte.

"Queen Louise united to the soundest judgment the most elevated mind, and to the most solid acquisitions an inexhaustible kindness of heart, a sublime piety, and a generosity without bounds. The late King Louis Philippe, of whom she was the favourite child, and her royal husband, equally availed themselves of her advice which was always dictated by justice and clemency.

"We have already said that Queen Louise was educated with her sister Marie. From the earliest age the two princesses entertained the strongest affection for each other; this sentiment only became strengthened as they advanced in years; they seemed to have but one life. It is not, therefore, surprising that when Louise, on becoming the wife of King Leopold, was necessarily called on to part from Marie at Fontainebleau, the adieux of the two sisters were heart-breaking. They promised to write to each other without intermission, and this daily correspondence only ceased when the hand of the Princess Marie became too weak to hold the pen. It was on the 2nd of January, 1839, that the Princess Marie of Wirtemberg expired in Italy, and the last letter she addressed to Queen Louise was dated on the previous day. The death of her sister was the first serious affliction with which Providence was pleased to visit the Queen of the Belgians. Two years subsequently she arrived at St. Cloud, on receiving the intelligence of the sudden death of her eldest brother, the Duc d'Orléans. It must be obvious what intense grief this new blow must have inflicted on Queen Louise, who was so fondly attached to her family. Though on the Belgian throne and devoted to Belgium, she retained her love for France, and like her august and patriotic mother, she exclaimed, 'It is a great misfortune to us, but it is heavier still for France.'

"She was not only the idol of her family—she was beloved in England; and our own Sovereign classed her among her dearest friends. The two Queens maintained a constant correspondence; and though Queen Louise possessed a perfect knowledge of our language, Queen Victoria always wrote to her in French, as permitting a stronger expression of intimacy than our own, in the use of 'tu' and 'toi,' instead of 'you.'

"The Duke of Wellington also entertained the deepest admiration and respect for the Queen of the Belgians, and lost no opportunity to manifest both.

"It is certain that the grief of Queen Louise for the death of her father accelerated the progress of the fatal disorder under which she suffered. A hope, however existed that sea-bathing might be beneficial to the august patient, and with that view she was advised, at the beginning of September, to proceed to Ostend. But in the first few days of the present month the case presented symptoms so alarming that, in spite of her advanced age and the severe affliction which she had just been called upon to endure, Queen Marie Amélie left Claremont for Ostend on the 4th of this month, accompanied by the brothers and sisters of the illustrious sufferer.

"On Thursday, the 10th, at one in the afternoon, Queen Louise experienced a terrible crisis, which left her much exhausted and extremely weak: there was no longer any hope of recovery. Between two and three o'clock she performed the last duties of religion, with devout simplicity, in presence of the King, of her children, of her royal mother, and the rest of the family. At four o'clock her weakness had rendered the pulse all but imperceptible. At five her strength seemed to rally; but this glimmering of hope was soon dissipated and the patient relapsed into a state of prostration which continued without intermission. At four in the morning, the whole royal family were assembled around her bed, which they did not quit while life remained. The Queen then blessed her three children, took leave of the King, of her mother, and her brothers and sisters, and at eight o'clock she expired, with her death-cold hand in that of her husband.

"Queen Louise expressed a wish to be buried at Drueix, in the sepulchral chapel of the Orleans family."

**THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.**—Three weeks had yesterday morning elapsed from the time the disastrous fire in Mark Lane broke out, and even at seven o'clock last evening a great body of flame remained in various parts of the ruins, so much so that the firemen were obliged to be actively engaged in pouring water upon them. In some places the fire was still ten feet deep. Thirty men have been daily employed, under the direction of Mr. Toplis, his assistant, and Mr. Mackay, one of the engineers of the Fire Brigade, in removing salvage from the ruins. Up to last evening they had recovered about six tons of Italian hemp, nearly twenty tons of ironwork, and soldiers' muskets and sabres. They also recovered about five tons' buffalo horns, 300 bags of turmeric, two tons of madder, one ton of chicory, twenty tons of jute, two tons of horse-hair, about £1,000 worth of pigs' bristles, and an immense quantity of cloth and soldiers' clothing. It is expected that it will take at the least another fortnight to get the rest of the salvage out. The ruins at the present time present a singular appearance, for, owing to the vast quantities of shellac having become melted and afterwards set together, the men are unable to break it, and during the day they work completely under it. The army accoutrements that have been extricated are nearly all destroyed; and the splendid Oriental vases, sent as presents by Indian officers to their friends in England, have all been melted. There are still known to be 100 pipes of oil in the ruins, forty cases of castor oil, and six tons of loaf sugar. The bristles known to be in the premises when the fire occurred were worth £22,000. The surveyors to the fire offices anticipate getting about three times as much property from the ruins as they have yet recovered.—*Times of Saturday.*

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Gibson, the celebrated sculptor residing at Rome, has received the commission for the monument of Sir E. Peel, to be placed in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Hollins, of Birmingham, has been selected for the Birmingham and Lichfield statues.

The *Daily News* states, that the official reports on the piece of rope brought home by Captain Forsyth leave no doubt that it must have been left at Point Riley by some of Sir John Franklin's party. A correspondent, whose name, were we at liberty to mention it, would ensure attention to any opinion he expressed,

draws more hopeful inferences from the traces found at Point Riley than we did in our remarks of last Saturday. He states, that there can be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Port Riley was probably formed by a detachment sent to be on the outlook for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in. Mr. Saunders, the master commander of the *North Star*, in his despatch to the Admiralty, gives the following description of the Esquimaux:—"Here we found a settlement of Esquimaux, and another one about twelve miles down the sound. They appear very harmless people, but possessing less ingenuity than any race of beings I have ever yet seen. Each settlement consists but of one hut, in which a number of families dwell. These huts are generally formed about one half under ground on the slope of a hill near the sea, the upper part being built over in a very rude manner with rough stones.—They do not know the use of boats, and their only weapon appears to be a small spear, which they carry in their hand. They live entirely on raw food, mostly seal's flesh. Not having boats they are compelled to follow the land ice to the north during the summer, depositing the seals which they kill at the various stations along the coast, on which they retreat during the winter as their stock to the northward becomes exhausted."

**THE SUPERB.**—If anybody is tired of life, and wants to dispose of the remainder of his term in the cheapest market, let him go to Jersey. A Channel Island Jury will appraise him at a sufficiently low figure. An inferior officer volunteers to take a vessel upon rocks where another vessel has just been wrecked, out of the course for which his passengers are booked, on the assumption that he shall be able to find a channel.—The result is the loss of the vessel and of a dozen lives. This the Jersey Jury pronounces "imprudence!"—The Captain of the vessel, who is responsible for the vessel and the lives on board, runs the vessel upon the rocks, upon the strength of his mate's assurance; when the vessel strikes, he takes to one of the boats, intending to abandon all his passengers to their fate; forced to return on board, he renews the attempt to escape at the expense of his passengers' lives. He jumps down upon a crowded boat, and capsizes her. A dozen people are drowned, and the Captain is found guilty by the Jersey Jury of "culpable imprudence!"—The Captain of the *Orion* is an ill-used man—so is Rush—so are the Mannings; for the same rule which turns manslaughter into "culpable imprudence," reduces murder to "culpable excitement," or "culpable irritation." All great criminals should for the future be shipped to Jersey, where, under a mild interpretation of their case, they may recover their self-respect.—*John Bull.*

**IMPORTANT PROJECT.**—Peto and Betts, the eminent contractors, have undertaken to reclaim the Norfolk estuary of 32,000 acres, and so to drain the Bedford level, and the adjacent low lands, comprising nearly half a million of acres, as to get rid almost entirely of the present expensive system of drainage by wind and steam. The land-proprietors have contributed £60,000 towards the cost; and an equal sum has been voted by the corporation of Lynn, in consideration of the improvement of the Ouse.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, attended by the officers and ladies of the Court, left Balmoral on Thursday, the 10th ult., and arrived at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, in the evening, where the Royal party rested for the night. On the following morning the route southward was resumed at eight a.m., and Her Majesty and her august family arrived safely at Buckingham Palace in the evening. On Saturday the Court proceeded to Osborne, where Her Majesty now remains.

**JOHN FROST.**—It is stated in late papers from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, that John Frost, formerly of Newport, has been lecturing in the former place on the evidences of Christianity.

Colonial.

**The College in connection with the Church of England,** which the Bishop of the diocese has so vigorously exerted himself to establish, as well in England as in this Province, is a topic of the deepest interest to all the members of that communion, for it is not anticipating too much to expect that this important Educational Institution will prove a highly efficient agent in shaping the future destinies in Canada. The most serious consideration now weighing upon the public mind relative to this matter, is the question as to which is the most suitable place for the erection of the College? A superficial view will probably induce each individual to answer the question in favour of the locality in which he himself resides, but it is to be hoped that higher considerations will influence those upon whom devolves the delicate but seriously responsible duty of determining the point. We shall probably have many opportunities of advertising to this subject. In the mean time we are happy to say, the congregation of St. Mark's have held a meeting, and have resolved to submit the Town of Niagara as a candidate for the honour of being selected for the future "seat of learning." The claims of the locality consist in beauty and healthiness of situation—easiness of access—retirement—and freedom from those pernicious temptations which more populous places hold out to young men. In these respects, Niagara has no rival, and in most others is probably the inferior of no other place. The meeting referred to was held on Monday evening. It was not so numerously attended as was expected, but the result was eminently satisfactory.—No doubt was entertained that a free grant of the number of acres necessary for a site can be obtained from the custodians of the public domain, and upon a subscription list being presented, conditioned that the College shall be erected in Niagara or adjacent thereto, ten gentlemen present put down their names for sums amounting in the aggregate to \$2,540. The list will be published when completed. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Bishop; and another committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the inhabitants of the town generally.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

**HORSE STEALING.**—A man brought a horse to Mr. Green's hotel, Fredericksburg. From some suspicious looking circumstances he was questioned by a gentleman as to his business. The fellow said he was going to the north part of Windham, that he held a note against a Mr. John Green, there, whom he wished to see. The gentleman stated that he knew Mr. Green very well, and as it was then too late to see him he would have no objections to take up the note himself, and requested him to return to the house, and produce the note, upon which the thief "bolted," leav-

ing his horse behind him. On Friday a person from Vienna arrived and claimed the beast, as one that had been stolen from Mr. Chamberlain, of Vienna, a few evenings previous.

**Rumour says that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron,** has resigned his seat for Kent. He talks of abandoning politics. His resignation, we are told, has been in the hands of the Government for some days.—*Patriot.*

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Antigua, states that Lord Harris is to proceed to Canada, as Governor-General of British North America. We cannot understand this reiteration, unless there be some real foundation for it.—*Id.*

**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.**—A large and influential adjourned meeting of the electors of the town of London, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday, Oct. 28th, when it was *Resolved*,—That this meeting approves, and hereby consents, to the passing of the by-law, published by the corporation, authorizing the Town Council to subscribe for one thousand shares in the Great Western Railroad Company.

**GORE DISTRICT ASSIZES.**—The trial of Mr. Russell, on a charge of Arson commenced on Wednesday morning, Oct., 30th and lasted till noon on the following day. The charge of the Judge occupied nearly three hours in the delivery. The Jury retired, and returned within five minutes, with a verdict Not Guilty.

**DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A hearty young lad, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, named Rea, residing in West Dumfries, came to his death on Monday forenoon, in a very shocking manner. He had been sent, with two younger boys and a horse and cart, to collect firewood, and in endeavouring to do so, he ran the one wheel of the cart over several logs. The two younger boys, dreading an upset, leapt from the cart, but the unfortunate sufferer sat still, and presently the cart upset, throwing the horse also to the ground, and covering the deceased with the cart, who, however, was not injured by the overthrow, as he called to his companions to raise the cart, and let him out. The lads were unable to do so, and one of them ran off for assistance. Meantime the horse began to struggle to get to its feet, and in doing so, suddenly heaved the edge of the cart on to the neck of the unfortunate lad, and in this horrible state he lay till assistance arrived. On the cart being raised from his body, the poor lad was not quite dead, but gave only one struggle with his lower limbs, and immediately expired. The greatest sympathy has been excited in the neighbourhood for the unfortunate parents, thus bereaved by so lamentable a dispensation of Providence.—*Galt Reporter.*

The break in the Cornwall canal will prove inconvenient, particularly at this season of the year. We understand that it is expected to be repaired, so as to admit vessels to pass, by the 14th instant. We are further informed, that in the meantime forwarders have made arrangements to send on merchandize by the Rideau Canal.—*Colonist.*

Mr. Simmerman, who was an old and respectable inhabitant of the Township of Burford, left his home on the 20th ult., with a load of wheat for Brantford. After selling his wheat, on his return home, he accidentally fell from his wagon, and the wheels having passed over him he was instantly killed.—*Id.*

**COUNTY YORK ASSIZES.**—The Assizes for the County of York, opened yesterday, in this city, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Burns. The associates on the Bench were, the Hon. Wm. Allan, and James Gordon; and George Monro, Franklin Jackes, and Frederick Widder, Esquires. The Grand Jury roll having been called, the following gentlemen appeared, and were sworn, viz.:

John Eastwood, *foreman*, Peter Lawrence, James F. Smith, Charles Watkins, Frederick Perkins, James Browne, T. W. Birchall, Duncan Macdonell, John A. Smith, John Doel, Richard L. Denison, T. Champion, John Brunskill, Wm. R. Grahame.

The Honourable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin appeared in Court, as Crown prosecutor. The learned Attorney General was punctual in his attendance at the appointed hour, and when the proper time arrived, he shewed that he had been equally diligent in the performance of his duties, having with him a number of indictments, which he presented to the Court, and had the names of the witnesses called, to go before the Grand Jury, but unfortunately for the despatch of business, not one of the said witnesses answered to their names.—There were on the Sheriff's Calendar,—12 cases of Larceny; 2 of Murder; 1 of Arson; 1 of Rape; 2 of Burglary; 2 of Forgery; 1 Maiming Cattle, 1 shooting with intent to kill; 1 aiding in ditto; 1 being in company with parties in ditto; 1 of Violent Assault.—The number of civil cases is somewhat about 200—less than is usual on such occasions in this County—but it must be remembered that the Assizes for the County of York is now held three times a year, instead of twice as formerly. The Attorney-General moved the Court for sentence on the Rev. Mr. Dean, of the Episcopal Methodist Church, who had been found guilty by the Jury, at the last Assize, of performing the ceremony of marriage for one Elizabeth Sprung and another party, knowing that the said Sprung was already married and her husband alive. The Attorney General also moved for sentence on the said Sprung for Bigamy.

Mr. Skelton, Barrister, addressed the Court, in behalf of Dean, urging that he was ignorant of the law, and that he had even performed the ceremony in ignorance of the rules of his own Church, on the point.

Mr. Justice Burns said, in substance, that the Judges had no doubt as to the legality of Dean's conviction; that what had been urged by his council was not for the Court to consider, but for another power; that the Court had no discretion, but to pronounce sentence of imprisonment, and that the sentence on the prisoner, was, imprisonment for four months, in the goal of the County of York, and to be then discharged.—*Id.*

**ST. LAWRENCE ARCADE SALE.**—Yesterday the shops in the St. Lawrence Arcade, in this city, were leased by public auction, to the highest bidder, with the cellars underneath. They brought high prices or yearly rents, as will be seen by the subjoined list, furnished by Mr. McMullen, the Auctioneer. The Butchers' stalls in the market, formerly leased, brought equally good prices; and those in the 'F, on the South side, when finished, will, no doubt, find equal favour with competitors. The new market place is a great improvement, and we have pleasure in stating, that Mr. Councilman Thompson, of St. George's Ward, was the gentleman who first proposed it, and that he, no doubt must feel much pleased at his plan having so well succeeded:—

Shop No. 1, 11 x 22 feet and two cellars, upset price £60, bought by Magnus Shewan, sen., for £31.