

stone. An extraordinary sensation was created in Maidstone; it was generally believed that the man would not be hanged. The sheriff delayed the execution the full time of two hours, and did not get the second mandate, ordering the execution, until after the expiration of the time. This was in consequence of the wires being engaged in transmitting a message from the sheriff to the Home Office, so that the Secretary of State's order could not pass through until the sheriff's communication had ended. We believe this is the first instance of the employment of the electric telegraph on such a service.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

We have long shrunk from taking pen in hand for the purpose of editorially noticing once more the unfortunate source of discord in the Diocese of New York—the trial and suspension of its Bishop, and the consequent embarrassing position of ecclesiastical affairs within the Diocese. On the approach of the meeting of the Diocesan Convention and of the General Convention, the subject began to be agitated in the periodicals which take, or profess to take, an interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it came to be treated in such a way, owing to the course pursued by one New York paper (which we grieve to say, still passes with a portion of professed Episcopalians as a religious periodical) as to make one dread to take up any one of the successive numbers of those newspapers which we knew to be engaged in the editorial combat with Dr. Onderdonk's champion, lest they should contain quotations conflicting with a regard for ordinary decency and good manners.

The action of the New York Convention remitted the consideration of the matter to the General Convention, of whose proceedings we have given a condensed account, bringing it to a close in the present number. We adopt the following preamble and quotation which we find in the Boston Christian Witness, as answering our purpose and expressing, in the closing part of the quotation, our earnest hope and longing desire:

"The 'anomalous state' of the diocese of New York was the great question, which engaged the deliberative consideration of the late General Convention. Many of our readers are undoubtedly anxious to know the precise condition, in which the action of the General Convention has left that diocese. We cannot, perhaps, more concisely and clearly answer that inquiry, than by publishing the following paragraph, from one of the New York secular papers:

"The warmest friends of the suspended Bishop wished his immediate and unconditional restoration, or that the sentence should be declared a nullity. Those most opposed to him wished to have the Diocese declared vacant, and a new Bishop elected by the Diocesan Convention. The General Convention have done neither. They have, by their action, decided, directly or indirectly, that the sentence is valid, that the Diocese is not vacant, and that neither a new Bishop nor an Assistant Bishop can be elected. They have authorized the Convention of the Diocese to elect the Bishop of some other Diocese to the office of Provisional Bishop, who shall be the chief minister of the Diocese improved by the action of the General Convention. During the last three years it has only had occasional services from Bishops who came merely at the invitation of the Standing Committee, and who had no express canonical authority to act. The condition of the Bishop himself is not practically altered. A canon has been passed, however, which gives the House of Bishops power to remit or modify the sentence, in any way or at any time they may see fit, provided only that they may not aggravate the penalty which has been inflicted. It is expected that, under the decisions of the General Convention, a Provisional Bishop will soon be appointed, and the feelings, so long excited by this vexed question, will ere long subside into comparative repose."

In order to bring our notice of this matter to a still more definite conclusion, we subjoin a quotation from the New York Courier and Enquirer, found in the Christian Witness of the 5th instant, followed by an explanatory article from our Boston contemporary in his number of the 12th instant.

"As soon as the canon placing the power to remit or modify such a sentence as his, in the House of Bishops, had become a law, by the action of both houses, a committee of five Bishops, elected by ballot, brought in a report, recommending unani-mously that the Bishop 'has leave to withdraw his papers.' The report went largely and ably into the reasons for rejecting his demand. Among others, it is stated that there was no reason to believe that he had repented of that of which he had been found guilty, and that until there should be received from him an ample confession of guilt, and satisfactory profession of repentance, restoration was impossible. The report went farther, and aimed at impressing on the mind of Bishop Onderdonk, that since the office of a Bishop was given him, not for his sake, but the good of the Church, there was nothing left to him; but the bare 'legal possibility' of being ever restored, and no such possibility as should be the basis in his mind of any expectation."

The following is the explanatory article: "In our last, we copied a part of an article from the Courier & Enquirer, relative to the action of the House of Bishops in the case of Bishop Onderdonk. Bishop Ives has sent a letter to that paper, correcting some of the statements of the article to which we have referred. That portion of the article, which we published, according to Bishop Ives was not materially incorrect, excepting that the statement was so made as to leave it open to an erroneous inference. And lest any of our readers should be led to draw a wrong inference from the article, we now add, on the authority of Bishop Ives, that the Bishop of Michigan concurred in the resolution giving leave to Bishop Onderdonk to withdraw his papers, and thus the recommendation of the committee was unanimous, as was stated in the article in the Courier; but that he did not concur in the Report;—that is, we suppose, that while he was in favour of the measure recommended, he did not agree with the reasoning, or assent to the statements and opinions of the report by which the end proposed was reached."

[Vote of the Bishops on the question of adopting the resolution recommended at the close of the

report of a Committee of five, adverse to Dr. Onderdonk's memorial; Aves: the Presiding Bishop, Bishops Brownell, Meade, Hopkins, McLaine, Oley, McCoskey, Polk, Elliott, Lee, Johns, Eastburn, Henshaw, Cobbs, Hawks and Freeman. NAYS: Bishops Ives, Doane, Kemper, DeLancey, Gadsden and Whittingham. Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, declined voting, and Bishop Smith and Bishop Potter were not present.]

CHARITABLE ESTABLISHMENTS AT JERUSALEM.—For some years past collections have been made in all the Protestant churches of Prussia for the creation of charitable establishments at Jerusalem. The sum thus obtained amounts to 52,000 thalers (about £8,000). The King has ordered that it shall form a capital, of which the interest shall be devoted to the object in view. An hospital for Christians of all persuasions, but especially for pilgrims and workmen, is to be founded.

PROTESTANT PUBLICATION.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Messrs. Stanton and Swartz have in preparation, and will speedily publish, to be adapted to the American public by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, "Giles's able and unanswerable Reply to Milner's End of Controversy." Their intention is to publish the work in good style, and at an exceedingly low price, by which to enable clergymen and others to circulate it freely in sections of our land where the work of Milner is made use of in undermining the faith of Protestants.—Prot. Churchman.

PLEA FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.—The Editor of the Br. Am. Journal of Medical and Physical Science, in quoting a passage from a New York contemporary on the sacrifice of life by professional attendance on those sick with infectious disease, is led to make the following remarks: "Victim after victim is offered at the shrine of duty. In very many instances the public may mourn the loss of esteemed and valued members of society, whose lives are thus forfeited, in their labor of doing good. But their wives and families!—What of them? The heroism of the soldier in the day of battle is everywhere acknowledged and proclaimed. If, perchance, a merciful Providence has protected him in the fight, his country strives to do him honour; but, should the alternative arrive, a due provision is made for the family, which, in defending a nation's honour, has been deprived of its only protector. And why should it be otherwise with medical men, whose lives are forfeited in staying pestilence, in battling with a malignant disease, every-where prostrating our citizens, and numbering thousands among its victims, and but for whose exertions those victims would be multiplied, and distress assume a thousand fold more aggravated aspect. Is not the heroism of the physician greater? His chances of preservation and immunity from the attack of a prevailing contagious disease, are infinitely less than those of the soldier. Few, very few of the winged messengers of death reach their destined object; while the physician is compelled with poisonous miasm, and in the discharge of a most important but imperious duty, which his obligations forbid him from betraying, in innumerable instances pays for his devotion with his life; and this in a ratio so immeasurably greater than in the former instance, that the value of life in the medical profession is far lower than almost any other. During the imported fatal fever which has ravaged this country, we have had to deplore the decease of many valued members of the profession. Our present number adds three more to the list."

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.—The following circular has been recently issued by the ADMIRAL: "To all flag-officers, captains, and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.—Applicants having been made to their Lordships on behalf of the crews of Her Majesty's ships to be allowed the indulgence of taking up an additional quantity of tea and sugar, in lieu of the daily rationing into effect and encouraging so desirable an arrangement, are pleased to sanction the issue of the following quantities of tea and sugar, for the daily ration of spirits, to such of the crews of Her Majesty's ships as may be desirous of making the sub-joined arrangement, viz., tea, quarter of an ounce; sugar, one upon the tea and sugar in lieu thereof. The companies, and fully explained that the proposed change is to be entirely voluntary on their part.—H. C. WARD."

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—On Friday 1st ulto, the Directors and Masters of this Institution, with the parents and friends of the pupils, of whom there was a considerable attendance, assembled in the hall of the academy for the purpose of inaugurating the College, Oxford, as Rector, in place of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, lately resigned, after twenty-three years' service.—Scotsman.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

The Rev. R. LONSDELL has resigned the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, Quebec, and removed to La Prairie, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of that Mission. He requests letters and papers to be addressed to him at La Prairie.

The Rev. J. E. F. SIMPSON has resigned the charge of Melbourn, Eastern Townships, and re-Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, in this city.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, MONTREAL.—The following address to the Rev. Charles Bancroft on the occasion of his separation from the flock over which he has lately watched, is cut from the Transcript: DEAR AND REVEREND SIR, The congregation of St. Thomas' Church desire, through you, to express to you their deep regret at your departure, and their sincere wishes for your future welfare and happiness. In the two years and a half which have now elapsed since you came amongst them, they have derived pleasure as well as advantage from your presence. Under your care, the congregation has rapidly increased, and the revenue of the Church

been nearly doubled. Under circumstances by no means encouraging, the most promising results have been produced, and the foundation more firmly placed of a work which promises, under the sanction of God, to be a blessing to the city and neighbourhood. Such being the case, it cannot be surprising that the congregation experience both fears and regret at your departure. They feel that in you they lose the kind friend as well as the zealous pastor, and that, however fortunate they may be in securing a future religious instructor, they cannot hope to find one who will combine more happily the characters of compassion and guide than yourself. With these feelings, dear and revered Sir, we convey to you the adieux of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church. Although separated from you, we will ever retain a grateful recollection of you in our hearts, and watch with interest and hope your future career. We also desire to convey to Mrs. Bancroft and the other members of your family, the same warm expression of our feelings, trusting that they, as well as you yourself, may find the happiness that we could desire. With very feeling of respect and attachment, we have the honour to remain, Dear Mr. Bancroft, your most sincere friends. On behalf of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church. Montreal, Oct. 30th, 1847.

BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—The Rev. James Prince-Lee, M. A., head master of King Edward's Free School, Birmingham, has just been appointed Bishop of the recently created see of Manchester. The reverend gentleman was formerly second master of Rugby school, at the time when the late Dr. Arnold was principal, and succeeded to the head-mastership of King Edward's school, in Birmingham, on the appointment of his predecessor, Dr. Jeanes (now master of Pembroke College, Oxford) to the Deanery of Jersey.—European Times.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S late rule respecting Irish Clergymen (see Berean of July 1st.) In reference to an article which appeared in our paper of the 21st of September, commenting upon the Irish Clergymen from his diocese, we have had a communication from Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M. P., on the subject, and feel bound in justice to state, that the rule upon which we alluded has since, at the instance of the Lord Primate, been rescinded, and consequently no longer exists.—Dublin Mail.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—We resume our condensed account of the proceedings of this Council from our last number but one, referring to the documents inserted in our last. Our statement being the twelfth day of the meeting of the Convention.

On Wednesday the 20th, the discussion on the New York resolutions was resumed. That some mode of relief for the Diocese of New York should be found, was admitted on all hands; it was contended by some that the Diocese was in fact vacant; that the Bishop's indefinite suspension amounted to de facto, and no power being canonically placed anywhere by which the punishment pronounced by the same could be terminated. It seemed to others that the very incapacity of the former to be brought to a termination, whereas the latter was final and irrevocable. Regard for the best interests of the Diocese whose Bishop might have brought himself under a sentence of suspension created a wish for some canonical provision against such a Bishop's return to the exercise of jurisdiction, unless with the consent of the Diocese itself. The question then was discussed with great animation, whether jurisdiction was voided by suspension; and while one made it lawful for a Diocese, deprived of the services of its Bishop by a sentence of suspension for the ser-vice of an indefinite period, to proceed to the election of a new Bishop as in case of vacancy, it was on the other hand contended that the sentence of indefinite suspension was really null and void; and that his functions as Bishop of the Diocese of New York, as if no such sentence had been pronounced in this view, was willing, however, to act as if he did not really entertain it, or to act as if he by which every sentence of indefinite suspension was to terminate at the end of the General Convention ensuing next after the sentence shall have been pronounced—thus bringing it to a termination at the end of three years at the utmost: on the proposition, however, that the majority of the Diocesan such Bishop of his duties. Had this Canon been adopted, Dr. Onderdonk's suspension would have terminated in a few days after this legislation, and meeting of the New York Diocesan Convention, he would return to the exercise of his episcopal duties. Such an event, however, was treated as utterly out of the question by other speakers, and surprise was expressed at the attempt to bring it about indirectly, when no man, it was believed, could be found to rise up and propose by a direct course a restoration of Bishop Onderdonk.

The discussion had occupied the greater part of Wednesday and the morning session of Thursday, when the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Louisiana, commencing a speech which took up the whole of the evening session of that day, and a considerable part of the Friday morning. He contended, and endeavoured to prove from the state of the Canon law since suspension was equivalent to deposition, and that accordingly the Diocese of New York was vacant.

H. D. EVANS, Esq., Lay Delegate from Maryland, and the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, of New Jersey, replied in a contrary sense. The latter Delegate had to interrupt himself for the purpose of proposing a recess, on account of the fatigue which he felt, which was granted; he brought his argument to a close during the evening session, and the House adjourned after a speech by a Lay Delegate from Pennsylvania, and reading of a message from the House of Bishops, by which the House of Deputies was informed of their having passed the Canons reported by the Committee, with amendments.

The discussion was resumed on Saturday the 23rd of October, but time was found, during a suspension of it, for passing an amendment of the Constitution, first proposed by the Deputies to the effect that the General Convention should in future meet on the third Wednesday in September instead of the first Wednesday in October—modified by the

Bishops by inserting "the first Wednesday in September;" which modification was agreed to by the House of Deputies, and the alteration of the Constitution passed accordingly. The House adjourned without any evening session for that day. It was not till after the morning and evening sessions of Monday the 25th and part of the following morning had been occupied with discussion on the New York resolutions, that the House began to vote on the various propositions which had been made and were persisted in—several movers withdrawing after another were negatived, until those came in order which had been proposed by the joint-Committee—as found in the report given in our last number but one, marked No. 1, 2, 3. \$ 1, 2, 3, 4, having been adopted, with verbal amendments, by the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies passed them, with some further amendments, during the morning and evening sessions on Tuesday, a Committee of Conference was appointed on Wednesday, because it was found that the Bishops did not agree to the amendments introduced by the Deputies. Concurrence was obtained on Thursday, and the new Canons thus became law, in the main as they were printed in our number of the 11th inst. —we are not quite sure that we can make them out in their amended form, from the reports before us, but the expected operation of them is sufficiently indicated by their original wording and by remarks which we insert in another column.

Unfinished business was rapidly disposed of, in one way or another, on Wednesday and Thursday. Much of it was laid over till the next triennial meeting of the Convention. The nomination of a Board of Missions was effected by joint action of the two Houses. The Secretary was directed to have the Journals of both Houses printed; Treasurer to pay the contingent expenses of the session. Some animated discussion arose, on Thursday, on a proposal coming from the House of Bishops, that, with the concurrence of the House of Deputies, a Committee of three Bishops should be appointed to take charge of the Mission at Constantinople. It seems that there exist such differences between the Foreign Committee and Bishop Southgate—who at present is the only individual connected with the mission—that it has been thought best to devise a plan by which he would be freed from their control, a certain portion of the missionary fund assigned to the support of the mission, and the superintendence of it committed to three Bishops, to be chosen by ballot. The proposal was not concurred in by the House of Deputies.

The House of Deputies having brought their business to a close in the afternoon of Thursday the 25th, being the twentieth day of the Convention's meeting, sent a message to that effect to the House of Bishops, and, upon a message in return, adjourned till half-past seven in the evening when, after some further exchange of messages for the termination of unfinished business, the House of Bishops adjourned the House of Deputies that they were ready to attend the reading of the Pastoral Letter.

The Bishops then entered and seated themselves in and around the chancel. The Pastoral Letter was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade, of Virginia. The last four verses of the 99th selection of the Psalms of David were then sung, and the pre-collects, and a benediction.

The Rev. Secretary then moved that 2,000 copies of the Pastoral Letter be printed and distributed. Carried.

The minutes of the evening session were read and approved.

The house then adjourned sine die.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received E. J. S. very welcome.—Paper from Leicester.—Pamphlet from R.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: From Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, No. 191 to 212; Messrs. Hy. Brown, No. 103 to 151; T. W. Lloyd, No. 159 to 210; Miss H. Weston, No. 156 to 208.

MR. THOMAS JONES, No. 1, Erie Street, is collecting Agent for the Berean, for Montreal and neighbourhood.

We request the attention of our readers to the Post Office notice in our advertising columns, which they will find to contain several changes consequent upon the interruption of the arrangement for conveyance of the English mail via Boston. It will be of some interest if we communicate to them also the following official notice connected with the subject:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND TO ALL POSTMASTERS IN CANADA. GENERAL POST OFFICE, Montreal, 13th Nov. 1847. THE MAIL FOR ENGLAND to go by the Steamer which will touch at Halifax on the Morning of the 3rd December, will be closed at the Montreal Office, on the Evening of the 21st instant, and at Quebec, on the 22nd inst. And the Mail to go by the Steamer touching at Halifax on the Morning of the 15th December, will be closed at Montreal on the Evening of the 7th December, and at Quebec on the 5th December. These Mails will go overland via New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The time of departure of the Mails for England after the above dates, will be duly announced in the Public Newspapers. Postmasters will bear in mind that all Newspapers forwarded by the Halifax Route, addressed to Great Britain or Ireland—will pass Free. T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. Genl.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The arrival of the United States' Steamship Washington at New York on the 10th instant has brought us news from Liverpool to the 23rd of last month. We extract from Willmer & Smith's European Times received by that vessel, besides papers brought by the Caledonia four days previously. "During the brief interval of only a few days in the state of mercantile affairs, no amelioration taken place. The failures which have occurred have not been of that extensive character as those has been as great, but in our town the pressure of the crisis. It will be seen that a deputation of applied to her Majesty's Government for relief; but as the Bank of England directors, and a very large class of reflecting men, continue to adhere to the inflexible principle of Peel's Bank Act, Government is still divided upon the subject. It is, moreover, apparent that an issue of Exchequer Bills would be of doubtful efficacy, considering the pre-

sent prices of those securities; whilst an issue of Bank notes would now be, even if they could prove a perfect remedy measure for the moment, a direct violation of the existing law. To issue an Order in Council, for the purpose of rendering nugatory a deliberate act of the Legislature, passed not four years ago, would be a step which no minister of the Crown could venture upon, more especially with an untried new Parliament, which might in the sequel, if the measure failed of success, refuse to pass an act of indemnity. It seems, therefore, to us hopeless to expect the Government to interfere; but still we think that, as soon as Ministers can make up their minds what is the fit and proper remedy for the undoubted existing monetary evils, they will immediately call Parliament together, in order to carry their resolutions into effect in the most constitutional mode."

"In our impression of the EUROPEAN TIMES of the 19th inst. we published a list of suspensions, which we now reprint in another column, with the additional failures up to the hour of going to press, comprising more than 130 names, varying in the extent of their liabilities from £10,000 and £50,000 to upwards of £1,000,000 each firm. Up to the 16th instant the banks had maintained themselves with a stability which showed the great prudence with which they were conducted; but on that day the Royal Bank of Liverpool stopped payment; on the next day the Liverpool Banking Company, one at Abingdon, and another at Manchester, closed their doors. Produce of all descriptions had, meanwhile, declined in price most ruinously. Wheat had fallen more than 100 per cent., Cotton more than £2 per bale, whilst in Stocks the depreciation of the best investments, the Three per Cent. Consols, from August last to the present moment, was no less than 35s. and even 40s. discount."

A deputation from the commercial community in Liverpool waited upon the Prime Minister on Tuesday the 19th ulto., for the purpose of presenting a memorial soliciting Government to adopt measures for the relief of the pressure which now weighs so heavily on all the commercial classes of the community. They were received with great courtesy by Lord John Russell, with whom were Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; but the Premier expressed himself to the effect that he could not hold out any hope to the deputation that the Government could interfere in such a way as to alleviate public apprehension, restore confidence, and relieve individuals from pressure. He assured them, however, that the memorial should receive the best consideration from Her Majesty's Ministers.

THIS STATUE OF SIR R. SALE.—A marble statue of the late Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., the "Hero of Cabul and Afghanistan," has been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The progress of destitution is frightful in the extreme. In Lancashire alone it is computed that 5,000 work people with their families, are deprived of employment. In Manchester during the last week, the number of operatives wholly without employment has increased by 1,300, and the number of Monday's Manchester market states that it was the dearest market-day ever experienced in Manchester, not a single sale having been reported."

The state of the manufacturing districts is so alarming that Government, though it refuses all measures of relief, is providing a strong military force to keep the peace.—London Britannia.

NEW STREET CARS.—Last month several of a new kind of patent cabs commenced running in London. They are of a superior construction to the generality of street cabs, being similar in appearance to a private carriage, only much lighter. They are drawn by one horse, and each vehicle is fitted with the patent gear, having a dial plate inside the carriage, by which a passenger can immediately ascertain the distance he has travelled. The index is worked by the rear hind wheel, and the apparatus, which is extremely simple and not likely to get out of order, occupies very little room, and but for the dial-plate would scarcely be perceived.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—MUSICIFERENT BEQUEST.—At a time when every intelligent person should be alive to the fact that the Christian education of the children of the poor forms the only true basis of social improvement, and furnishes the most powerful antidote to the present demoralized condition of the lower orders, it will be gratifying to the philanthropic and benevolent to be informed that our respected townsman, the late James Alexander Esq., of Hermitage, Merchant in Glasgow, has bequeathed the residue of his large fortune, amounting to from £30,000 to £60,000, to endow an hospital support of poor children of both sexes in this city.—Glasgow Chron.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir W. COLEBROOKE from the government of New Brunswick to that of British Guiana, in the room of Governor Light, who retires.

Sir EDMUND HEAD (a distant relation to Sir Francis Bond Head) succeeds Sir W. Colebrooke in the government of New Brunswick. Lieut. General Sir G. H. BERKELEY, K. C. B. is appointed to the command of the Madras Army, said to be worth £10,000 a year, placing under his control a force of 70,000 men.

IRELAND.—This unfortunate country is filled with distress and outrage. Murders have taken place in different parts; a conflict between a riotous party, who threatened Rathkeale workhouse, and a military detachment who succeeded in dispersing the rioters. The strong military force placed in Ireland is so well being speedily suppressed; but the state of things which renders the presence of such a force necessary is truly deplorable.

FRANCE.—Napoleon's brother, Jerome, and his son, are now in Paris and have both been received by Louis Philippe. Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, has been exiled from France ever since his brother's downfall—33 years. DISCOVERY OF PLATINUM IN FRANCE.—M. Gueysson has just informed the General Council of the metamorphic district of the valley of the Drac, which he hopes to work with advantage. Hitherto rare hardness the lustre of gold and silver, has only has always rendered the price very high.

Captain JAMES BOXER, R. N., brother to Captain Boxer, Harbour Master at the port of Quebec, recently died at Dover, at the age of 69. He was half-pay at the close of the French war. ITALY.—The report of the evacuation of Ferrara by the Austrian troops turns out to be destitute of foundation. VENICE, October 6.—The young Archduke Frederick, Admiral in the Austrian Navy, died yesterday evening. He had been ill for twelve days, but his complaint was not considered dangerous.