

— **THE PRINCE CONSORT'S WILL.**—His Royal Highness has willed the whole of his property—a very considerable sum—to the Queen, for the ultimate benefit of their younger children. His care of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall will result in the Prince of Wales having nearly half a million in hand when he comes of age next November, together with the annual income in the best possible order.

— **THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE** to the Queen from British residents in New York has received about one thousand signatures. Among the signers are a number of American born citizens who desired to express their respect for the memory of the late Prince Consort, and their sympathy for the widowed sovereign.

— **STATUE OF THE QUEEN IN MONTREAL.**—The citizens of Montreal were to have a meeting on Wednesday evening to take steps to obtain a full length marble Statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to be placed in a prominent and suitable site in that city.

10. HALF-MAST HIGH FOR THE PRINCE.

"Look at the ships in the river that lie!
Don't they look splendid?—But tell me why
So many ships are at half mast high."

"The ships, my boy, thus mournfully spread
Their flags below the tall mast's head,
Because Prince Albert of England is dead."

"But, father, it seems strange to me,
That the stars and stripes should lowered be,
For a foreign Prince over the sea."

"Listen to me, my boy, and learn
How every man the love may earn
Of all who good from bad discern."

"Albert of England ever stood
Valiantly forth for the people's good,
Watching them with solicitude."

"More for the welfare of the poor,
The village school, the home secure,
Cared he, than for ambition's lure."

"Whoever from the cereal seed
Most produce gained for human need—
Albert of England bid him 'God speed.'"

"Whoever to the factory mill
Added fresh means for human skill—
Albert of England helped him still."

"And ever lent he cheerful aid
To elevate the plough and spade
From all that can lower and degrade."

"And that, my boy, is the reason why
The ships in the river, there, that lie,
Hang out their flags at half-mast high ;

"Telling as far as eye may scan,
Of a grief that is moving nation and clan—
As well for the Prince as for the Man."—*New York Albion.*

VI. Biographical Sketches.

No. 3.—SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Sir Howard Douglas, who died on the 8th November, was born in Hampshire (Eng.) in 1776 ; entered the British army at an early age, and served in Walcheren, and in the Spanish and Portuguese campaigns of 1808-12. In 1823 he was appointed Governor of the North American Province of New Brunswick, which position he held for six years. He was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, from 1835 to 1840, and member of Parliament from Liverpool from 1842 to 1847. He was raised to the rank of General in 1861. Sir Howard is the author of several works on military science, which have achieved him a high reputation both at home and abroad. The most notable of these are his essay "On the Construction of Military Bridges," and "A Treatise on Naval Gunnery," (1819.) In the edition of the latter work, published in 1855, he reviewed very severely the military operations of the Allies in the Crimea. He was 85 years old at the date of his death.

No. 4.—M. GEOFFREY ST. HILAIRE.

Isidore Geoffrey Saint Hilaire was the son of the celebrated transcendental anatomist, Etienne Geoffrey, the first who propounded the doctrine of the "unity of organic composition," from which has sprang such wonderful results in modern science. Isidore was born in Paris in 1805, and so remarkable were his attainments in natural philosophy, that when only 19 years old he became a teacher at the Museum. He rose rapidly from one honor to another at the Faculty of Sciences and in the University, lecturing and demonstrating with great success and fame. He has published several works on anatomy and physiology, which gave him a place in these departments second to no man living or dead—excepting only his own father. He has also paid much attention to the domestication of foreign animals in France, and was the first to advocate the use of horse-flesh as human food. He died in Paris on the 9th November.

No. 4.—COL. CONNELL JAMES BALDWIN.

The late Colonel Baldwin, whose death took place on Dec. 14th, was born in Clohine, in the County of Cork, Ireland, the residence of his father, James Baldwin, Esquire. He was a brother of the late Doctor Baldwin, an eminent physician of Cork, which city he represented in the Imperial Parliament. He was also a first cousin of the late celebrated Daniel O'Connell, and a nephew of the gallant General Count O'Connell, of the French service. Colonel Baldwin was one of the Peninsula heroes, whose career is now a matter of history. He first entered the service of his country in the navy at the early age of 14 years. He was obliged by ill health to leave that service ; but desirous of a military career, he entered the army at 16, in the 87th regiment, from which he exchanged into the 83rd, and afterwards into the 50th, in which regiment he obtained his company, after passing his examination with honors at the military college of Farnham. Whilst with these regiments in the Peninsula, he was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Neiva, Nevelle, Orthes and Toulouse, for all of which he possessed a medal and ten clasps. At Talavera he was wounded in the head ; at Badajoz, leading the stormers, he was twice thrown from the scaling ladders, and at Fuentes D'Onor he received a ball through the arm, for which wounds he obtained a pension. Colonel Baldwin was a good classical scholar, and in a conversation amongst officers, in which General Picton took part, the General used a classical quotation which Colonel, then Lieutenant, Baldwin answered in the same language. This so gratified the General that he appointed him on his staff, and ever afterwards entertained the most friendly feelings for him. He served in the 50th regiment, when he acted as Brigade Major, in Jamaica, and in other parts of the West Indies ; but to his active disposition the mere routine of garrison duty became irksome, and he retired on half pay. On visiting his native country he was induced by Colonel Cotter, then recruiting for the Brazilian service, to raise a regiment, which he did at Cork, and entered into the service of the Emperor of Brazil. This service, however, from the mismanagement of the Government, and the ill-treatment of his men, disgusted him ; and the Government ordering the regiment into the interior as settlers, he resisted, at the request of the men, and finally obtained their discharge and shipment home. The Brazilian Government tendered him pay for his services, which, under the circumstances, he refused. About 1828 he came to Canada, and after some time spent near the then town of York, he went to Peterboro', where he held property, and is remembered with the highest respect and esteem. He afterwards removed to the Gore of Toronto, then a wilderness, where he has since resided. In the troubles of 1837 and 1838, Colonel Baldwin again made his services available to his country, and raised a regiment of militia for the defence of the frontier. As a civilian, he was a magistrate, and in that capacity earned the respect of his neighbours. He was fearless, honourable and impartial, and never, during the continuance of the high trust, to his death, did he condescend to receive fees, being in all the actions of his public life, *sans peur et sans reproche*. He was a politician of the moderate reform party, and made many sacrifices for that party. He was a strong supporter of his namesake, the late Honourable Robert Baldwin, between whose family and that of the Colonel there is some remote connection. Like many others, the Colonel was overlooked when his party came into power ; and, too proud to ask as a favour what the party should have been proud to have the opportunity to offer, he remained in private life, and, like Cincinnatus of old, tilled his farm for a living. Colonel Baldwin leaves a family of seven children. His only son is an officer of the 100th Regiment, whose praise as one of the three officers distinguished as "judges of distance" in that regiment, came as a ray of sunshine through the cloud, illuminating his death-bed and reviving in him the love of that profession in which he gloried, and connected with which were the reminiscences of his youth and early manhood.—*Leader.*