

comers that the means of instruction are most important, to keep up the religious habits and impressions with which many leave home, but which are too soon apt to be lost in the excitement, business, money-making, and dispersion of Colonial life."

**PORT LINCOLN.**—Oct. 30, 1849.—After about forty four hours' sail, we entered one of the most splendid harbours in the world, completely land-locked, and the part capable of holding the navy of England. The part where we anchored is called Beston Bay; but Port Lincoln Proper, which adjoins it, is a still larger harbour. We anchored within five minutes' row of a little town, which was clean and airy, but they had not sleeping accommodation for all the party, so some of them were obliged to sleep on board. The next day we took a row about the harbour, and landed at a place about half a mile from the township, which rejoices in the name of the Happy Valley, and is almost the only good patch of land for many miles. The splendid harbour is therefore nearly valueless, on account of the misery of the land; it is nothing but sand, rock, and scrub; great scarcity of fresh water, and nothing in the shape of timber but a tree called the she-oak, or more properly, I believe, Shiack; and a certain proof of poor soil.

The inhabitants of Port Lincoln are about ninety in number: and of the district not quite 400. Minerals have been found there; and it will depend entirely upon their development, or otherwise, whether the place rises or falls. The magnificent Colonel Gawler laid out a town five miles in extent, but there are about 20 houses, and some which are built of good stone, and have never been finished. The lots belong chiefly to people in England, who, not knowing its worthlessness, will not sell it, or only at enormous prices, which prevents as much being cultivated as otherwise would be.

**NATIVE MARRIAGE.**—On the following day the Bishop married two natives, who had been brought up in the School at Adelaide. It was really a love-match, which is seldom the case with the natives. He altered the service, to make it comprehensible to them, and Mechi and Kilpatco promised to take care of each other, and keep together, so long as they both should live. I rather think the Bishop baptized them: he examined them, and was much pleased with their knowledge on religious subjects. Kilpatco was really the best informed, but answered less, as she would not have thought it respectful to answer a question put to her husband. I am afraid we do not behave as well as these savages. After the marriage of the natives was over, we attended the laying the stone of a Church, for which they have collected £150; and with the Government grant of the same amount, they will have a nice little building, as there is beautiful stone, easily worked, on the spot.

**DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE.**

**ALBURY.**—Extract from the *Melbourne Church of England Messenger*, March 1, 1850:—"The Bishop of Melbourne, after having met the Bishop of Sydney at Albury, on the Murray, proceeded across the interior of the country to Portland. The following is an outline of his journey, as gathered from his Lordship's letters. After visiting Ballem, he proceeded to Kilmore, where he arrived on Thursday, January 24. Here he remained only one day, and addressed a congregation assembled at Dr. Lumsden's, the new school-room not being quite completed. On the Sunday he held divine service at Seymour, and thence continued his journey to Albury. So far the weather had been dry and hot, but heavy rains occurring as he approached the place, the creeks were, in some places, not very easy to cross. He arrived at Albury on Friday morning, February 1, and a few minutes after, the Bishop of Sydney drove up in his carriage. This meeting of the Bishops at Albury was very interesting, and if ever that little township attain such eminence as to be noticed by the historian, the fact may be considered worthy of record, that it was the first village in the Bush of Australia that witnessed the meeting of two Bishops of our Church. A store, which was just completed but not yet fitted up, furnished an exceedingly convenient place for Divine Service; and great pains were taken to prepare it in a suitable manner, under the superintendence of the Bishop of Sydney. A small table, placed in one corner, upon a temporary platform, served as a desk for the Clergymen, and another table rather larger, at the same end of the room, covered with a clean white cloth, formed the communion table. There was a congregation both morning and evening, of upwards of 100 persons. It happened that all the ordinances of the Church were administered; for there were not only several children whose parents were desirous they should be baptized, but four young women, and one young man, wished to avail themselves of the opportunity for receiving Confirmation. In the morning, therefore, the latter ordinance was administered, and the Bishop of Sydney delivered a short but very impressive address to the parties. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also celebrated; and it was pleasing to observe, that all these who had just been confirmed partook of it. The Bishop of Melbourne preached in the afternoon. On the Monday, a meeting of the settlers on both sides the river, as well as of the townspeople, was held; and an arrangement was made for immediately proceeding to build a residence for a Clergyman, who should divide his ministrations between the township and the stations on the two sides of the Murray; and whose stipend should be raised, partly by local contributions, and partly by a grant, which the Bishop of Sydney undertook to procure for at least one year. The gentlemen present appeared to feel no fear whatever about raising the money. On Monday afternoon, both the Bishops left Albury, on their homeward journeys."

**UNITED STATES.**

**MINNESOTA.**—We have received a copy of the *Minnesota Pioneer*, containing the following gratifying announcement. We rejoice that this important Mission is already bearing fruit. If it be so in its spring time, what may not the harvest be? "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers in his harvest." And remember all ye who obey this Divine injunction, that it becomes your duty specially to support those whom the Lord sends forth in answer to your prayers.

**LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—On Thursday last, the fifth instant, the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church, in St. Paul, was laid with the usual ceremonies.

The Clergy of the Territory, the Rev. E. G. Grear, U.S.A., Chaplain at Fort Snelling; the Rev. James L. Breck; the Rev. T. Wilcoxson; and the Rev. John A. Merrick, deacon, met at the residence of Judge Lambert adjoining the site.

At the appointed hour, a procession having been formed, the clergy, habited in their simple white vestments, recited antiphonally the 112th Psalm, while approaching the site.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Grear, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Breck and his associates of the Mission.

The list of the following deposits was read by the Rev. Mr. Breck:—  
The Holy Bible,  
The Book of Common Prayer,  
The Church Almanac for 1850,  
The Banner of the Cross,  
The Churchman,  
The Gospel Messenger,  
The Chronicle & Register, (St. Paul),  
The Pioneer, (St. Paul)

with a document containing the names of the Presidents of the United States, the Governor of the Territory, the Missionary Bishop and Clergy of the Territory.

These were deposited in a tin box within the stone. The corner stone was then laid by the Rev. Mr. Grear, and under the name of "Christ Church, in the town of St. Paul."

The address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Merrick. The Church is to be erected in the early pointed style, with a spire, surmounted by a cross.

The dimensions of the Church are 20 feet wide, and 55 feet long, including chancel and tower; the spire is to be 52 feet in height.

We cordially wish it and all concerned God speed.

**CALIFORNIA.**—Through the kindness of a friend we have received a copy of the *California Weekly Courier*, dated August 15th. This paper contains an account of the proceedings of the Convention, composed of the Clergy and Lay delegates from the various parishes.—The Rev. Augustus Fitch was the President. Mr. Benjamin Burgoyne was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Charles D. Judah, Assistant Secretary. Among the Clergy present we see the name of the Rev. Mr. Moorehouse. The Convention was in Session every evening from the 24th of July to the 9th of August. A constitution, canons, and rules of order were adopted. The most important business was the election of the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., as Bishop. There were several distinguished citizens of California present as Lay Delegates in this Convention.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."**

The *Niagara* arrived on Friday morning the 27th Sep., with dates to the 14th instant.

Trade, in almost every department, is in a healthy state.

Sales of foreign and Colonial produce to a good extent. Considerable depression in Cotton.

No material change in the grain trade.

The accounts from the seat of war, (Schleswig Holstein) do not report any further skirmishes between the opposing armies. The Holstein Diet had been opened in the castle of Kiel.

The Hon. George Hamilton, the British Minister, arrived at Florence on the 3d inst.

Letters from Cassel state that a state of siege is being introduced in a formal manner.

The Council have published an address, protesting against the decree declaring the city to be in a state of siege.

The Berlin Academy have resolved not to allow any Austrian or Bavarian troops to interfere in the spring electorate. The state of siege has been proclaimed in the State of Hesse. Newspapers have been suppressed and the presses seized.

We learn from Algeria, that the cholera has ceased at St. Ona, but had broken out at Vicaria, where it attacked dogs, fowls, and other animals, with the same violence as was done to human beings.

The Prince of Capua is on his route to England, for the purpose, it is stated, of inducing Lord Palmerston to effect a reconciliation between himself and his brother the King of Naples. Should any arrangements be effected, the Prince, it is believed, will demand the legitimacy of his children to be recognized.

**LONDON MARKET.**—Wheat Sales at former prices. No desire to realize. Barley good, and fine is somewhat scarce. Fine English, 23s. @ 30s. per qr.

Nothing in floating cargoes of Indian corn.—Flour and other Breadstuffs unchanged.

**Colonial.**

**TRIAL OF MRS. BOURDON, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.**

This important trial came on yesterday at Guelph, before Justice Macaulay. The Court was very full. The prisoner who was respectfully dressed in black, took her place at the bar without any manifestation of discomposure.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having at various times, in soup and water, administered arsenic and corrosive sublimate to her late husband, with the intention of murdering him, and of which poisonous substances he languished and died. To this indictment she pleaded Not Guilty.

Solicitor General Macdonald having detailed the principal facts to the jury, called the following witnesses:—

Mr. H. Smith, the principal witness,—lives in Berlin—is an apothecary—not licensed in this country, but in England. The first time I saw the prisoner was sometime in April last. She came into Dr Scott's Surgery, in Berlin, and talked with me. I couldn't say what time this visit took place—thought in March or April. When next I saw her it was in May. She came again to the surgery, and told me that her husband was drinking very hard, and in the habit of abusing her. She said that Dr. Scott had given him some medicine to stop his drinking, but it had no effect; and that if he went on drinking as he did, he'd soon have his soul in h—. She requested me to give her something that would sicken Bourdon, and stop his drinking, and I gave her some tartar emetic, about 2 drachms—which I told her to administer in whatever he drunk. She then said the mice were fearfully bad in her house and she wanted something to destroy them. I did not like selling poison, and hesitated about it, but on the prisoner becoming importunate, I gave her what might be 3 or 4 drachms of arsenic. I put it up in three covers, and wrote "poison" on the two first, and "rank poison" on the last. She then left. She desired me most emphatically not to tell Dr. Scott, as he was attending Bourdon. Didn't see her till a fortnight afterwards. She came into the surgery and said that the medicine I had given her had operated first-rate, and Bourdon was quite an altered man. She also stated that the mice were all gone, and that she could not tell in what manner best to evince her gratitude. I told her that I was already sufficiently rewarded. Her house is 10 or 12 miles from the surgery. The prisoner came again shortly afterwards for some rhubarb, which Dr. Scott had ordered for Bourdon. I gave her tincture of rhubarb. Her next visit was on the 17th June at the new apothecary establishment. She called me aside into a small room, and told me that Bourdon was

still abusing her, and wished to show me the marks of such abuse, but I could not perceive them. She talked of going to Galt to obtain a divorce. I refused to listen to her complaints, and she then said there was a dog up at her place which she wished to get rid of, as it was very savage. As I felt reluctant to give her poison I took a piece of sponge off the counter, and told her to get him to eat that, and it would kill him. On the 20th June prisoner again called at the shop, and taking me into the private room, began anew a detail of Bourdon's ill usage. She also said, the dog would not eat the sponge, and the mice were not gone. Anxious to get rid of her, took about 3 drachms of corrosive sublimate from a bottle and gave it her, writing "poison" on the wrapper. I told her to be very careful in using it, for ten grains in one dose would destroy a man's life. I had no suspicion that the poison was intended for aught else but the dog and mice. Corrosive sublimate is quite as deadly a poison as arsenic, and would perhaps act more immediately. It would leave no sediment if a large quantity of water were used in its solution. The prisoner came on Sunday the 23d, and got me up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Bourdon she said was nearly at his last.—She had left no one with him. She detailed the symptoms under which he laboured; these were similar to those produced by poison—burning sensation in the stomach and throat—vomiting—and black spots on the stomach and bowels. I felt satisfied they arose from poison, and told the prisoner so. She said Bourdon had had the same disease before. I told her to get Dr. Scott. She went for him, but came back shortly, saying she could not see him. I told her I would see Bourdon if Dr. Scott would not go. I considered the case hopeless, and only desired her to give him some gruel. This was the last I saw of her. When I saw Dr. Scott, I told him the symptoms she detailed were those of poison. I attended the inquest. The appearance of the body was frightful—of the colour of dark purple—with a circle of blue and green around the stomach—the mouth was dark purple. Examined the stomach; it was in an awful state—gangrenous—the veins highly congested, and the mucous membrane covered with blisters. These effects were evidently produced by no natural disease, but had all the appearances of being caused by some acrid poison. The small intestines were in the same state as the stomach. The other parts of the body were healthy. I have attended examinations at home, but never saw a case like this. The stomach was handed over to the College of Surgeons at Toronto. Dr. Whiting and myself examined it. The contents consisted of a quantity of gastric juice, and some gruel. This was three days after he died. I did not ask the prisoner what she had done with the poison. After the evidence none of which was very important,

His Lordship summed up clearly and succinctly, laying the whole facts bearing on the case before the jury. The absence of all proof that poison had been administered by the prisoner—either by detection in the stomach of the deceased, or by some one witnessing it—and the fact that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of every doubt—were circumstances which his Lordship earnestly impressed upon the jury; and his remarks prepared the audience for the verdict.

The jury were absent about an hour, and then returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The prisoner was considerably affected at this, and upon the Judge dismissing her in a most solemn and heartfelt manner, concluding with the remark that he trusted, when brought before a higher tribunal, the verdict would be the same, cried considerably.

**THE MONUMENT TO BRANT.**—The gentlemen in Brantford who have been named on the Committee for the erection of a suitable monument to the illustrious Indian warrior, are exerting themselves strenuously to procure subscriptions.—Although a great deal of difference appears to exist in Canada in paying respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, we can hardly doubt that an ample sum will be realized to erect a monument to the distinguished Warrior, whose services in one of the darkest hours of Canadian history assuredly give him the claim to the remembrance of every loyal inhabitant. In the words of the Committee:

"His eminent and important services to the British Crown for a period of nearly half a century, including a most eventful epoch of Colonial History, his whole career, being distinguished by the greatest bravery in the field and highest wisdom in the Council; his incorruptible integrity and devotional loyalty to his Sovereign, sustained in defeat as well as in victory so justly entitle his memory to be perpetuated in the hearts of a Canadian or British people.—*Hamilton Spectator.*"

A very serious disturbance took place on board the steamer *Highlander*, on her upward trip on Monday the 23rd Sept. There were a large number of passengers, which was increased at Cornwall by the addition of between 40 and 50 raftsmen, who were mostly in a state of intoxication. The steerage passengers were inconvenienced by this addition to their number, and after a good deal of angry altercation, words were exchanged for blows, and a regular skirmish ensued; severe blows were struck, and some of the men having taken up axes, a bloody termination to the affair seemed inevitable. One party forced their way to the upper deck, followed by their opponents, and the light became general over the boat; a good many had been forced out of the boat, and those having armed themselves with stones commenced throwing them into the boat. Capt. Stearns, while standing at the wheel-hoist, received a severe blow on the head which laid open his forehead and lip; a passenger received a severe wound on the head from which the blood flowed copiously; and a poor woman was struck with a stone which cut her forehead in a shocking manner; a boy had his arm severely injured, and others were more or less hurt. One of the raftsmen appeared to be seriously hurt, but he was lifted ashore before the character of his hurts was ascertained. After a while the whole of the raftsmen were got ashore, and the gang-ways of the vessel were closed; but the men continued around the boat, vowing vengeance against those on board, and declaring that the boat should not leave the lock until they had had satisfaction on their opponents. After a good deal of parleying two persons went ashore to reason with the excited men, and before long the storm quieted down. A bargain was struck, the fares of the raftsmen were returned to them, and the boat moved off, leaving them behind. As may be supposed, the alarm among the passengers was very great.—*Condensed from the Globe.*

**BOYDELL'S ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.**—About 50 of these prints engraved, not copied, can now be seen at Messrs A. H. Armour & Co's., and no lover of the fine arts ought to lose the opportunity of inspecting them. Mr. Macomber will, for a few days, exhibit the engravings between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. As an exhibition it is

much more interesting from the fact that Mr. M. has with him several of the prints as taken from the plates when first published; one of them, a gem of a proof before letters, as well as some impressions taken from the plates before they were touched by the New York engravers. By examining these several impressions an opinion can be formed of how far the present proprietors of the plates have done justice to the great work which they have undertaken; and if the critic will only make the necessary allowance for the effect of age upon the original prints, we hesitate not to say that the work will be pronounced to be extremely successful. We subjoin the history of these plates from the *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"A CURIOUS PIECE OF HISTORY.—About the year 1786, Alderman J. Boydell, of London, conceived the project of establishing a 'Shakspeare Gallery,' upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence which should be in accordance with the fame of the poet, and, at the same time, reflect honour upon the state of the hearts in Great Britain and throughout the world. Mr. Boydell was at this time a man of great wealth and influence, and a patron of the fine arts, being an engraver himself, and having accumulated his fortune mostly by dealing in works of that character.

He advertised for designs of artists throughout Great Britain, and paid a guinea for every one submitted, whether accepted or not; and for every one accepted by the committee, a prize of one hundred guineas. The committee for selecting these designs was composed of five eminent artists, Boydell himself being the President. The first painters of the age were then employed to paint these pictures, among whom were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, Fuseli, Romney, Northcote, Smirke, Sir William Beechey and Opie.

Allan Cunningham, in his 'Lives of Eminent British Artists,' mentions that Sir Joshua Reynolds was at first opposed to Boydell's project as impracticable on such an immense scale, and Boydell, to gain his approbation and assistance, privately sent him a letter inclosing a £1000 Bank of England note, and requesting him to paint two pictures at his own price. What sum was eventually paid by Boydell for these pictures was never known.—A magnificent building was erected in Pall Mall to exhibit this immense collection, called the Shakspeare Gallery, and was for a long time the pride of London.

The first engravers of England were employed to transfer these gems to copper, and such artists as Sharp, Bartolozzi, Earlom, Thew, Simon, Middiman, Watson, Fytler, Wilson, and many others, exerted their talents for years in this great work. In some instances the labour of more than five years was expended on a single plate, and proof impressions were taken at almost every stage of the work. At length in 1803, after nearly twenty years, the work was completed. The price fixed (which was never reduced) was two guineas each for the first 300 impressions, and the subscription list was then filled up at one guinea each, or hundred guineas a set, of one hundred plates.

Besides these subscriptions, large donations were made by many of the noblemen of England, to encourage the undertaking and to enable Boydell to meet this enormous outlay. The cost of the whole work, from the commencement, is said to have been more than one million pounds sterling; and although the projector was a wealthy man when he commenced it, he died soon after its completion, a bankrupt to the amount, it is said, of £250,000.

After these plates were issued, Boydell petitioned Parliament to allow him to dispose of his gallery of paintings by a lottery. The petition was granted, and the whole collection was thus disposed of. One of the finest of these pictures, King Lear, by Sir Benjamin West, is now in the Boston Athenæum.

One fact in relation to these plates gives great value to them. All the principal historical characters are genuine portraits of the persons represented in the play; every picture-gallery and old castle in England was ransacked to furnish these portraits.

After a certain number of copies had been taken from the plates they were laid aside, some of them having been worn but little, while others required much labour to restore them to their original beauty. A few copies of the work have been brought to this country at different times, and are now to be found in the hands of amateurs, and in public libraries. Many of the single prints have been sold in this city at from 15 to 20 dollars each. But it is now almost impossible to procure them at any price, and nothing but the occasional breaking up of a public, or extensive private library, gives any opportunity of procuring them.

By some means which cannot now be accounted for, all the plates have found their way to this country, and the one hundred, weighing nearly 4000 pounds, have been purchased by Dr. S. Spooner of this city. This gentleman, who has long been conversant with works of art, has been for many months silently but steadily pushing on the work of restoring the plates, and has been peculiarly fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. George Parker, an engraver of no ordinary merit. It is a little singular that this gentleman was a pupil of the celebrated "Thew," when the latter was engaged on these same plates originally, and as Thew was considered almost the inventor of the art of stipple engraving it will be seen that there is every reason to suppose Mr. Parker well qualified to do justice to the work.—Dr. Spooner spares no pains or money in the prosecution of the labour, and has succeeded in restoring a number of the plates to such perfection that proofs from them cannot be distinguished from the original impressions. Some two years will be consumed in accomplishing the entire restoration and publication, and although he will be obliged to expend a large sum of money, there can be no doubt that he will be compensated by the admirers of the arts in the United States."

**NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.**—In the late competition for the New Normal School, the following premiums have been awarded to the Architects by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada:—Messrs. Cumberland & Ridout, of Toronto, the first premium—the superintendence of the building. Mr. George Browne, of Montreal, 2nd premium, £50. Mr. William Thomas, of Toronto, 3rd premium, £30. Mr. Thomas Young, of Toronto, 4th premium, £20. Mr. John Tully, of Toronto, 5th premium, £12 10s. The last premium was added by a resolution of the Council, as they considered the five designs as being each possessed of particular merit.

**STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL.**—The *Montreal Herald* in speaking of the probable establishment of a steam communication between Liverpool and New York—after comparing Quebec with Philadelphia, which latter city seems to be on the eve of establishing such a mode of communication with Great Britain. The *Herald* proceeds:—"We have more weighty reasons than the inhabitants of the Quaker City, for labouring at a similar attempt. First of all we are so distant from these points at which the steamers now arrive, that it is by no means the same thing to us, whether they go there or come to our own wharves. Next we have a length of inland navigation—the most