

ready to drop; the younger boys were shelling corn on the frying pan; and the youngest of all was turning the quill-wheel, or picking wool or tugging at the churn-handle. At the approach of winter we hoped to get to school, but the hopes were long deferred. The fair days were required to cut and bring home vast quantities of fuel; and a boy could drive the team. And when this was done, then came horrid work of dressing flax. Many boys have a dreary remembrance of that vile employment; and would have kissed the hand of the man who would have ground up the last flaxseed on earth.

But now, every one of these labors has been turned over to the machines, which have reduced the work of months to a few days. Flax is scarcely cultivated. A few cords of wood supply the farm house. The tools of husbandry have been perfected. Half the labour of the farm is superseded; and three-fourths of that which used to be laid on the boys, is no longer required. Horticulture has found favor with the farmer. Fruit trees and flowers surround almost every rural dwelling. The rearing of fine domestic animals occupies general attention. The intellectual parts of agriculture has increased, just in proportion as toil has been diminished. The farmer is becoming a botanist, a geologist, a chemist. He reads, he corresponds with ingenious men; communicates his experience through the public journal; he finds time for occasional journeys; his manners are improved; his taste is refined; his intellect is elevated; and his social character is improved.—American paper

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Nov. 22.
MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Sunday last a most melancholy accident occurred on the St. John River, opposite Sugar Island, about ten miles above this city, by which a person named Darcas, and a child named O'Hara lost their lives. It appears that Darcas was amusing himself by skating, with his sister's son, a child of about 7 years of age, in his arms, when the ice suddenly gave way, and both plunged into the river to rise no more in life. The accident was seen from the shore, and immediate steps were taken for the recovery of the bodies, which, after about an hour's exertion, were both found, that of the child being firmly clasped in the uncle's arms, but both of course quite dead.

STEAMERS FROM INDIAN TOWN.—During the latter part of last week, the steamers 'Fredericton' and 'Forest Queen,' came up as far as the mouth of the Orontoct with full cargoes of freight, which they landed there, and immediately left for St. John. The weather during the week has continued quite mild for the season, but although the river both above and below Fredericton be open, there is little probability of the ice opposite this City moving until next Spring.—Teams have already crossed, and the late soft weather seems to have had little or no impression on the ice formed during the few nights of sharp frost which closed the navigation to this place.

STEAMER CARLETON.—We are glad to learn that the Steamer Carleton which we noticed in our last as having run aground on an Island about twenty-five miles above this City, has been got off during the week, and the river being open above she proceeded to Woodstock yesterday, having sustained no damage.

The Hon. James S. Saunders, Clerk of the Circuit, and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuit, has appointed D. Ludlow Robinson and John C. Allan, Esqrs., to act as Deputies during his absence from the Province.

Canada.

Quebec Gazette, Nov. 20.

THE LATE FIRE IN TORONTO.—We have mentioned briefly a fire which occurred at Toronto on the 29th October and destroyed the Stores of E. H. McSherry, and Bentley & Kay, and several other buildings, and much damaged the jewelry shop of Mr. Ellis. The *Globe* says, the building in which the fire broke out, and that occupied by Mr. Ellis, are owned by Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Walker & Hutchinson, who is insured for \$2,800 in the British America and \$800 in the Quebec, which will cover the loss. Mr. McSherry, or rather Mr. M. O'Donohue, to whom the stock had been assigned, was insured in the Hartford Protection Company for \$16,000. As to the loss, we cannot tell. Mr. Ellis was uninsured. Messrs. Bentley & Kay were insured for \$20,000 in all—in the British America and Montreal \$6,000 each; in the Mutual and Phoenix \$4,000 each. This may cover the loss of property. Capt. Strachan, the owner of the building, was insured for \$800 in the British America, which will amply cover the loss of the house.

Snow was 12 inches deep at Goderich (Lake Huron) on the 10th inst. The *Huron Gazette* of that day came to us on Friday last printed on yellow paper, for which the editor apologizes by saying: "In consequence of the impassable state of the roads, our supply of paper has been detained on the way; we have therefore printed part of our issue on Manilla paper, rather than disappoint our friends. The equestrian mail Courier from Preston, due last night, has not yet arrived."

Huron (Goderich) Gazette, Nov. 10.
HURRICANE AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE HURON.—It is of no ordinary feelings of sorrow that we are this week called upon to record the death by drowning of four of our too adventurous townsmen, who have fallen victims to the late gale on Lake Huron.

Mr John Bedford, of Goderich, left this port on Monday afternoon, the 30th ult., in his open boat the "Wing and Wing," in company with Mr. Thomas Miles, and two young men belonging to the town, named John Reynolds and Frank Longe, for Chebawanning, laden with beef, pork flour and other merchandise, to trade with the Indians, as had been his usual custom for several years past. The lateness of the season had, before he left Goderich, excited the fears of his friends for the safety of his frail bark, and those fears were greatly increased by the frightful gale that blew on Tuesday. The sad reality of her having foundered and all hands having perished, reached here a week after the accident.

The last that was seen of "Wing and Wing" was on Tuesday morning soon after daybreak, by the Captain of the Dragon, of Chatham, which was at that time lying at anchor in harbor at the Fishing Islands. She was then off Chief's Point, about two miles from land, endeavoring to make for the shore—the captain observed her at the top of a sea, when she immediately disappeared, and he saw nothing more of her, it was blowing a perfect hurricane at the time. Some men from the Mary Anne, of Goderich, discovered the wreck of the ill fated boat on shore on the following morning, with her masts broken and her sails split to pieces; several barrels of beef and flour, with two trunks of Mr Bedford's and one belonging Longe, were also driven on shore, and those were watched by Mr. Bedford's well-known dog, "Peter," which had either swam to land or remained on the vessel all it was stranded. The bodies had not been discovered when our advise left the Island.

This is the same gentleman whom with his companions, we mentioned in an April number of the *Huron Gazette*, as being frozen in for many weeks with the same vessel on Rabbit Island, and whose hazardous adventures we recounted at the time.

Placed by his circumstances beyond the necessity of Indian trading, it seems to have been a passion for adventurous travelling and hardy endurance that has induced Mr. Bedford to forsake the comforts he might have enjoyed, for a residence six months in the year, on the 46th degree of north latitude. His friends have long augured what his fate would some day be, and surely the gloom it has thrown over the town, and the many lives that year after year have been sacrificed by venturing upon this stormy lake in these open boats, not more than 23 to 25 feet keel, will be a warning to our townsmen for the future.

Several other vessels encountered the same gale.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, which reached Halifax on the morning of Wednesday last, in a passage of 14 days, we have obtained papers to the 11th of the month. We have devoted considerable space to extracts, which are chiefly taken from *Wilmers & Smith's* admirable news-sheet, the *European Times* of the day on which the steamer left Liverpool.

The state trials were still progressing in Ireland.

An official notification was sent from the Castle on Thursday to W. S. O'Brien, J. F. Meagher, T. B. McManus, and Patrick O'Donohue, that the extreme sentence, passed upon them at the late commission, will be mitigated to transportation. The last named person was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

The following satisfactory intelligence is recorded of the state of trade, the manufactures, and the money market in Britain.

A bolder and more confident tone begins to pervade commercial circles; business affairs have, therefore, been in a much more favora-

ble position during the past week. Money is more abundant than it was. The reduction made by the directors of the Bank of England of the rate of discount to 3 per cent., has operated beneficially. The continental advances, although not of a peaceful tenor, are nevertheless much more satisfactory than last week. Notwithstanding these facts we cannot note any improvement in the produce markets. There appears to be a readiness on the part of holders to sell, low as prices are, and the markets keep plentifully supplied. Buyers, however, continue to manifest caution in their operations. Cotton continues in the improved state reported last week. The demand is to a fair extent, and prices have rather an upward tendency. The general feeling of the Corn trade is steady; but as the supplies both of home and foreign produce are pretty large, the value of most articles is nominal—in some instances a slight reduction has been acceded to in the course of the week. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire this week are much the same as noted in our report of last week. The Iron trade continues dull, and the transactions going forward rather limited.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has been steady during the week. At Manchester the demand for Cotton Goods is not extensive, but prices, on the whole, are well maintained. There is a fine business doing in Woollen Cloths in the Yorkshire markets at about previous prices. The Hardware trade in Birmingham is rather more active.

The Money market is easy. In the British Stock market there is steadiness, and prices, although there has been some fluctuation, tend upwards. The Railway Share market is in an improving position, and has completely freed itself from that extreme depression which prevailed in the latter end of last week.

The imports of foreign Grain and Grain Produce into Liverpool, London, and other leading ports in the United Kingdom, are increasing, and thus, combined with a pretty fair quantity of home grown, keeps the markets on the whole well supplied. In the absence of speculation the trade exhibits a total want of animation; buyers only purchase for the supply of immediate and pressing wants.

The Cotton trade keeps very steady, and prices this week have hardened; indeed, there is in some instances a slight advance on the rates of American descriptions.

Of the state of things in Ireland, the paper above-named remarks:

Ireland has now subsided into a state of ordinary tranquillity. Isolated outrages, as in the best of times, are perpetrated in many parts of the country; and the contest between the landlord and his starving tenantry is still waged with unrelenting bitterness. But upon the general surface of politics there is scarcely a ruffle discernible. The discomfited confederates, who have been kept in prison during the last three or four months, find themselves at liberty and scarcely any questions asked; the stern alarms of Shevenamon are silenced; and the grim visaged war around Ballygarry has been transferred to the gladiatorial arena of the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin. With the exception of the usual ebullitions of Orange fanaticism, which finds a healthful vent in the November season, politics have ceased to occupy men's attention on the other side of Saint George's Channel, and we earnestly hope the present calm will be of long duration. Statesmen, however, and the organs of parties, are beginning to marshal their forces and to arrange their tactics, and it is evident already that a desperate effort will be made, as soon as Parliament opens, to overthrow the present Whig Administration.

The details of the frightful bombardment and final capitulation of Vienna will be found at length in another part of our paper. We resume our brief summary from the 28th of October, on the evening of which day Prince Windischgratz had entered the southern suburbs of the city, having carried his position by the most unremitting fire of small and heavy artillery from all points. On the 29th the attack was followed up on the Wieden, Mariahilf, and Scottenfeld suburbs, and the Viennese resisted his advance at every point with the most determined bravery. Urged on by the Polish propagandists within the walls, headed by General Behm, those of doubtful fidelity being placed in the front rank, Windischgratz found every inch disputed. On that day however, he obtained a position beyond the glacis which divides the inner city from the suburbs; and although he might possibly at any moment have bombarded the city and reduced it, his anxiety to spare the lives of the Viennese and those of his own men, made him proceed with caution and humanity.

A brief truce was accorded to the combatants; and parleys innumerable took place between the Town Council and Windischgratz. Unsuccessful deputations also repaired to the Emperor at Olmutz. The days of the 28th and 29th were passed in fierce hard fighting, during which a frightful slaughter took place on both sides. Every hour the Viennese expected the Hungarians to come to their relief, the reckless leaders giving this report out in order to raise the courage of the deluded and excited populace, but the Hungarians hesitated to advance. We are inclined to believe that they never intended to attack Prince Windischgratz,

but probably waited to see which side proved the stronger. Prince Windischgratz offered a reward for the apprehension of General Behm, Pulsky, and Dr. Schutte. The latter retaliated by offering two thousand gold ducats for the head of Windischgratz. On the 30th and 31st the contest was renewed, the Imperialists gradually encircling the city with their batteries, and making good their position in the inner city. Jellachich, with a sufficient force, having been detached to keep in check the Hungarians, who threatened to advance upon the capital, the two armies had an encounter, in which the Hungarians were utterly routed with prodigious loss of life; and on the 31st retired behind the Leitha, and are supposed to be quite demoralized and broken up. When this news arrived, the Viennese, perceiving all hopes of resistance unavailing, after much delay and equivocation on the part of their leaders, entered into a capitulation to surrender. White flags were to be hoisted on the ramparts, the Imperial standard to wave on the church of St. Stephen's, and all arms, guns, and treasure to be yielded up unconditionally. The Imperialists advanced, but the Viennese treacherously fired upon them, and it was only by a vigorous discharge of grape from the heavy artillery, together with shells and rockets, that they at length reduced them to submission.

On the 1st inst., Windischgratz, at the head of his troops advanced to the centre of the city, in St. Stephen's square, under the terms of the capitulation, when a murderous volley of grape was again poured upon the imperial troops: a battle became general in the surrounding streets; and it was only a frightful carnage, during which the Imperial palaces and library were set on fire, that the city was completely subdued; and on the 2nd inst., the Austrian capital was in undisputed possession of the imperial forces. The treachery of Behm and his proletarians has, of course, annulled the terms of the capitulation, and it is said that numerous arrests have been made, and probably condign punishment will follow. Behm, it is reported, has escaped in the garb of a priest. We have not space to comment upon these stupendous events; we only hope that the word of the Emperor, given since the capture of his own city, will be inviolably kept. He pledges himself that the constitution of March shall not be revoked. The Hungarians have disappeared, and, being closely followed by Jellachich, will scarcely be able to rally. Frightful disturbances have occurred at Brunn, but have been suppressed. These events have excited the Berlin people to a great degree. The Pful ministry have resigned, and a Brandenburg administration being in course of formation, nobility and titles have been abolished, and the Berlinese have made an attack on the Assembly, during which the mob carried books, cords, and nails, to hang up the obnoxious members. The royal authority is a complete nullity, and a much longer interval cannot pass over without a battle being fought between the mob and those who have anything to lose. The state of the monarchy is indeed critical. To give our readers a notion of the ignorance and infatuation of the Berlin mob, we may instance, that some American officers, of the United States frigate in the Weser, having visited Berlin "to see the lions," were pointed out by the leaders of the mob as the officers of the new German Fleet!!

At this season of the year it is not likely that hostilities can be revived in the Danish Duchies; but everything betokens a renewal of the war as soon as the elements will permit. The affairs of Italy continue in the same state. The insurrection by Mazzini in the Valteline has been suppressed, and the triumph of the Imperialists at Vienna will probably put an end to any further rash movements in Lombardy. There is a proposal made to form an Italian Constituent Assembly at Rome, for the whole of Italy, being a *rifacimento* of the Central Government at Frankfurt. We have no further news from Sicily; but at Venice there appears to have been some sharp fighting with the Austrians.

From Spain we have still reports of the movement in Aragon, but the details are not explicit. Ad is quite in Portugal. Abdel-Kader has quitted Pan for the banks of the Loire.

The portentous fall in the French funds will convey to our distant readers a more certain indication of the approaching convulsion in France, than even the admissions of such an event which we have found ourselves compelled weekly to place upon record. The constitution of France has now received the final sanction of the National Assembly; the *Moniteur* has published it officially in its