

tion of such from the Baltic by the occurrence of war with Russia and also to develop the Agricultural resources of the Colony.—During the week the plan has been submitted to several gentlemen in Liverpool, and we believe, has also been laid before Lord Stanley and Mr Hawes, Under Secretary of the Colonial Department. For our own part we are happy to introduce it to public notice, expressing, however, no opinion save upon the general expediency, of the Merchants of this Country grasping every advantage offered to advance the growing development of steam communication in almost every region.

LIVERPOOL TO THE CANADAS AND WESTERN AMERICA.

Morning Chronicle, October 11.

Extension of Steam Communication.—The proposition that a Line of Steamships should be established between Liverpool and Quebec, and the conveyance of passengers and emigrants, is one that cannot but enlist the good wishes of all persons feeling an interest in the subject of emigration whether as Philanthropists or from desire of promoting the advancement and success of our North American Colonies by a healthy increase of population, suited to develop the Agricultural and other resources of those countries. There can be no doubt that from two causes the great majority of emigrants from Liverpool to North America have selected for their voyage American vessels bound to New York, in preference to those bound direct to the Canadas. The causes are, first, that the voyage is generally made in so much shorter time, and, secondly, that the class of vessels and their accommodation is superior. Once landed in New York, the chances are that two-thirds, and those the best of the emigrants, locate in the States; the worst part, and those least desired, probably reach the Canadas. Now all this would be obviated, and a superior class of emigrants taken to the Canadas, if vessels such as those now proposed were established. The passage now not uncommonly occupies sixty or seventy days; by steam it could easily be accomplished in fifteen.—The Mail Packets to New York now accomplish the voyage in ten days. Supposing, however, that instead of steamships propelled by paddle wheels—such as are now used for the mails—a line of screw-propelled vessels were adopted, the passage would probably be increased by two or three days, but the expense would be lessened, and the rate of passage money would better suit the means of emigrants. The experience of the City of Glasgow in her voyages to and from New York and that of the screw vessels now running in the Mediterranean and Continental Trades have fully tested the efficacy of the screw. We hope, therefore, that the promoters of this important enterprise will determine to commence their operations by building vessels suited both for the accommodation of emigrants and freight, which can, we think, be best accomplished by the adoption of the Screw Propeller.

European News.

From *Wilmers & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES*, October 19.

THE MURDER AT FRIMLEY.

It is said that a token, or penny, has been found on one of the men now in custody, and that Mrs Hollest can identify it, having received it the day before from the village schoolmistress. The police superintendent had measured some footprints (of naked feet) which he had found on the gravel walk of Mr Hollest's house, and found that they agreed as nearly as possible with the feet of two of the prisoners, Harwood and Trower. He had also picked up in the garden what seemed to be part of a stocking, and he found that the great toe of Harwood's right foot was much cut, as if by a flint. He also produced some burned paper, apparently the wadding of the fatal pistol which had been found, together with an exploded cap, in the bedroom which was the scene of the murder.

On Saturday the adjourned examination of the four men charged with the murder was resumed at Guildford. Mrs Hollest was examined, and expressed her confident belief with respect to two of them. She positively identified the copper token, which was the only coin found upon one of the prisoners. After the examination of several witnesses whose evidence did not throw much fresh light on the matter, the investigation was adjourned till Friday.

Confession of one of the Murderers.—It will be satisfactory to the public to know that all doubts respecting the dreadful crime at Frimley are now completely cleared up by the confession of one of the guilty persons.—Although very little moral doubt existed that the persons who are in custody were in reality the authors of the crime, yet there was very great difficulty in procuring the necessary legal evidence to establish their guilt, and it is possible that they might have escaped justice if one of them had not made a confession. Of the fact there is not the least doubt and the following particulars upon the subject may be relied upon.—It appears that on Monday afternoon Hiram Smith, alias Hiram Trower, one of the four men in custody upon the charge of murdering Mr Hollest, expressed a desire to see Mr W. Keene, the Governor of Guildford Gaol, where he is confined, stating that he had something of importance to communicate to him. Mr Keene accordingly went to his cell, and the prisoner then expressed a wish to tell him all he knew of the matter. The governor informed him that

he must take the responsibility of such a proceeding upon himself, and that he could not hold out the least inducement for him to do so, but if he persisted he was at liberty to make any statement he thought proper. The prisoner then made a statement, which was taken down in writing by Mr Keene, of all the circumstances connected with the dreadful affair stating that the burglary was planned by himself and other three now in custody, and that the fatal shot was fired by Levi Harwood. He also states, that after the murder, the prisoners all came to Kingston together, and Harwood went to London to dispose of the stolen property, and when he came back gave him 7s. 6d. as his share. The prisoner entered minutely into the details of the outrage, but stated that the pistol was only intended to terrify the inmates of the house into submission, and that there was no intention originally to commit any violence. It appears from inquiries that have since been set on foot that the statement of the accomplice can be confirmed in many material points by independent testimony, and if this should be correct the case will be complete. The prisoners are to undergo another examination on Friday, and they will then, in all probability, be fully committed for trial.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

We lately noticed, very briefly, a dreadful catastrophe that occurred to a large number of pilgrims at a place called Hergott, on the Weis, near Purgstal. The Reichs Zeitung gives the following terrific picture of the affair: At one of the public houses, the pilgrims (of whom 3000 were assembled at Hergott) spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking the fish the oven took fire. Behind the inn were a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of the pilgrims were reposing, and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roofs, fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single person. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, reached hither and thither with the most piteous cries. Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye-witness, that the fearful calamity at Leopoldstadt, in October, 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this awful calamity. Scarcely half of the pilgrims were saved, and those who have survived have for the most part been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burnt to a cinder.

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM.

Extract from a letter, dated Rome, the 3rd October:—The hierarchy is restored to England, and twelve Bishops created. Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, with the administration of Southwark; Dr. Waring, Bishop of Clifton, with the administration of Northampton; Dr. Ellatorne, Bishop of Birmingham, with the administration of Nottingham; Dr. T. J. Browne, Bishop of Shrewsbury, with the administration of St David's; Dr. George Browne, Bishop of Liverpool, with the administration of Salford; Dr. Bragg, Bishop of Bevarley; Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham; Dr. Hendred, Bishop of Plymouth, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

About two years ago, the scientific world was surprised by the announcement that Drs. Krapf, and Rebmann, who has been zealously employed in connection with the Missionary Society in Eastern and Central Africa, had discovered a mountain or mountains within one degree of the Equator, and about 200 miles distant from the sea, which were covered with perpetual snow, and which there was every reason to suppose were no other than Ptolemy's 'Mountains of the Moon.' It now appears that there is no doubt of the fact.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

This most estimable lady died yesterday week at Ostend, in the 39th year of her age. The illness under which the late Queen labored had been of long duration, dating so far back as the birth of her last child, the Princess Charlotte; but to the intestinal complaint then engendered there had been superadded within the last two years, a tendency to dropsical consumption, the complaint which proved fatal to her sister, the Princess Marie. The wreck of her father's fortunes, and the subversion of his dynasty in France, produced a marked change in her health, and it was observed that since her last visit to her parent in England, her condition had gradually become worse. Sheer inability to undergo the fatigues of the journey, alone prevented the late Queen from being present at the deathbed of her father.

Horrible Murder of a Young Female.—A cruel and heartless murder was perpetrated, on the 12th October, near the secluded village of Doddinghurst, a few miles from Brentwood, in Essex. The particulars, possess a painful interest.

The village of Doddinghurst stands in a beautiful valley, and consists of a few scattered farm-houses and cottages. At one of the farms lived Mr Thos. Drory, son of a wealthy and respectable yeoman, who holds three farms at Great Burstead. The farm at Doddinghurst was formerly held by the father, who about three months ago gave it up to his son. About two years ago the father engaged Thomas Last as his farm bailiff, Mrs Last officiating as housekeeper. Mrs Last had a daughter by a former marriage, a young woman of remarkably fine figure and prepossessing appearance, who lived with them. She

was at the time when they went to the farm about eighteen years old. Young Mr Drory was soon observed to pay great attention to Miss Jael Denny, the young woman alluded to, and she, on her part, received his advances with the gratified feeling of one who hopes to make an advantageous connexion. She, however, it appears, put too much faith in the promises of a villain, and yielded so far to his importunities that she became pregnant. This led to Mr Drory, sen, and his bailiff obtaining a knowledge of the intimacy, and the result was the removal of Last and his wife and step-daughter from the farm. They went to reside at a cottage about half a mile distant, and shortly afterwards it was that Mr Drory left his son in full management of the farm. Still, it appears, the poor girl did not give up hopes that he would marry her, as he had frequently promised, and as he, against the strong injunctions of his father, renewed his intimacy with her, she cherished cheerful anticipations for the future. About this time it transpired that young Drory was paying his addresses to another girl of the name of Gibling, who resides in Brentwood, and on the parents of Denny remonstrating with him he denied the fact. Eventually, however, he admitted it to be the case, and, as the girl Denny was far advanced in pregnancy, he was exposed to much talk for the heartless manner in which he had treated her. As the period of her confinement approached the poor creature importuned him for money, which he promised, but only with the understanding, it would seem, that she would disown all connexion with him. The unhappy girl, on one occasion, it appears, yielding to some persuasion, the nature of which is unknown, did write a statement dictated by him to the effect desired by him. She did not, however, sign it; and he importuned her mother to do so, which however, the latter indignantly declined. Her parents would by no means allow him to throw all the guilt upon the poor girl, and, finding he could not conceal the fact, he gave her a medicine to procure abortion. It was poison, and made her extremely ill, causing her lips, face, and body to swell, so as to cause inquiry from her parents, who thereupon discovered the fact.

On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the unhappy girl quitted her parents' house. After a time she returned in high spirits. Her mother, perceiving that a glow of pleasure had succeeded her usual dejection, asked the cause. She said she had met Drory, he had been very kind, had at length declared his determination to fulfil his promises, and to marry her forthwith. She was to meet him in half an hour, and she was confident she would be happy with him yet. She scarcely took time to partake of the tea which was prepared for her, but putting on her bonnet hastened out. She had been seen with Drory walking in the meadows near his farm before she returned home. One of Drory's laborers saw them together, and saw her part with him and go towards her home. She was again seen with him after she had left home to meet him by the appointment above alluded to. They were seen walking together in a direction away from their respective homes; she was never afterwards seen alive. Her mother and step-father waited up the whole night, in anxious suspense, expecting her return.

At day-break, both mother and father set out in search of her, taking different directions. After wandering about for two or three hours, the father, in passing through a field known as 'seven acre field,' a mile distant from the poor man's cottage, noticed what he thought to be an ox lying on the grass in a secluded part of the meadow, which is overshadowed by a thick clump of trees. A rivulet, which separates the parishes of Doddinghurst and Shinfield, passes close to the spot. On approaching it he discovered it to be the body of his unfortunate step-daughter. She was lying with her face downwards, and a brief glance sufficed to show that she had met with a violent death.

He hastily procured assistance, and, on the body being turned over, it was found that she had been violently strangled by a rope twisted several times round her neck. She was lying on the face, the right hand under the left, which was bent upwards, and an end of the cord round her neck was placed loose in her hand. Her bonnet was crushed, her cloak torn, and her upper lip about three yards from her body.

Intelligence of the discovery was instantly conveyed to Mr Coulson, the superintendent of the Essex constabulary, stationed at Brentwood, and, after due inquiry, he proceeded at once to trace out Mr T. Drory. On his way to Doddinghurst, he found the latter at a farm house. The moment the door opened, Drory was then seated in front of the fire, and he did not turn round when he heard Mr Coulson making inquiries for him, until the officer addressed the owner of the farm, and said, 'Why, that is Mr Drory, is it not?' Drory then got up, and the officer desired him to go with him and see the girl Denny, who had been reported to him as having been found dead in a meadow that morning. Drory went with Mr Coulson, but on reaching the meadow hesitated in following him. The officer, however, insisted on his proceeding, and as they advanced to the body, which was left in the same state as when it was first discovered, Drory became deadly pale, and could scarcely walk. On reaching the corpse, he turned his head away and walked aside, while Mr Coulson carefully examined it.

Mr Coulson found the features shockingly distorted, with marks of blood about the face and clothes. A rope, or thick sash line, securely twisted round the throat, penetrating the flesh of the neck, proved at once that she had been strangled; while, severe marks on

her hands, as if they had been bitten and torn, indicated the desperate struggle she had been engaged in, and the utter impossibility of her having committed the act herself. On the cord being unfastened, the neck and throat were discovered to be cut and the flesh excoriated by the violence used. The cord, when drawn tight, had caught part of the curtain of the bonnet and the collar of the cloak. It was the impression of all who saw the cord that the noose which was on it, and formed the first band of constriction, had been slipped over her head from behind, and then drawn tight; and that it was then passed three or four times round her throat so tightly as to produce strangulation. The corpse was placed upon a gate, and carried to the parents' cottage.

Drory was kept in custody: a formal examination took place before a county magistrate, and he was remanded.

Anecdotes of the Queen in Scotland.—The Journals of the north tell many anecdotes of her Majesty, which if true, show that the royal lady unbends from her state amongst her simple subjects in the Highlands, in a manner that she never ventures to practise amongst those of the south.

The Inverness Advertiser relates that a Carpenter who was assisting to erect some houses for the poor, built by command of the Queen, wounded his hand with an adze. Dr. Clarke, the Queen's medical attendant, was sent to him, and shortly afterwards, when the Rev. Mr. Anderson was visiting the humble dwelling, a tap was heard at the door; it was quickly opened, and there stood the Queen, who entered, and kindly enquired after the state of the poor and gratified sufferer.

Another incident related by the same paper is more curious, and will tax belief though given 'on excellent authority.' It is stated that, when netting the river for salmon, Prince Albert and others were up to the waist in water, driving the fish to the nets. The Queen was a spectator of the sport. Observing one of her party who stood high and dry on a stepping stone, partaking of the pastime without labour or wetting, the Queen offered a boy who stood near, a shilling if he would steal behind the dry spectator and push him into the water. The boy, who did not know the Queen, declined the task, as he prudently conceived the big gentleman might prove more than he could manage.

Her Majesty visited numbers of poor people who live around the castle, and supplied them liberally with warm covering, tea, sugar, &c. An old woman was enjoying a pipe when her Majesty entered. Janet gave up the stool to the Queen, who sat in the cottage some time. When the Queen departed the old woman begged her to 'tak tent o' the peel (anglicè pool) at the door, or she would gang o'er the queets (angles) intil't.' Her Majesty shortly afterwards sent the old woman a liberal supply of tobacco, together with many other more necessary articles.

On another occasion the Queen entered the house of a farmer, and after being seated at the fireside, began to speak freely to the 'guid-wife' and the children, and partook with great good humour of the homely cheer—cakes and milk—that was set before her. The farmer also insisted that she would 'taste a drop o' his bottle,' and with a hearty laugh, her Majesty, wishing them 'good health,' frankly put her lips to the glass, the Highlander archly affirming that she 'had nae better than that at hame.'

There was a grand deer stalking in Glenquoich, the week before last, when not less than 3000 red deer were in the glen. They broke away notwithstanding the utmost efforts to keep the immense herd together. The sportsmen in the passes obtained several excellent shots. A detachment of 300 dashed away close to the point where the Queen had her stand.

The Perth Courier, in relating some of the anecdotes, says 'It is such scenes as the above, suiting herself to the habits and circumstance of the meanest station of her subjects, that endear her Majesty to her people, and have made her what in reality she is, the 'Queen o' bonnie Scotland.' The Inverness Advertiser, in alluding to the other incidents, says:—'They help to explain the secret of that devoted loyalty which our beloved Queen has excited in the bosom of an attached people.'

Turkey.—Constantinople, September 25.—It is stated positively that Kossuth, and the other Hungarian exiles at Koutaya, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory, their term of detention having expired, and most of these distinguished individuals will at once proceed to the United States, where it appears that they intend to settle.

The Porte has just published a decree permitting all foreigners in their service to resign, on matter what their creed. This measure offers facilities to a number of refugees, who had adopted the Mussulman faith, to return to Christianity; General Bem is mentioned as being foremost in the list.

Sales of Encumbered Estates.—After two months' respite, the judicial hammer was again brought into requisition on Wednesday, but no sale of any great magnitude will come off before November. At the close of that month the estates of the Earl of Aldborough, situated in the counties of Carlow, Tipperary and Limerick, and in the city of Dublin, will be set up in eighteen lots. The Carlow property consists of 1186 acres, producing an annual rental of £600. The Tipperary estates occupy over 2000 acres, valued at £825 yearly. Those in Limerick contain 1838, which produce an annual rental of £1071. The Dublin property consists of houses and premises, chiefly held in farm-fee, yielding a small profit rent £150 per annum.