We subjoin the following biographical sketch of this distinguished navigator.

Sir John Franklin was born in 1788, at Splisby, in Linconshire. He entered the Navy Oct. 1, 1800, as a boy, on board the Polyphemus, 64, Capt. John Lawford, under whom he served as Midshipman, in the notion off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. He then, in the Investigator, sloop, sailed with Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to New Holland; where, on joining the Porpoise, armed store whip, he was wrecked on a coral rock, near Cato Bank, Aug. 17, 1305. While on his passage home in the Camden, East Indiaman, Mr. Franklin had charge of the signals; and he distinguished himself at the celebrated repulse of a powerful French. the celebrated repulse of a powerful French Squadron, under Admiral Lenois, Feb. 15,

On his arrival in England, he joined the Belierophon; and, subsequently, under Capt. Cooke, took part in the battle of Trainigar. On being transferred to the Bedford, 74, Mr. Franklin was confirmed a Leutenant o the ship, Feb. 11, 1808; and escorted the Royal Family of Portugal from Lisbon to South America. During the after-part of the war, he was chiefly employed at the blockside of Flushing: he then, towards the cluse of 1314, joined in the Expedition to New Orleans: and for his brave conductor, Jan. 2, 1815. he was officially and warmly Commenced for promotion.
On Jan. 14, 1818, Franklin assumed com-

mand of the hired brig, Trent, in which he accompanied Capt. D. Buchanan, of the Dorothea, on a perilous voyage of discovery to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. In April, next year, Franklin was invested with the command of an Expedition to proceed overland from Iludson's bay to escertain the actual position of the Copper-mine River, and the exact trending of the shores of the Polar Seas to the eastward of that river. This fearful undertaking endured until the summer of 1822, through a journey of 5550 miles; its perils and adventures, CaptFranklin, (whose Commander's and Post Commissions bear date respectively 1821 and 1900). ne bear date respectively 1821 and 1822) has ably described in his "Narrative" of the

journey. In 1825, he left England to co-operate with Capts. Beechey and Barry, in ascertaining, from opposite quarters, the existence of a North West Passage. The results of this mission, which terminated in lat. 70 deg. 24m. N., long. 149 deg. 39m. W., will also be found in Capt. Franklin's Narrative, 1825-27.

On his return to England, in Sept. 1827, he was presented by the Geographical So-ciety at Paris, with a Gold medal, valued at

K.C. H.; and was afterwards, for some time, Lieut. Governor of Van Dieman's Land. In 1845, Sir John Franklin was appointed to the command of another Expedition to

the North-the Erebus, (Capt. Franklin,) and the Terror, (Capt. Crozier,)—on a fresh attempt to explore a North West passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring's Strait. The ships loft Greenhithe, May 19, 1845. Little intelligence has been received of this Expedition since the day of the aciliar.

At the close of 1847, Government resolvvestigator, was placed under the command of Capt. Sir James Ross, and sailed in May,

the American press estimates the aggre-gate circulation of Daily papers in the United States at 590,000 per day, 184,670. 000 per annum, and the aggregate number of copies annually distributed at 412,880,-

United States at 25,000,000, this gives 16 papers per year to every man, woman and child of the population.

The Tribune cumploys 12 editors and

The Tribure cuploys 12 editors and properters; 34 printers; 3 proof readers; 13 presumen and engineers, and labourers in the prese room; 4 European cerrespondents; 4 wrapper writers; 4 clorks; 16 hands in the mailing department; 3 errand boys; 25 carries in the city and vincinity, besides carries in the city and vincinity, besides other hands enough to swell the number carries in the city and vincinity, besides other hands enough to swell the number about 130 engaged in proparing and sending aways pays for them in advance. The paper employs forth the Tribune. The paper employs ranging to contribute a block of marble for paper and 150 bs. of ink.

A man has been discovered in Kentucky, citizens was held in the City Hall last night who takes a great many newspapers and when a series of resolutions was passed out in phrensy at the recollection of the perpending of his policy. The principal epeak-printers of several States are already arranging to contribute a block of marble for and King, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Hastie, this monument.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850. ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT .- [No 2.]

In our article on this subject in last week's is sue, we ventured to throw out a few hints in refrence to what we consider the extravagant ex enditure of the Education Department. most extravagant department of the public ex penditure. On the contrary, we think every de partment of the public business is conducted or the same extravagant principle, that is, a grea mass of useless and expensive machinery-a ram ified system adapted to the circumstances of old wealthy, commercial countries, but wholly un suited to the comparative poverty and limited bu siness of Canada. We are playing on a key that sinces of Canada. We are playing on a key that is far too high, and hence there is more discord than melody. The authors of our system of management have imitated greatness without calculating our resources, and like those vain creatures who foolishly ape their superiors in fashion, our vanity is punished by the difficulties which we encounter in supporting our extrava-gance. And if the advocates of Retrenchmen, instead of growling about the amount of salary paid to the Governor General, and a few of the instead of growing about the amount of salary paid to the Governor General, and a few of the highest and really useful public officials, would of useless and expensive machinery with which every process in the management of our public business is burthered, we might then hope that much good might be effected. Supposing the Imperial Government should pay the salary of the Governor General—the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts, and, in short, all salaries of one thousand pounds and upwards, the saving to the Province would be a mere trifle compared with the saving that would result from taking the machine of management assunder, and reconstructing it on a principle of simplicity adapted to the actual circumstances of the country.—In this process of remoddeling the machine, it would be discovered that a few of the large wheels, and not a few of the small ones were entitely superfluous, and could be dispensed with most profitably, both to the understandings and the pockets of the great multitude who pay for it.

It is not, however, in the expenses of the Courts.

he was presented by the Geographical Society at Paris, with a Gold medal, valued at 1200 francs, for having made the most important acquisition to geographical knowledge during the preceding year. In 1829, at home, he received the honor of Knight hood; besides the Oxford degree of a D.C.L. Sir John Franklin married, first, in 1823, the youngest daughter of William Porden. Esq., architect; and 2ndiv, in 1828, the second daughter of John Griffin, Esq. of Bed ford Place.

From 1830 until 1834, he commanded the Rainbow, 28, on the Mediterrancan etaion—and for his exertions in connexion with the troubles in Greece, he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1836, Sir John Franklin was created a K.C. H.: and was afterwards, for some time, Lieut. Governor of Van Dieman's Land. In 1845, Sir John Franklin was appointed to the command of another Expedition to the Nexth the Feebus (Cant. Franklin, In 1845, In 1845, Explan (Cant. Franklin land). The Registration is one, but certainly not the most to the Nexth the Feebus (Cant. Franklin land). The Registration is one, but certainly not the most to the Nexth the Feebus (Cant. Franklin land). The Registration is one, but certainly not the most the Nexth the Feebus (Cant. Franklin, In 1845, public take little interest in the transaction. The Registration is one, but certainly not the most iniquitous instance that could be selected. It is probable that littleation costs the inhabitants of Canada a sum of money every year much larger than the whole Provincial revenue, and without asserting that Lawyers and Law Officers are totally useless, or that the fees by which they are paid, are extravagant, compared with the labor which they perform, it may safely be assumed that at least one-half of the labor is useless—erhans they are not extravagantly remunerated. At the close of 1847, Government resorved to send out three Expeditions in search of Franklin and his party, and numbering 140 souls. The first of these Expeditions, H.M.S. Plover, sailed in January, 1848; the second Expedition, the Exterprise and In second Expeditions of Ex H. M.S. Plover, sailed in January, 1848; the second Expedition, the Enterprise and Investigator, was placed under the command of Capt. Sir James Ross, and sailed in May, 1848; the third Expedition (overland) under Sir John Richardson, having left Liverpool about two months. previously. In the spring of 1849, the North Star left with provisions for Ross Expedition, and a reward of £20,000 was offered by Government to any land or sea Expedition that might render efficient assistance to Sir J. Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and contribute directly to extricate them from the ice.

The past year was one of hope deferred, as regards the subject of the Franklin Expedition. In the autumn, there dawned a sudden light; though "the time for hope whan nearly gone by in all hearts save that of the noble minded wife, who trould not part with hope." A whaler brought a sealed cylinder; but it only contained information of Frank in Expeditions were seen beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Lilet, as late as March, 1849. In November, Ross' Expedition returned, and formally negatived the rice where the responsibility of the Pranklin and Ross' Expeditions were seen beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Lilet, as late as March, 1849. In November, Ross' Expedition returned, and formally negatived to entire the Plover. Neither of the tree Expeditions has brought any intelligence of the missing voyager, or his companions!

The public sympathy has been touchingly expressed on the calamitous suspense—and prayers have been offored up to between 60 and 70 cluriches. by upwards of 50,000 woreshippers, for the preservation and safe ed of upwards of 100 guineas has been 60 and 70 cluriches. by upwards of 100 guineas has been 60 and 70 cluriches by upwards of 100 guineas has been 60 and 70 cluriches. by upwards of 100 guineas has been 60 and 70 cluriches by upwards of 100 guineas has been 60 and 70 cluriches. by upwards of 50,000 woreshippers, for the preservation and seed of the first provision of the whole of the first provision of the c public servants where talents and accomplish-ments are entitled to handsome salaries. We do think there is something churlish and invidious in making a fuss about the Governor General's salary, when a moment's reflection and calcula-tion would shew that each county in Upper Can-

ada actually pays more annually to the lowest officer of the lowest Law Court, viz.: the Bailiff of the Division Court, than it pays to the Gover-nor General! We shall return to this subject.

eteamship Atlantic.

A man has been discovered in Kentucky,

Fossil Ecos.—A singular discovery has been made in Madegascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is 2 ft. 8 in. lengthwise, and 2ft. 2in. round the middle.

EDUCATION .- The London Daily News says that "nearly one-half of the population of England and Wales are unable to read and write. A large portion of the other half have received the scantiest instruction. Destitution, vice and crime abound, because the people are untaught. The jails and workhouses are full."

LIBERIA.-A letter from this African set penditure of the Education Department. We say extravagant, not in high salaries, but in a system of machinery far too stapendous and expensive for the Present condition of Canada. We selected the Education Department merely because it is the first subject that should engage the attention of the Legislature, but we certainly do not wish to insinuate that this is the only, or even the cality.

> ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC AND THE CANADA.

The steamer Pacific arrived at 2 P. M on Sunday, having left Liverpool at 101 A.

M. on the 16th instant. FLOUR .- Well supported at late rates. Conn advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Ful! prices for Wheat Trade, generally during

are year. the late monarchist demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported, that towards the end of the Presidents renewed term, it a broken spirit, or of some over will be right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and a republic; he has promised to throw no obstacle in the way of their proceeding.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

the Spaniards and Portuguese Governments received each the sum of £400,000 in the shape of an indemnity. Hitherto these treaties have been a dead letter, as it is a notorious fact that the slave trade has been aday evening, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church on John Street. Notwithstanding and Brazil. Lord Palmerston has determited the darkness and dampness of the night, the and orasis. Order attraction has ceremined that the spirit of these treaties, shall be carried out, and accordingly a squadron of armed steam vessels has been dispatched to ent, and we were glad to notice that the the coasts of Cuba and Brazil, to assist the authorities of these two ccuntries in enformations that of the communicing the obligations entered into; but this nity. Of the lecturer and his lectures, we

offective service on their new station. The might produce. The manner of the lectur-monstrous iniquity is near its end; a few short months and the American Republic will be able to claim an exclusive right to the "seculiar institution". The Hon. Adam and Mrs. Fergusson left New York for England on Saturday, in the the "peculiar institution." In order to strengthen the position of Lord Palmer-ston, a large and influential meeting of our citizens was held in the City Hall last night

Fossil Essa.-A singular discovery has whose lucid and effective statements were warmly applauded by the meeting, which the Lord Provost presided over with his usual grace and dignity.—[Glasgow Cor. Glabe.

Good, VERY Good.-Herapath's Journa states that the consumption of wine and spirits amongst the working classes has di-minished in consequence of the money spent by them in cheap excusions.

John Mitchel is supplied in an Australian paper, which announce the arrival of the Neptune convict ship at Hobart Town Neptune convict ship at Hobart Town states that John Mitchel had received ticket of leave, and, on account of his de-licate health, will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he can enjoy the society

EARL OF DUNDONALD.—Private letters from Nova Scotia intimate that the Ear of Dundonald is about to visit New of Dundonald is about to visit New York in his flag ship, the Wellesley, 74 guns. We should be glad to see the gallant officer here, where he will probably find many who have known him in different parts of the world under his former title of Lord Cochrane.—New York Com. Adv.

BARON ROTHISCHILD .- Has written to the daily papers to state that the introduction given to General Haynau to Messrs. Bar-clay & Perkin's brewery was merely a for-mal one from his house, on which Haysau had a credit.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.

Correstory Wheat Trade, generally during the week, had been steady, and prices firm.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the on the 14th.

Wery satisfactory arrangements have been made in London, as to the Nicargua Canal.

No more movements have taken place in the Danish and Schloswig war.

Steps are being taken by the post office authorities in England, to convey letters to steamers.

The Queen of the Belgians, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe, died on the late Window Philippe, died on the late Window Philippe, died on the late Window Philippe Phil within many person's knowledge. On this point there is a very general misconception. How of the laland. Ever, since the days of Henry the laland. Ever, since the days of Henry the laland. Ever, since the days of Henry the laland. Ever, since the days of the productive of immense the some overwhelming calamity, and is its progress become the cause of the manipulation, the Catholics of the parties continued to the productive of the parties continued to the productive of the parties continued to the cause of t ity, and in its progress become the cause of the calamities which it never fails to produce? W have known a woman, a wife, a mother—young, handsome, and in a position to command univer-sal respect, fly to the bottle, and kill herself in one mouth with brandy. In this case the drinkof their proceeding.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Nothing new has occurred in the relative position of the Danish and Schleswig armies since the assault of Frederickstadt: and it is now asserted that diplomacy will be called to settle all difficulties.

England and France are named as the mediating powers.

The revolutionary feeling in Hesse Cassel seems to be on the increase.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia still proteste against the course adopted at the Frankfort conference.

Globe.

Rumons of War — Threatenings of war have lately been wafted across the Atlantic from the shores of Brazil, where a disappointed faction, glorying in the names of slave holders, and men stealers, has been lately taken for the suppression of the slave trade. It seems that both Spain and Brazil are bound by troaties entered, into with Gt. Britain to abolish slave traffic, and that both the Spaniards and Portuguese Governments received each the sum of £400,000 in the

authorities of these two ccubries in enforcing the obligations entered into; but this
step was not taken till the Cuba and Brazilian authorities had declared their inability
of themselves to enforce obedience. The
Soble Lord has now removed all grounds
for excuse on the score of impotency, and
already the British fleet has performed most
already the British fleet has performed most
effective service on their new station. The manner of the lecture
in the state of the communication of is prepossessing, and his voice pleasing, al-though the sudden changes from a high this we consider as the natural expression of In order to an of a highly nervous temperament, whose heart is in the subject which he demended in the straight expression of the grant of the awful. When the subject which he demended in the subject which he demended in the subject which he demended in the subject which he was passed appropriately a subject to the subject with the subject which he was the reconstruction of the period of the period of the subject with the subject when subject with the subject to the subject with the subject when subject which he demended in the subject when s

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES. -The celebra

or perchance destroy the lives of their fel-low-men whilst mad with drink-now repenting the attitude and actions of a man driving a span of horses, and again giving a faithful idea of the "whiz" of a champague cork—which champague, by the way, the lecturer insists is, in nine cases out of ten, New Jersey cider—it is totally impossible to give the reader an idea of the manner of the effect which that manner

ments which he has undertaken.

Wer made no attempt to take notes, and we doubt very much whether any reporter in the country could follow the speaker.—

Even if this were possible, no newspaper report could give an idea of the effect produced by the manner of the lecturer. He

delighted with the address, and would earn-estly recommend our readers to hear the fecturer for themselves and that as frequently as possible. The Temperance Society deserves the thanks of the community for inducing Mr. Gough to pay us a visit, and we can hardly doubt that he will be the means of effecting a great deal of good.—
There are few who listen to his lectures, whether moderate drinkers or total abeti-nence men, who will question the general correctness of his views, and we may add that none can leave the place without having much impressed on their memory for future thought and investigation.—[Hamil-

ilton Spectator, 2nd inst. ORANGE PROCESSIONS-THEIR It has been at all times a source of intense regret to us, to witness the quarrels and party strifes, and angry feelings, that exist between Irishmen at home and abroad. exist between Irishmen at home and abroad.
No man of sane judgment will deny that there party differences have been the roin and misery and poverty and death upon the country—that they have brought roin and misery and poverty and death upon the country—that they have strengthened the hands of the oppressors of the people, filled the work house and the gall, sent hundred to penal colonies and the gallows, fostered crime and hatred and every base passion of our nature, and finally brought down a curse upon the land that has almost annihilated the entire race through sickness and starvation. We tax the British Government as the primary causes of this party animosity in Ireland, and consequently as the secondary cause of all the evils which have resulted from it. It has been at all times the policy of that government to uphold the supremacy of a faction in the and authority over the great out to the population—to strengthen its hands by case, there might be some excuse for the direct and indirect encouragement—to secretly connive at its laws and savage conduct towards the rest of the inhabitants—to screen it from the laws which it violated why persevere in having a public Ireland had been treated as no feeple under heaven were ever treated by a civilized government. People may talk of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and Southern villainy, but there are Bills on the Statute Book of England that would make a elaveholder shudder to read them, and that would compel one to acknowledge that slavery is a state of clemency compared to the inhuma treatment of the Irish people for 390 years by the Government of England. If the most fanatic conceptions of the Spanish In-quisition had been realized, it would fall far short of the refined tortures which the "Penal "Laws" inflicted. But all these grievennees have been for the greater part removed. The Irish Catholic is willing to forget and to forgive the past. He has no desire to bear enmity towards the children for the oppression of their fathers over his. Especially is he anxious that the feude and continuous that the feude and continuous that with lead of his evil passions that existed in the land of his birth should be forgotton in this, the happy home of his adoption: There never has been any attempt, as far as we are aware, on the part of the Irish Catholics of Canada to organize any of those societies that are said to have existed among them in their own country no "ribbonmen," no "peep-o-'day boys," no "white-boys," have ever been known to organize in Canada; the reasons alleged for having such societies no longer exist, and the societies societies no longer exist, and the societies have consequently been dissolved, if they ever existed. Have the Orangemen of Ireland shewn the same good will—the same desire to forget party quarrels—the same inclination to settle down quietly and peaceably in this country, without disturbing the tranquility of their neighbors, or doing aught to perpetuate and aggravate those angry feelings that so unfortunately triumphed in Ireland? On the contrary, have they not done everything in their nowhave they not done everything in their pow-er to annoy and provoke and insult their Catholic fellowcountrymen! What can be their object in keeping up in this country such a secret society? Or if they should wish to keep it up, where is the good to be gained by having annual proces sions of the society, when they know that such processions give the greatest annoy-ance to many of their neighbors? Is it not true that their only object in making these processions is to provoke and annoy the Catholics? There can be no other ob-

the Catholics? There can be no other object than this, and consequently are they not morally guilty of all the rioting and murders that result from these processions? But, why should the Catholics notice them? Why not let them enjoy themselves as they please without interruption? This is what we have frequently arged upon them, but men cannot always control their pas-

cions when bullied and badgered by drun-ken and brutal rutians. Why give proviken and brutal rutions. Why give po-

resenting the attitude and actions of a man driving a span of horses, and again giving a faithful idea of the "whiz" of a champagne cork—which champagne, by the way, the lecturer insists is, in nine cases out of ten, New Jersey cider—it is totally impossible to give the reader an idea of the manner of the man, or the effect which that manner has upon his audience.

A Toronto cotemporary objects to the style of Mr. Gough as too theatrical, but we do not by any means agree in this opinion. He is unlike any other man whom we have heard delivering a lecture—he is a perfect original in his way, and the theatrical attitude and grotesque gestures are absolutely necessary to give effect to his quaint ideas, staggering facts, and ludicrous anecdotes. It would be unfair to judge of the lecturer's abilities by his opening address. The steamer on which he came from Toronto, the purpose of a man of the Canadisa press is great—ly to blame in this business. For political purposes—to carry elections, and carry the polling places by brute force—a part of the Tory press has lent itself to the support and vindication of orange societies and protessions. Is it not abominable to find Englishmen and Scotchmen encouraging this deadly warfare among Irishmen, for the purpose of making tools of them in turn to do all their dirty work! And leading Irishmen, staggering facts, and ludicrous anecdotes.

It would be unfair to judge of the lecturer's abilities by his opening address. The steamer on which he came from Toronto, will encourage and prop up such societies—will encourage and pro priginal in his way, and the more appropriate the port of the lecture of a billities by his opening address. The steamer on which he came from Toronto, did not reach the port until the hour for which the lecture was announced, and as Mr. Gough said himself, he had been latteried by twice a day—and must have been worn down both in body and mind. The physical exercition which he undergoes in a single location which he undergoes in a single location which he has undertaken.

Where made no attempt to take notes, and whether any reporter whether any reporter and all to gravity their section of them into a manner of the land. What is their object in doing so fully to keep the Irish a disupited people, and notifical views of the most than the principle of the most that are every year attended by the most horrible outrages against the laws of the land. What is their object in doing so fully to keep the Irish a disupited people, and the most that are every year attended by the most horrible outrages against the laws of the land. What is their object in doing so fully to keep the Irish a disupited people, and the province of the land. What is their object in doing so fully to keep the Irish a disupited people, and the province of the land. What is their object in doing so fully to keep the Irish a disupited people, and the province of the land. What is their object in doing so fully to keep the Irish a disupited people, and the province of the land. we doubt very much whether any reporter in the country could follow the speaker.—
Even if this were possible, no newspaper report could give an idea of the effect produced by the manner of the lecturer. He must be seen and heard to be properly appreciated, or indeed understood. Some of the pictures and similies which he drew were grand in the extreme; but at times we thought the speaker soared beyond his last ude, and made a partial failure. This, however, could readily be accounted for by the fatigue and excitement he had undergone.

On the whole, we must say that we were their secret organization? Their moral principles are tainted with the hatred that is instilled into their hearts of every thing and every one that is not of them; they contract drunken and disorderly habits by contract drunken and deorderly habits by their frequent reunions; they are exposed to the ridicule and contempt of the rest of the population on the 12th of July by being driven about through the streets and high-ways by leaders who would not walk in public with them; they are expected to do the fighting at elections, and every other dirty in the rories have to except And

what do they gain in the end? Nothing.

These remarks have been suggested by the triel at Hamilton Assizes, for riots and murder on the 12th of last July. The farmers of a whole district have been kept in a state of excitement is juvious to their business by these trials for the last fortnight. Bad feeling has been kindled anew in the hearts of the contending parties.—
The lawyers have been pocketing the hardeaned cash of the tillers of the soil, in hand fulls, and laughing in their sieeves at uphold the supremacy of a faction in the country—to give to this faction privileges these are the results of a procession on the and authority over the great bulk of the 12th of July. Had this been an isolated sense, the numerity, of the parties con-ple cerned in these demonstrations, will not in-duce them to refrain from indulging in them, they does not the government put them of a law on the Statute Book prohibiting such processions; why not put it into practice.
The peace of the country—the lives of
British subjects are at stake; and will the government continue to look idly on and suffer both to be endangered by illegal pro-cessions and societies. It is time that these questions were answered. We received a note from a friend in

We received a note from a friend in Hamilton on Tuesday last, promising us a full report of the trial to which we have alluded, but up to the time of going to press on yesterday evaning it had not reached us. Should it come to hand before our next is sue, we shall gladly give it insertion.—

Toronte Mirror.

CANADIAN TRADE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the markets for inducing the shipments of Canadian produce by our canals and the Hudson, there has been up to the and of Seatember this year. been up to the end of September, this year, a handsome increase in the Canadian produce at Oswego over any previous season. The duties collected at the Custom House in Oswego, 1848, 1849, and to September 30th, 1850, were as follows:

\$43,159 1849 92,823
1850, to Sept. 30th 115,515
Besides the amount received at the Oswego Custom House in 1849, about \$100,000
were collected in new York that year, on 1849 Oswego secount, in duties upon Canadian produce withdrawn from bond and sold for domestic consumption. Of the amount collected at New York on Oswego account this year, we are not informed, but it must be much larger than last year. The actual amount of duties collected on Canadian produce passing through Carross this

dian produce passing through Oswogo this year, to October 1st, is not less than \$250,-The Canadian crops are mu this year than ever before, the wheat cro alone being estimated at 11,000,000 of bush-ele. Should there be anything like favor-able markets in the atlantic cities, our for-eign imports will be largely increased be-fore the close of navigation.—Osseege Com-

The Steam Saw Mill, in the pine woods, near Haysville, was severely injured by fire on Tuesday last.—Galt Reporter.

The city council of Galena, Illinois, have prohibited whietling within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than \$10 nor over \$500. That beats Boston.

THE GREAT

The meeting County of Mid Friday last, wone. It was we ter. A battle, and south. Be a good pair of plenty of bully going off at a hat the scepe of never saw fifter state of excite looked as if the to be decided. could not have The meeting Southwick, of ential influen

tain order was quence. The c lves to listen mon sense and who did not th to speak in opi preconceived of occasion was o mere piece of ten men presentruth of the mup their mind out of the ques As we asce As we ascer
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of himself and 1 word to say. culation seemed pose to the spector was common. Mr. Hop McKay, who ment:—"That ment:—"That that the Municip Townships of quire for many high a tax with people can well the Concession and swamps, and and swamps, and bring out to ma if the Council of to levy a tax for mote the Great ny, all hope of n the roads and br Townships must years to come, a must struggle must struggle best way they ceither from the the Government decidedly of the Council should Great Western Niagara and Det not pass any by-property in the (Rail Roads, or purposes and i County nature a the County an McKay supporte long speech white others. It was matory of the str.
His chief argume
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were the Ward
speech could not
was the hubbub was better lister not opposed to t through, but h force the south i ray Anderson ne support of the m proceeded to take at issue—Railw called upon ther panies, right and scene was past na'e fellow who standing between of the leaders fre him with fierce driving and pulli most driven to di man had announ amendment had known enthusia from his elevated in the second that the second that the second throught the second again.—Free Pe

We have been in noticing the v the action of Go-ness. Industry wanting in ende case of accusation from its proprie award to some o a patriotic motiv make no such co Ministry was, as some, and to all of praise for the every fact and cit bear on the embi Government, an particular, escap-to nothing short There is one i

forcibly through that the men w the present Gov creating patrons country, should them for striving There is a gross There is a gross we can only acci of a determination there be reason if the Government rear would seen tigal horizen, m