

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We submit the following biographical sketch of this distinguished navigator. Sir John Franklin was born in 1780, at Spilaby, in Lincolnshire. He entered the Navy Oct. 1, 1800, as a boy, on board the Polyphemus, then Capt. John Lawford, under whom he served as Midshipman, in the action of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. He then, in the Investigator, sailed with Capt. Flinders, on a voyage of discovery to New Holland; where, on joining the Porpoise, a small store ship, he was wrecked on a coral reef, near Cat's Bank, Aug. 17, 1803. While on his passage home in the Camden, East Indian man, Mr. Franklin had charge of the signals; and he distinguished himself at the celebrated repulse of a powerful French Squadron, under Admiral Leinois, Feb. 15, 1801.

On his arrival in England, he joined the Belierophon; and, subsequently, under Capt. Cooke, took part in the battle of Trafalgar. On being transferred to the Bedford, 74, Mr. Franklin was appointed a Lieutenant of the ship, Feb. 11, 1808; and escorted the Royal Family of Portugal from Lisbon to South America. During the latter part of the war, he was chiefly employed at the blockading of the West Indies, towards the close of 1814, joined in the Expedition to New Orleans; and for his brave conduct, on Jan. 8, 1815, he was officially and warmly recommended for promotion.

On Jan. 14, 1818, Franklin assumed command of the expedition, in which he accompanied Capt. D. Buchan, 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 the Expedition to proceed to Hudson's Bay to ascertain the actual position of the Coppermine River, and the exact trending of the shores of the Polar Sea to the eastward of that river. This fearful undertaking ended only the summer of 1822, through a journey of 5550 miles; its perils and adventures, Capt. Franklin, (whose Commanders and Post Commodore bears date respectively 1821 and 1822) has ably described in his "Narrative of the Journey."

In 1825, he left England to co-operate with Capt. Beecher and Barry, in ascertaining, from opposite quarters, the existence of a North West Passage. The results of this mission, which terminated in the 7th day, 24m. N., long. 140 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 Society at Paris, with a Gold Medal, valued at 1200 francs, for having effected the most important acquisition to geographical knowledge during the preceding year. In 1829, at home, he received the honor of Knighthood; besides the Oxford degree of D.C.L. Sir John Franklin married, first, in 1813, the youngest daughter of William Porden Esq., architect; and, in 1828, the second daughter of John Griffin, Esq. of Bedford Place.

From 1830 until 1834, he commanded the Rainbow, 28, on the Mediterranean station—and for his exertions in connexion with the troubles in Greece, he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1835, Sir John Franklin was created a K.C.H.; and afterwards, for some time, Lieutenant-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), a fresh attempt to discover a North West Passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring's Strait. The ships left Greenhithe, May 19, 1845. Little intelligence has been received of this Expedition since the day of its sailing.

At the close of 1847, Government resolved 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 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 the middle of June, 1845—the first attempt to discover a North West Passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring's Strait. The ships left Greenhithe, May 19, 1845. Little intelligence has been received of this Expedition since the day of its sailing.

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 was nearly gone by in all hearts save that of the noble-minded wife, who would not part with hope." A whaler brought a sealed cylinder; but it only contained information of Frank in his ship to June, 1845. Another whaler brought a story from the Equinox, that the ships of both Franklin and Ross' Expeditions were seen by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, as late as March, 1849. In November, Ross' Expedition returned, and formally negatived the circumstantial story. Almost simultaneously arrived Sir John Richardson; and since has returned the Plover. Neither of the three Expeditions has brought any intelligence of the missing voyager, or his companions.

The public sympathy has been touchingly expressed on the calamitous supposition—and prayers have been offered up in between 60 and 70 churches, by upwards of 50,000 worshippers, for the preservation and safe return of the missing Expedition. A reward of upwards of 100 guineas has been promised to any of the whaling ships which may bring information of the voyagers; and Lady Franklin has offered £2000 to induce whalers to make search in parts not within the scope of the Government Expedition.

A writer in the New York Tribune upon the American press estimates the aggregate circulation of Daily papers in the United States at 520,000 per day, 184,700,000 per annum, and the aggregate number of copies annually distributed at 412,580,000. The Tribune employs 12 editors and reporters; 3 proof readers; 12 pressmen and engineers, and laborers in the press room; 4 European correspondents; 4 wrapper writers; 4 clerks; 16 hands in the mailing department; 3 errand boys; 25 carriers in the city and vicinity, besides other hands enough to swell the number about 130 engaged in preparing and sending forth the Tribune. The paper employs half a ton of type, consumes weekly 7½ tons of paper and 100 lbs. of ink.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT.

In our article on this subject in last week's issue, we ventured to throw out a few hints in reference to what we consider the extravagant expenditure of the Education Department. We are not extravagant, not in high salaries, but in a system of machinery far too stupendous 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 most extravagant department of the public expenditure. On the contrary, we think every department of the public business is conducted on the same extravagant principle, that is, a great mass of useless and expensive machinery—a refined system adapted to the circumstances of old, wealthy, commercial countries, but wholly unsuited to the comparative poverty and limited business of Canada. We are playing on a key that is far too high, and hence there is more discord in the 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 extravagance. And if the advocates of Retrenchment, instead of growling about the amount of salary paid to the Governor General, and a few of the highest and really useful public officials, would direct their energies against the ponderous mass of useless and expensive machinery with which every division in the management of public business is burthened, we might then hope that much good might be effected. Supposing the Imperial Government should pay the salary of the Governor General, 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 machinery of management simpler, and reconstructing it on a principle of simplicity adapted to the actual circumstances of the country. In this process of remodeling the machinery, it would be discovered that a few of the large wheels, and not a few of the small ones were entirely unnecessary, 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 Government, or what is properly called the public expenditure, alone, that there is much room for retrenchment. The Provincial revenue is but a very small proportion of what the public have to pay, and with the exception of the local taxes, it may be safely affirmed that in every instance where fees are established by statute, the people are compelled to pay a great deal more than the actual service rendered. For instance, it is probable that Registrar's fees cost the people of Canada twice as much as the salary of the Registrar, and the same may be said to affirm that every honest Registrar in the Province will admit that one-half the amount of the present fees would be a fair remuneration for the services he performs; yet there is no law of Retrenchment—simply because the people have made no enquiry into the matter, and because the fees are established by statute, the people are compelled to pay a great deal more than the actual service rendered. For instance, it is probable that Registrar's fees cost the people of Canada twice as much as the salary of the Registrar, and the same may be said to affirm that every honest Registrar in the Province will admit that one-half the amount of the present fees would be a fair remuneration for the services he performs; yet there is no law of Retrenchment—simply because the people have made no enquiry into the matter, and because the fees are established by statute, the people are compelled to pay a great deal more than the actual service rendered.

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Fossil Eggs.—A singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. 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 2 ft. 2 in. 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.

Letters.—A letter from this African settlement announces the safe arrival of the Georgians & Firefly, two vessels dispatched under auspices of Mr. Gurney and some other English capitalists, with the view of promoting the cultivation of, and export of cotton from this coast. It appears most favorably of the experiment, and adds that the slave trade has almost ceased in this locality.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC AND THE CANADA.

The steamer Pacific arrived at 9 P. M. on Sunday, having left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 16th inst.

Flour.—Well supported at late rates. Coars advanced 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Full prices for Wheat Flour, generally during the week, had been steady, and prices firm.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

Very satisfactory arrangements have been made in London, as to the Nicaragua Canal.

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

Steps are being taken by the post office authorities in England, to convey letters to British North America by the United States steamers.

The Queen of the Belgians, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe, died on the 11th.

It is stated positively that Kosuth and the other Hungarian exiles, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory; they will proceed to the United States, where they intend to settle.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at a quarter after ten on Monday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

In Broadstairs generally, the leading features are, that they have assumed a firmer aspect, and a fair amount of business was doing in Wheat and Indian corn, at improving rates. Flour also moving more freely at full prices of late steamer.

The Bishop of Toronto came out in the Canada.

The Canada got on the rocks about 30 miles east of Halifax last night, but is supposed to have sustained no material injury.

The new steamer Franklin arrived off Cowes on the 15th inst., and proceeded to the harbour.—The general news by her arrival is not of the least interest.

It is said that an usual breadth of what will be sown in England and Ireland this year.

FRANCE.—We learn by telegraph from Paris of Thursday, the 18th inst., that the Parliamentary session had met on that day, and after a short, but important meeting, adjourned. It is said that the heads of the party of order had agreed to the question of prolonging the Presidency, provided that the late monarchist demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported, that towards the end of the President's renewed term, it 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.—Nothing new has occurred in the relative position of the Danish and Schleswig armies since the assault of Fredericksstadt; it is now asserted that diplomacy will be called to settle all difficulties.

England and France are named as the mediating powers.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia still protests against the course adopted at the Frankfurt conference.—Globe.

REMOVAL OF WAR.—Threatenings of war have lately been wafted across the Atlantic from the shores of Brazil, where a disappointed fact, glooming in the names of slave holders, and men stealers, has been venting its spleen against the measures lately taken for the suppression of the slave trade. It seems that both Spain and Brazil are bound by treaties entered into with Great Britain to abolish slave traffic; and that both the Spaniards and Portuguese Governments received each a 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 carried on with unabated vigor both in Cuba and Brazil. Lord Palmerston has determined that the spirit of these treaties shall be carried out, and accordingly a squadron of armed steam vessels has been dispatched to the coasts of Cuba and Brazil, to assist the authorities of these two countries in enforcing the obligations entered into; but this step was not taken till the Cuba and Brazilian authorities had declared their inability to enforce obedience. The Noble Lord has now removed all grounds for excuse on the score of impotency, and already the British fleet has performed most effective service on their new station. The monstrous iniquity is near its end; a few short months and the American Republic will be able to claim an exclusive right to the "peculiar institution." In order to strengthen the position of Lord Palmerston, a large and influential meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall last night when a series of resolutions were passed approving of his policy. The principal speaker on the occasion were Drs. Symington and King, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Hastie, both members for the City of Glasgow,

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. Globe.

Good, very good.—Herapath's Journal states that the consumption of wine and spirits amongst the working classes has diminished in consequence of the money spent by them in cheap excursions.

Confidence.—The last amount of John Mitchell is supplied in an Australian paper, which announces the arrival of the Neptune convict ship at Hobart Town and states that John Mitchell had received his ticket of leave, and on account of his delicate health, will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he can enjoy the society of Lord Martin.

EARL OF DUNDONALD.—Private letters from Nova Scotia intimate that the Earl of Dundonald is about to visit New York in his flag ship, the Wesley, 74 guns. We should be glad to see the Earl there, and here 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 ROTHSCHILD.—Has written to the daily papers to state that the introduction given to General Haynes to Messrs. Rothschild's name, was not intended to be a personal one from his house, on which Haynes had a credit.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—Mr. Gough's first lecture, in this city, was delivered in the Congregational Church, last Wednesday night. The crowded audience before the pictures and statues which he drew, we believe, not one person left before the lecturer concluded. Mr. Gough commenced endeavoring to counteract the false influence of his great financial structures, the cause of which he has formed of his powers as a speaker appeared to be his object. He, therefore, represented himself as incapable of doing anything extraordinary, but he wished to stir the audience facts within his knowledge, and give them the result of his experience. The subject, he said, was a hackneyed one; and the difficulty of treating was that the advocates of Temperance met no bold, many opposition.—That drunkenness was an evil all admitted; so that that point was settled. So with regard to an establishment that produces the plague, cholera, and other diseases, it is not necessary to be the cause. What he aimed at was, to create an interest in Temperance reformations, for as they do not differ from the great objects in the way of the movement. He dwelt much upon this point—that while the effect of intemperance is to produce the plague, cholera, and other diseases, it is not necessary to be the cause. What he aimed at was, to create an interest in Temperance reformations, for as they do not differ from the great objects in the way of the movement. He dwelt much upon this point—that while the effect of intemperance is to produce the plague, cholera, and other diseases, it is not necessary to be the cause. What he aimed at was, to create an interest in Temperance reformations, for as they do not differ from the great objects in the way of the movement. He dwelt much upon this point—that while the effect of intemperance is to produce the plague, cholera, and other diseases, it is not necessary to be the cause. 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