

HURON SIGNAL.

Sea, or smashed in Barrow's Straits, and no survivors left. If such should be the case—

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN M'CLURE'S JOURNAL OF SEPT. 24TH, 1853.—At daylight, observing Barrow's Strait full of ice, and large masses setting into the bay, determined upon making this our winter quarters, and finding a well sheltered spot upon the south side of the island upon which we last night grounded, ran in and anchored in four fathoms, lat. 74° 6' N., longitude 117° 54' W.

The currents along the coast of the Polar Sea appear to be influenced in their direction, more or less, by the winds; but certainly upon the west side of the island there is a permanent set to the eastward. At one time we found it as much as two knots during a perfect calm; and that the flood tide sets from the westward we have ascertained beyond a doubt, as the opportunities afforded during our detention along the western shore of this island gave ample proof.

The prevailing winds along the American, and in the Prince of Wales Strait, we found to be N. E., but upon this coast S. W. to N. W. A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar Sea, the water along shore being very narrow and wind contrary, and the pack impervious; but through Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast, I conceive it practicable. Drift wood is in great abundance upon the east coast of the Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shore, also much game.

In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and lures, which remain the entire winter, we have been very fortunate in procuring upwards of 4,000 lbs. The health of the crew has been, and still continues, excellent, without any diminution of numbers, nor have we felt the slightest trace of scurvy.

This notice was deposited by a travelling party in April, 1852, consisting of Captain M'Clure, Mr. Court, second mate; John Calder, Captain of the foremast; Sergeant Wood, Royal Marines; George Gibby, A. B.; George Bonmah, A. B.; 2nd Davis, A. B.; and Peter Thompson, Captain of the foretop. Whoever finds this, it is requested it may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Dated on board Her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship Investigator, frozen in, in the Bay of money, lat. 74° 6' N., lon. 117° 54' W., April 11, 1852. ROBT. M'CLURE, Commander.

MEETING OF THE COMMANDER M'CLURE FROM THE EAST AND LIEUTENANT PIN FROM THE WEST.

The first meeting of Lieutenant Bedford Pin with the party from the Investigator is thus described in a private letter from Capt. Kellet, C. B., dated Her Majesty's ship Resolute, Melbourne Island, April 19, 1853.—

This is really a red-letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors for ever. At nine o'clock this day our look-out man made the signal for a party to come in from the westward; all went to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then sent. Dr. Donville was the first person I met. I cannot describe my feelings when he told me that Capt. M'Clure was among the next party, and that he had reached him, and giving many hearty shakes—

paper were ever given by two men in this world. M'Clure looks well, but is very laconic. His description of Pin's making the Harbor of Mercy would have been sufficiently to make any of us who had not seen a lander of the pen of Captain Murray, were he alive.

M'Clure and his first lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them, they supposed he was, chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. M'Clure advanced towards him, on getting within a hundred yards, they could see from the proportions that he was not one of them. Pin began to screech and throw up his hands (his face was as black as my hat) this brought the Captain and lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language.

At length Pin reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on M'Clure's asking, "Who are you and where do you come from?" Lieutenant Pin, Herald, Captain Kellet." This was the more applicable to M'Clure, as I was the last person he shook hands with in Bhring's Straits. He at length found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman—an angel of light. He says—

He was soon seen from the ship; they did only one hatchway open, and the crew were faintly panned there in their endeavor to get up. The deck crew jumped out of their hammocks, and the crew forgot their despondency in fact, all was changed on board the Investigator.

M'Clure had thirty men and three officers fully prepared to leave for the depot at about 10 o'clock. What a disappointment it would have been to go there and find the miserable yacht Mary with four or five crews of provisions instead of a large depot.

THE IMPROVED SHORT-HORN COW. It is now nearly a century since the first attempts to improve the short-horn breed of cattle were made on the banks of the Tees, hence their name. The soil and climate were of themselves admirably calculated to improve any breed of cattle, and no doubt conducted in no small degree, to the success of the experiments which were made by infusing foreign blood into the veins of the old stock.

shoulders, are derived from the Hibernian or original unimproved short-horn breed. Of all the different colors, the most fashionable—for it can scarcely be esteemed an essential quality—is the roan, which is also the most common.

The great characteristics of the short-horn breed are—early maturity and aptitude to fatten. On these points, Mr. Milburn, of Thirsk, and truly remarks that although the short-horn cow needs nursing when young, and mauling diet, she is a cow when another is a calf; and that the ox is fat when others of a different breed are only beginning to grow; and that either will purchase a horse before a Devon will buy a saddle." Another writer states, that there can be no doubt of the possibility of raising a breed of milk short-horn which may perhaps surpass every variety in the kingdom; and to this remark Mr. Youatt adds his opinion, that "we have this breed already, and that it only requires a little care in the selection, and in crossing, to perpetuate it. The improved short-horn cow, especially of large size, is a great consumer of food, and this has ever been a drawback to her usefulness as a mere dairy cow; and that it only requires a little care in the selection, and in crossing, to perpetuate it.

The short-horn cow of this improved breed is everything that could be desired as regards symmetry and aptitude to fatten, but it is equally true that her milking properties are not equal to the race from which she sprung by the male side. She is not a dairy cow in the strict sense of that term, and, under the ordinary circumstances of food and climate, she is not equal to many other breeds for milk or for any other respect; but, on the other hand, which well fed, well-housed, and kept comfortable, she is not without her merits as a milker. Under these circumstances, she is always in a half fat condition; and when a contingency occurs which requires it necessary to turn her off, she is some ready for the butcher than any other breed whatsoever. In Mr. Biggs' London Dairy there are many excellent well bred cows, and in every instance these are in better condition than the Yorkshire cows, or the long-horned cows, and, as milkers, they are only second to their relatives the Yorkshire cows. On the other hand, a pure short horn cow, or even a three parts bred one, is a superior animal for a butter or cheese dairy, not merely because her milk is usually deficient in richness, but because of the delicacy of her constitution. In the English dairy counties, the cows are generally allowed to pasture in the fields both in summer and winter; and, in consequence of this being the prevailing custom, it is an essential qualification that they be of a hardy constitution. Now, the pure short-horn can neither withstand cold nor heat, nor sudden transitions of temperature, without suffering injury. In the former, the flow of milk is arrested by the expenditure of the heat in maintaining the vital energy (which is below an average in all animals of a lymphatic temperament), and in keeping up the normal or natural heat of a carcass always very large in proportion to the vital organs. Great heats, or sudden alterations of temperature, are also found to act very injuriously on the milking properties of the short horn cow, in consequence of their weakening and enervating efforts on a constitution not naturally the most robust. Of course these causes are also injurious to other breeds of dairy cows, but much less so, in consequence of their smaller carcass and hardy constitution. Few dairy farmers would ever think of purchasing a pure short-horn cow of that variety known as the "Durham breed;" and even to those of them who treat their stock as done in most of the English Dairy counties, it is questionable if any advantage is derived even from an infusion of the Durham blood; but to milk-dairymen who practice the system of house-feeding throughout the winter months, with abundance of rich nutritive food, few animals of any breed will pay so well as a cow with a large proportion of short-horn blood in her veins, and she will accomplish what no other cow can, namely, make both milk and beef at the same time.

The following is a description of a pure short-horn cow, as given by various writers on cattle and their breeds:—Head long and tapering; nostrils small and closely formed; nostrils wide and flexible, extending widely with every inspiration; eyes prominent, clear and mild; horns short, smooth, slightly curved, cream-colored, with pinkish flesh-colored tips; neck broad above, deep and finely set, and to the throat devoid of dewlap or skin; withers broad at top, deep and well covered with flesh; breast and brisket broad, round, and prominent in front, projecting considerably beyond the legs, and forming almost a straight line; gait, and from loose folds of skin; front legs widely set, with a thick muscular forearm, and a clean, small short bone below the knee; back and sides bounded by straight parallel lines; belly very slightly concave just behind the ribs, and becoming a gentle convex curve between this point and the flank; when seen from the side, the outline of the belly is slightly undulating, but neither the apex of the concavity nor convexity far from the straight line drawn from the lowest part of the brisket to a point midway between the flank and the hook joint; haunches broad, square, not angular, but the bones well covered with firm flesh; not laid on in rump, but having a rounded outline. The distance between the haunch bones and rump more than the average of any other breed, and giving, consequently, great weight of hind quarters; ribs arched, and close up to the haunch-bones; rump bones well covered with flesh; hys broad, perpendicular, and well down on the thighs, and the hind legs very slightly bent and small below the hook joint; skin soft, moderately thick, and well covered with soft woolly hair, especially on the short ribs—generally believed to indicate a hardy constitution; and also on the belly and back and upon the fore part of the udder. The udder itself is seldom large in the pure short-horn, but it is frequently very broad in front, and the teats are smaller than those of the true dairy cow. The colour is either self, red and white, white, cream or roan, or straw-berry. The white is generally derived from a long black cross with the wild white breed of Britain; the red, natural to the Hibernian breed, but confirmed by the polled Galloway heifer which Mr. Collings selected in his first experiment to improve the short-horn breed. The other colors are either a union of these or accidental. The low set frame and cylindrical body are also from the Galloway cow, while longish horns of some specimens, and filling of behind the

FURTHER BY THE FRANKLIN. Address from St. Petersburg, in the "Hamburgh Nachrichten," states that the news of the Turkish declaration of war has made an "alarmingly" impression. The Emperor, amidst would be granted on the occasion of her fête. The unfavorable accounts of the vintage were confirmed, and in six southern departments the crops were all but annihilated. In the trade of Paris there was a trifling improvement, and several orders had been received from Germany and Russia. The price of flour and wheat was falling in the provinces, but was maintained in the capital.

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AUSTRALIA. The private telegraph from Port Phillip received by the *Argo* is extremely unfavorable with regard to the state of the market. Goods continued to pour in from all parts of the world, and as many were endeavoring to hold on rather than submit to immediate sale, ships were being purchased in succession to be used for storage. Other firms had begun to conclude that the anticipation of great improvement when the trade to the mine should again be open would prove deceptive. It is, however, believed that the market will be perfectly glutted. Timber manured the price, but a great many vessels were being sent to the coast, bringing large supplies, and additional quantities were expected from Geelong and Melbourne.

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The old Admiral, Achmed Pasha, has gone into the Black Sea with a squadron, composed of four frigates, a corvette, a brig, and a steamer, with a double allowance of captains and lieutenants, in order to practice evolutions and gunnery. An ancient custom requires the Sultan to march against the infidel at the head of his sacred troops. This custom has degenerated into a fiction. In accordance with it, however, the Pasha is preparing to quit his palace, and during the way he is to inhabit the kiosk at Therapia, which his father Mahmood occupied during his Russian war, and which is being prepared for his reception, and is, we may add, exactly more comfortable than the tent of his great ancestor, Solomon the Magnificent.

ENGLAND. A frightful accident happened on the River Medway, near Faversham, on the 21st ult., when nearly 100 persons perished. In consequence of the Medway having overlied its banks, a number of hop-pickers, after having finished their day's work, were being conveyed through the river in a wagon drawn by three horses, when, on arriving at Hartlake Bridge, they became alarmed at the rush of water, and uttered loud cries. The party consisted of men, women and children. The noise they made alarmed the horses, who, it appears, ran away, and came in contact with the side of the bridge, which, being in a dilapidated state, broke down, and the wagon was precipitated into the river, and all the persons drowned. Thirty-seven persons were missing. The London *Standard*, [evening] states a rumour that the Emperor and Empress of France would visit London in November, and that preparations were being made in official quarters for their reception, which would be unusually splendid, particularly in the city. This statement was regarded as a hoax. In the London money market there is little change to note. Money continued in great demand, and was expected to get

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The old Admiral, Achmed Pasha, has gone into the Black Sea with a squadron, composed of four frigates, a corvette, a brig, and a steamer, with a double allowance of captains and lieutenants, in order to practice evolutions and gunnery. An ancient custom requires the Sultan to march against the infidel at the head of his sacred troops. This custom has degenerated into a fiction. In accordance with it, however, the Pasha is preparing to quit his palace, and during the way he is to inhabit the kiosk at Therapia, which his father Mahmood occupied during his Russian war, and which is being prepared for his reception, and is, we may add, exactly more comfortable than the tent of his great ancestor, Solomon the Magnificent.

ENGLAND. A frightful accident happened on the River Medway, near Faversham, on the 21st ult., when nearly 100 persons perished. In consequence of the Medway having overlied its banks, a number of hop-pickers, after having finished their day's work, were being conveyed through the river in a wagon drawn by three horses, when, on arriving at Hartlake Bridge, they became alarmed at the rush of water, and uttered loud cries. The party consisted of men, women and children. The noise they made alarmed the horses, who, it appears, ran away, and came in contact with the side of the bridge, which, being in a dilapidated state, broke down, and the wagon was precipitated into the river, and all the persons drowned. Thirty-seven persons were missing. The London *Standard*, [evening] states a rumour that the Emperor and Empress of France would visit London in November, and that preparations were being made in official quarters for their reception, which would be unusually splendid, particularly in the city. This statement was regarded as a hoax. In the London money market there is little change to note. Money continued in great demand, and was expected to get

WHO CONDEMNED THE MINISTRY IN HURON?

In a late number of the *Globe* we find an account of the Brown demonstration at Goderich, headed "The Ministry condemned in Huron." It is stated that "Mr. Brown visited Goderich by the invitation of a large number of leading electors." Who these electors were, we do not know, with the exception of the four or five names appended to the hand bills as the names of the large number have not yet been published. But if we may judge from what we saw of those who danced attendance upon Mr. Brown during his presence here, the large number of leading electors who extended the invitation to that gentleman were Tories mingled with a disparted expectation or two. The electors by whom the Honorable Malcolm Cameron were returned, held aloof from the proceedings altogether, and gave them little or no countenance, and at the Dinner given here by Mr. Brown only a minority of Mr. Cameron's voters besides ourselves were present. And of this very small number which included the disappointed expectants, the attendance of some would not have been secured, had not other influences than those of respect for the conduct of Mr. Brown and disaffection towards the Ministry been brought to bear upon them. We are told that the Mayor was called to the chair, but that such was the case the majority of the Townspeople had no fellow feeling with that gentleman upon that occasion. It is very strange that Mr. Gibbons should have so lately found out the short-comings of the ministry, and as ordinary observers have not discovered any particular change in the conduct of Ministers since the time he went apparently heartily with them—the change must be with himself, as it well known that

Mr. Gibson had an opportunity of being Sheriff of Huron in place of Mr. McDonald and as the change in his views did not take place until after this expectation was disappointed, common minds can scarcely avoid the conclusion that this disappointment was the cause of his present conduct. But, who condemned the Ministry in Huron? As we said before the parties present at the meeting when the resolutions were carried were "three fourths" Tories, many of whom were orangemen and the other fourth was composed of loose fish, too or three disinterested lookers on, and some half dozen Tailpales. The majority of these were the parties who condemned the Ministry in Huron, and it is by such, the Ministry would have been condemned had they been paragons of excellence and had no Mr. Brown been in existence. But the Reformers of Huron took no part in these

proceedings, they did not attend the meeting, it is true Mr. Lewis was present for a few minutes, and although he did not ask a question or two of Mr. Brown, he evidently did not wish to enter into any lengthened dispute. Two or three other staid Reformers were present out of curiosity and merely to hear Mr. Brown, but the great majority of the Reformers stood away altogether, and never once thought of getting up an opportunity, treating the whole affair as unworthy of notice, well knowing that it was nothing new for Reform Ministers to be condemned by Tories in Huron.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. A. McKillop delivered a very successful and instructive lecture to a crowded audience in the Hall used by the Institute, last evening, on the "Progressive character of the present age." This was the first of the Winter course, and was very ably treated by the lecturer, John Clark, Esq., in December, subject—"Woman's Rights."

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Lectures on Total Abstinence and the Misno Law will be delivered by the noted Lecturer Mr. Hungerford in the Temperance Hall this (Thursday) evening and on Friday evening.

The Rev. W. Skinner will preach on the Sabbath the 27th inst., at the usual hour.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!!

We are glad to inform our readers, that Thos. M. Jones, Esq., one of the Directors of the Buffalo, Branford and Goderich Railway Company, has by his morning's post received a letter from the Secretary of the Company, announcing that the Hon. James Wadsworth, President of the Company, has made arrangements in England for the sale of the bonds, and such an advance on account, as outbalancing the unfavorable state of the money market, will enable the Company, without check to complete the Railway to Goderich. Mr. Wadsworth has also purchased the Iron required for the remainder of the Road. The Canada Company have very generously agreed to give the right of way through their Lands WITHOUT CHARGE. Thus while the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies are disputing about their lines, and other Railways are not completed for want of funds, we are happy to say that under our able and enterprising Contractors, the Buffalo, Branford and Goderich Road is being rapidly pushed to completion.

QUARTER SESSIONS. The Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court opened before His Honor Judge Acland and the Associate Magistrates on Tuesday the 13th inst. The session has not yet terminated, the business both civil and criminal being much heavier than has been the case for some time past. More than one hundred cases were filed for being absent from Court, and answering their names when called, which considerable delay was caused in the prosecution of the public business. This will probably act as a warning in future to those who are summoned on juries.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION. The pupils of the female branch of the Common School of this Town, under the care of Miss Whitehouse, were examined in the various branches of Education, on Friday last, in the presence of the Rev. A. McKillop, Sup't. of the members of the Board of School Trustees, the Mayor of the Town and several ladies and gentlemen. We are pleased to state that the pupils acquitted themselves successfully, and creditably to the skill and attention of the Teacher. Among the various studies, the Pupils evinced very considerable proficiency in Geography, Astronomy, and Arithmetic; and several of the senior scholars, although but a short time under instruction in that branch, solved algebraical problems in equations.

At the close of the examination, a very interesting recitation, taken from Uncle Tom's Cabin, was given by several of the scholars. A handsome book was awarded by the teacher and presented to the Superintendent by Miss Skimmings, the senior pupil, whose conduct as monitor and as a student, had given every satisfaction. We are much pleased with the successful operation of this branch of the Common School, but never expect to see our schools fully efficient, until the new School House is erected, and a sufficient number of good teachers are employed, who, by a proper division of labor, may occupy their time with certain success in instructing the very large number of children of all ages, which reside in the Town. We believe the Board of School Trustees will exert themselves to accomplish these objects with as little delay as possible, and we trust that the parents will further their children to school as regularly as possible, for we are sorry to say that the school registers show great irregularity in the attendance of pupils, and unless this is remedied, a proper measure of success cannot be anticipated.

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