

FURTHER ITEMS BY THE PACIFIC.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND SCHLESWIGERS—DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN ARMY—25,000 MEN TAKEN PRISONERS—15 VESSELS CAPTURED.

Accounts received from Schleswig-Holstein announce a most sanguinary engagement to have taken place between the Danes and Schleswig-Holstein forces. The engagement commenced on the morning of the 25th ult., and lasted uninterruptedly for eleven hours.

The following are the details of this terrible battle—

From the Hamburg Borsenblatt, July 25.

The anticipated contest commenced this morning at 3 o'clock, with an attack by the Danes on both wings of the Schleswig-Holstein army. The Danes did not at first succeed in obtaining any advantage, but in a short time they began to gain ground on the left wing, where they attacked the Schleswig-Holstein forces, but were so far driven back by a gallant charge of the rifles and infantry, that no further attack was made from this quarter. On the right wing they were so warmly received by the Schleswig-Holsteiners that they could not succeed in gaining a single inch of ground. After this attack on both wings had continued for two or three hours, the Danes made an onslaught on the centre along the Chaussee, in the direction of Flensburg, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, at the same time. The Schleswig-Holstein light infantry retired behind the main position near Isted, where the advancing Danes were received with a shower of balls from the fortifications.

The Danes again rushed to the centre, and with such vivacity that the Danes were soon obliged to retreat en masse into the poplar wood. This manoeuvre was twice repeated, and twice was our main position on the right wing and centre attacked by the Danes. On the left wing a more skirmishing fire was only carried on. The battle had, by this time, continued for nearly eight hours; and between ten and eleven o'clock it seemed certain that the result could not be otherwise than favorable to us. But just at this time it became apparent that the Danes had concentrated their whole force for a main attack on our centre and right wing. From the eminence where I stood, I could distinctly see the whole Danish infantry debouch from the poplar wood and form a line directly opposite the Schleswig-Holstein force, bringing up at the same time several new batteries of field artillery. I could also distinctly see the fatigued and worn-out troops, relieved by fresh battalions. General Wislizenau also caused his reserved batteries to be brought forward as well as the cavalry, which had as yet been but partially engaged; and about eleven o'clock a most fearful cannonade commenced on both sides, which was kept up on the part of the Schleswig-Holsteiners with great intensity for two hours and a half, although the enemy's guns were larger and more numerous. Individual instances of courage were shown that would appear almost incredible. A small battery of 12-pounders charged right into the thickest of the enemy's fire, posted itself at half distance, and greeted the Danes with repeated discharges from the battery. It was, however, soon obliged to retire, in order to avoid a charge of cavalry. The most determined courage of the whole army was, however, shown in an assault against the superior force of the Danes at this time brought into action. They were also deficient in ammunition. About two o'clock, p. m., the Danes made another attack, but being myself at this time obliged to withdraw, I was no longer an eye witness of what occurred. Soon after, however, individual soldiers were seen running along the Chaussee in the direction of Schleswig, followed soon after by larger masses, spreading the mournful news that the Danes had broken through our centre. Under such circumstances there was no other alternative than a retreat, which immediately ensued. Gen. Wislizenau gave the necessary orders, and the brave little army saw itself compelled to retire from the last battle, the general himself being among the last to leave. The retreat was made without confusion, and in good order.

The battle of Isted will certainly maintain its place among the most sanguinary contests on record. The loss on both sides has been immense; but the Danes have suffered more than the Schleswig-Holsteiners, otherwise, with such a preponderating force, they would not have contented themselves with remaining on the field of battle, instead of following up their success by a vigorous pursuit. According to the reports of the prisoners, about 400 in number, the Danish force engaged cannot have been less than from 45,000 to 50,000 men.

The Danes marched into Schleswig between 9 and 10 in the evening, and Eckernforde either has been or will be vacated, as the guns have been withdrawn and the fortifications demolished.

Another account in the same supplement estimates the force of the Danes at 30,000, and that of the Schleswig-Holsteiners at 28,000. General Wislizenau commanded the centre, Von der Tann the left wing, and Von der Horst the right.

ARRIVAL OF THE



NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.
The steamer Niagara arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning, having sailed from Liverpool, at 2 A. M., on the 3rd inst. The steamer Atlantic, was to sail on the 21st inst. Jenny Lind is to be one of her passengers, positively.

ENGLAND.

The exciting topic in the British House of Commons continues to be the admission or non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in the House of Commons. On Thursday the debate was resumed, but on the intimation of the Attorney-General that he had some definite resolutions to propose, the further discussion of the subject was postponed.

At a meeting of the Mexican Bond Holders at London, on the 1st instant, it was determined to send a special agent to Mexico, with the view of getting some approximation to justice from that government. A meeting, numerously attended, was held at Manchester on the 31st ult., for the purpose of considering a plan for the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies. The weather continues more favorable for the growing crops. Accounts from Ireland, with reference to the potato blight, are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favorable.

DENMARK.

It appears from the latest intelligence from the seat of war, that the defeat of the Schleswig army at the recent battle was owing to the want of ammunition, rather than the result of a hard fought battle; and no doubt exists that the retreat was perfectly orderly, that the army will be speedily ready for action as at first. The Danish report of the battle is published, from which it appears they lost 12 officers killed, 74 wounded, and 104 privates killed, and 2300 wounded. General Wilson, the Schleswig General does not state his loss, but regrets the large number of officers killed.

FRANCE.

In the Assembly Flabigny addressed an enquiry to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the reparations due to the merchants of Havre and Bourdeaux, in consequence of the seizure of 15 vessels by the Government of the United States at San Francisco. General La Hitte replied that the title of French subjects to satisfaction was incontrovertible. Government would prosecute the affair so as to obtain full compensation. The Minister of Marine had bestowed a gold medal on Capt. Denniston, of the schooner Jacob W. Sampson, for having saved six seamen, who were separated from the French Whaler, General Paste.

GERMANY.

The news of the battle in the Duchies has excited a furor throughout Northern Germany; and in Hamburg a meeting has been held at which 4000 persons were present. A petition to the King was adopted, that the Hanoverian army might be sent to the aid of Schleswig.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Porte has notified the Refugees at Schumla, that such of them as are willing to emigrate to America, will receive passports and 1000 Piasters in aid of their journey.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Spanish Government are sending to Cuba reinforcements to the amount of 6,000 troops. The appointment of a viceroy of Cuba has been announced by the Cabinet. The Funis on the 28th were heavy, owing to the uncertainty as to what were the views of the new Cabinet at Washington, relative to the annexation of Cuba.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A terrible and destructive conflagration has reduced the city of Samara, government of Simlirsk, to ruins; 33 stone houses, and 486 houses built of wood, &c. have been destroyed. The Church, the residence of the ambassador, of the municipal and judicial authorities, the prison, the hospital, the post office, 126 corn magazines, &c., have been destroyed.

From a London Paper.

THE GORHAM CASE.
This case is drawing to a close. We take the following from an English paper by the late arrival.

ARCHES COURT—SATURDAY.

SURRENDER OF THE PRESENTATION BY THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

(Before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.)
Dr. Adams, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, appeared before his Lordship to return the presentation in favor of Mr. Gorham, in obedience to the motion of that court. He begged to return the presentation under protest.

His Lordship—What! under protest?
Dr. Adams—With a protest, my lord, merely explanatory of his reasons for refusing to institute Mr. Gorham.

Mr. Bowdler, the proctor for Mr. Gorham, objected to the reception of the protest as irregular.

The learned judge, after some discussion, ruled that the protest was irregular. The presentation was accordingly returned without it.

We understand that the institution of Mr. Gorham, to the vicarage of Bamford Speke, will take place in a few days.

On Tuesday an aggregate meeting of the clergy of the Church of England and the lay members of her communion was held at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, London. The object of the meeting was to protest against the decision of the several courts of law in the case of the Rev. G. C. Gorham, to adopt an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to take other steps to prevent the order of the Court of Arches on appeal to the Privy Council to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage of Brampton Speke from being carried into effect.

There were upwards of 2000 persons present. The chair was taken by J. G. Hubbard, Esq. Strong speeches were made against the decision of the Privy Council by the chairman and a protest was carried, in which the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was proved to be repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England. The principal speakers were the chairman, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. Hope, M. P., and other gentlemen. So numerous was the attendance, that the large room was insufficient for all, and speakers were appointed to address in another room which could not find accommodation in the principal apartment. The proceedings were marked by great zeal and energy.

The great meeting of the sympathisers with the Bishop of Exeter, came off on Thursday in London. The next result of this effort was a protest against the judgment by the Courts of Law, a petition to the Queen praying that hereafter all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England, may be referred to the spiritual heads of the church and laity of the church for co-operation.

Baron Truro, late Sir Thomas Wilde, the new Lord Chancellor, was the son of an attorney in London, and received his education at St. Paul's School, where he formed an intimacy with the present Chief Baron Pollock. He married Lady d'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex.

The prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place on the 16th of August, and the Queen will leave London on a visit to Scotland on the 20th.

FLOATING OF THE FOURTH TUBE OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The floating of the fourth and last tube, which may be said to complete this magnificent structure, has been accomplished with perfect success. Wind, wave and weather were perfectly propitious. Almost a dead calm prevailed as the tide streamed up to assist and ensure the success of the operation.

The men at the mooring chains and capstans plied away at their posts, moved out into mid-stream, where, under the vast and intricate tackle, it made its way for full forty minutes, until in the space of another ten, and after various nice evolutions, it came home and was safely deposited, amid artillery and cheers, on the

projecting plinths of the towers. The tide taken at starting was 12 feet 8 inches, and it gradually rose until it attained a maximum of 17 feet. The total distance travelled over from the starting ground on the Carnarvonshire coast to the base of the towers was upward of 300 yards. Just as the operation was completed the tide turned.

LOSS OF AN INDIAN AND A FRENCH GUN BRIG—One Hundred Persons Drowned.

Letters have been received at Lloyd's, from Madras and Martinique, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the loss of an Indian, and the Sulimary, from Bombay, bound to England, and of the wreck of the French Republican war brig L'Agile, 14 guns, both of which were attended with frightful loss of life. The Sulimary, Indian, was riding at anchor off the coast, and encountered on the 24th of May, a dreadful gale of wind, in the height of which she parted from her anchors, and was driven ashore, when the splendid ship speedily became a complete wreck. An attempt was made to save the passengers, of whom there were several, by means of the boats. They were, however, quickly destroyed by the fury of the sea, and upward of forty, including the captain, his wife, and thirty-three seamen, perished. Another Indian, named the Gana, was driven ashore on the same coast, at the same time, and became a wreck. The crew of the vessel were more fortunate; they were all saved. The loss of both vessels is said to exceed £50,000. The sad calamity to the L'Agile happened on the 10th of June. She was suddenly overtaken in a heavy squall, and almost instantly capsized and went down. Her crew and officers amounted to sixty men. With the exception of two, every soul met a watery grave.

PROVINCIAL.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Early yesterday morning, about half-past three o'clock, our town was visited by a most destructive fire, and became at once a scene of ruin and desolation, by which, seventeen houses, mostly brick, were entirely consumed, many of whose occupants were sufferers in the last fire three years since. The flames were first seen to issue from an unoccupied building, between the store of L. Lawson, Esq., and the bowling alley, adjoining the Great Western Hotel. It immediately communicated to Mr. Lawson's store, and burned down all the houses on Ridout Street up to North Street, including all Mr. Lawson's premises, and the houses occupied by Messrs. Leitch, tailor; Oliver, shoemaker; Thompson, shoemaker; and Gunn, shoemaker. The Montreal Bank, on the other side of North Street, was with difficulty saved. The wind shifting round, the bowling alley and the Great Western brick tavern were in a short time in ashes; the flames still raged, and from the intense heat, and the burning shingles, which were blown in all directions, the other side of Ridout Street caught fire, and two houses on Dundas Street; the whole of that side up to North Street was also burnt down, including Mr. Colwyn's store, dry goods merchant, Western Globe office, Mr. Biddome's book store, the whole of Mr. Bailey's brick block, occupied by Mr. Franklin, commission merchant, Mr. Begg, shoemaker, the Free Press office, Messrs. Henderson, dressmaker, King & Ryan, painters, and Mr. Talbot, auctioneer; all of these occupants in the short space of two hours, were rendered homeless. If the Robinson Hall hotel had caught, there is no knowing where the fire would have stopped, but every precaution was used to prevent it, and the flames were stayed after the destruction of all this property. We believe that most of the sufferers were insured—we are not able to state at present to what amount. As soon as practicable, the military arrived with their usual promptitude, on such occasions, and rendered assistance by bringing with them two barrack engines; but it was too late to be of any great use, as the flames had made too much headway previous to their arrival. Some of the goods were saved by the different persons, but we are certain the loss must be great.

We must say that there are very bad arrangements in this town in case of fire; our property may be burnt before our eyes without any means to save it—no engine—no supply of water—nothing that can be depended upon, but the exertions of the inhabitants; and without something to work on, their assistance is of very little use to combat with the raging element. We saw plainly from our window, if an engine had been on the spot in time, the fire might have been got under. We regret to say that this is the second time the proprietor of the Great Western, Mr. Robertson, has been burnt out in the space of six months. A report is current that it was the work of an incendiary. We may glean further particulars relative to it against our next issue. We would remark that too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Thomas Lawson, for his presence of mind in removing a quantity of gunpowder, valuable papers, &c., from the store to the Court House Square, thereby endangering his life, and injuring himself rather badly. We are happy to say no lives were lost.—London (C. W.) Times, 16th Aug.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF SUICIDE OF REV. W. H. ROSE.

Yesterday morning an adjourned inquest was held in the Wellington Hotel, on the body of the Rev. Alphonse William Henry Rose, a minister of the Church of England, who was found dead in his bed-room in the Wellington Hotel on Saturday. From the evidence adduced, it appears that Mr. Rose arrived at the Wellington Hotel on the 2nd inst., and was evidently the worse of liquor. He did not appear to be in a sound state of mind. Shortly after his arrival, it was found necessary to send him from the Hotel to a brick building on the opposite side of the street, where he was attended by Dr. Telfer, and occasionally some one sat

up with him during the night. At two o'clock on Saturday he was in his usual way, and spoke of going over to take dinner at 5 o'clock. At 4 o'clock his attendant called, and found him lying on the floor with blood flowing around him. Mr. Inglis of the Hotel immediately proceeded to the room, and found him lying on the floor, partly under the bed, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner. On the basin stand was lying a razor, covered with blood, with which it would seem the wound was inflicted. He appeared to be newly dead; for he was then warm. Dr. King, the Coroner, was immediately sent for, and a jury sworn, who viewed the body, and then adjourned to Monday (yesterday), in order to get the evidence of Dr. Telfer, which was to the effect, that having visited Mr. Rose professionally on the 6th inst., he found him very much exhausted, he informed the Doctor that he had been labouring under diarrhoea, and had taken brandy to allay its effects. Subsequent visits convinced the Doctor that his mind was deranged, and the appearance of the wound on Saturday evening satisfied him that the death of the Rev. Gentleman had been occasioned by it. The Jury having considered the evidence, returned a verdict of "Suicide, while labouring under temporary insanity." Mr. Rose, we understand, was related to the Duchess of Sutherland. He was educated at Aberdeen College, and afterwards graduated at Cambridge University. During his attendance at college he was distinguished for his talents. Disappointed in a situation promised him by the Bishop of London, he came to Canada some years ago, and settled in Owen Sound, where he purchased 1300 acres of land, with a view to luxuriate among the pleasures of Canadian life. Here he remained for two years, when he was induced to come to Toronto, and was recommended by the Bishop to the Rev. Mr. Palmer of Guelph, where he officiated about twelve months. He afterwards became tutor to Col. Adamson's family. About this time he published a work in two vols. upon Canada, which was much praised at the time. He then went to the United States, and lectured through several of the States. He afterwards settled down in Ohio, where he remained only a short time, having accepted a call to St. Luke's Church, in Cincinnati. During the greater part of his time he was a warm and untrusting advocate of Temperance. Having settled in Cincinnati he was lost sight of here until he made his appearance on the day, and in the condition, already stated. Several years ago he became surety for a friend, whom he assisted to start in business as a Dry Goods merchant. By this he lost several hundred pounds. Two hundred of this was paid at the time, and a pressing call for the remainder produced that aberration of mind, which accounts for his unexpected appearance at the Wellington, and also for the melancholy catastrophe which there ensued.—Globe of 13th inst.

LOSS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY BILL.

We regret very much to learn that the Bill for the incorporation of the Medical Faculty in Upper Canada was thrown out in the House of Assembly on the third reading. This result is greatly to be deplored, as it lays open the profession to every quack and impostor who chooses to dabble in roots and minerals, as cure-alls of the ills that flesh is heir to. The free trade in medicine is indeed one of the most lamentable evidences of the demoralization of the age. Our wise legislators consider the people competent on all occasions to the care of themselves, and can draw no distinction between the person who has gone through a tedious course of study, and has become well acquainted with the delicate structure of the human body, and the illiterate humbug who bolusses and sweats his patients on some improved principle known only to himself.—Ham. Spectator.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General will leave town on Friday on a western tour. The route, we believe, is not yet finally arranged, but the ultimate destination of His Excellency is the mining region on Lake Superior.—Lord Elgin will embark on board Her Majesty's steamship the Mohawk, and pass through Lake Erie, the River St. Clair, Lake Huron and Lake Superior; and he will call at several points on his route. Lady Elgin, we learn, proceeds to the Long Island coast for the benefit of sea bathing.—Globe.

THE HON. W. B. ROBINSON, M. P. P.

has gone to Lake Superior, to conclude arrangements with the Indians which he commenced before the Session of Parliament.

GORED BY A BULL.

On Thursday last, as a young woman in the employment of P. Dorland, Esq., of Adolphustown, was driving the cows out of the barn yard, after milking them, she was attacked by a bull, which threw her down and gored her so horribly that she died the next day.—Picton Gazette.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We learn from the North American, that a number of the Radical members representing Abolitionist opinions held a meeting on the last day of the Session, at which they adopted a "Reform and Progress address to Mr. Baldwin, threatening to abandon him next Session unless he moved faster. Among those who signed this document were Messrs. Notman, Ferguson, Thompson, Bell, McFarland, Scott, and two or three others. We quite agree with the North American in considering this a silly farce—it is cowardly, beside, inasmuch as it makes Mr. Baldwin responsible for retaining the consciences of the men who are address him. The truth is that we are not far from a general election, and men whose craven natures kept them quiet while there was a chance of reward, now make a splutter about independence, in the hope that they may deceive their Constituents. They will assuredly be disappointed in this calculation. The people

have been humbugged too long already, and the unworthy representatives who betrayed them, impose upon themselves in fancying that they have a chance of reelection. The silly movement alluded to may, however, and in all probability will, produce an effect totally different from that calculated upon. If Mr. Baldwin is to lose the support of those who have heretofore been his abject tools, he will look elsewhere for it, and a compromise may be effected such as will stagger the twaddling, trimming people who fancied they were making themselves felt. We have no desire to see anything of the kind carried out, but the country cannot well be in a worse state, politically, than it is at present, and change of any description must be advantageous.—Spectator.

LORD ELGIN'S LAST SPEECH.

The great and important speech of the present Governor General, on the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, is we hope the last official oration that he will honor us Canadians with. We learn both from the Colonist and Patriot that the report of his Lordship's recital and being succeeded by Lord Harris, has been confirmed by private letters received at Toronto, and that Elmsley Villa has been actually engaged for the proprietor, now in England, for the residence of Lord H. The former paper also states it is the intention of Lord Elgin in the interim to proceed on a trip upon the Lakes as far as the Manitoulin Islands in H. M. Steamer Mohawk Capt. Herbert; of course, free of expense.—The Countess of Elgin and family are about to proceed for the remainder of the season, to Staten Island, for change of air.—Hamilton Gazette.

RECIPROcity.

Mr. Robinson, in the House of Assembly, gave notice that he would, on an early day next Session, move "for leave to bring in a Bill to impose differential duties in favor of all articles imported by the Rev. St. Lawrence into Canada, unless the Government of the United States before that time should give effect to the Act of this Province, by passing a similar law, for the purpose of establishing, to the proposed extent, a reciprocity of trade between the two countries.

LIGHTNING AND THE TELEGRAPH.

We learn that the Telegraph wire about four miles East of Toronto was struck by lightning yesterday morning and for about a mile every post supporting the wire was knocked down or shattered to pieces.—North American Aug. 13.

THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR CONTAINS THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL, RESPECTING THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The report speaks strongly in favor of the proposed road, and recommends to the City Council to give it all the support in their power. It also recommends that stock to the amount of £100,000 should be subscribed for, on the part of the city, by his worship the Mayor; provided that the Board of Directors will accept in payment of the same, Debentures of the city, payable at certain specified periods until the whole be paid which it is proposed shall be in 1866.

CHARACTER OF ASSEMBLY BY A MEMBER.

The country has lost little since the Reporters left, there having been but little speaking—partly in consequence of their absence, and partly because members are tired and want to go home. They go on passing bills and getting into committee and out of it, without members saying a word, except "I move the first clause" "ditto the second." They have been very uproarious if it true, and have sadly lowered their dignity by pitching papers at each other lately; they behaved so badly, indeed, the other night, that Henry John Boulton left the Chair, saying he would not preside over such a pack of vagabonds.—Cor. of Pilot.

AMONG THE VARIOUS ATTRACTIONS OF THE COMING PROVINCIAL SHOW, WE LEARN THAT A GENTLEMAN FROM BATAVIA WILL ASCEND IN A BALLOON, ON THE LAST DAY.

This will be novel in these parts, and cannot fail to attract thousands to our delightfully situated town and neighborhood.—Niagara Mail.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, WE UNDERSTAND, WILL LEAVE TO-DAY FOR THE UPPER LAKES.

The Mohawk has gone already, to pass through the Welland Canal, and take His Excellency on board at Lake Erie, the previous trip through the canal having been such as not to make it agreeable for His Excellency to pass that way again.—He will visit the mines on Lakes Huron and Superior before his return, and conclude, if possible, a settlement with the Indians, in reference to all their disputes with the Mining Companies, &c. By the time he returns, all things here will, most likely, be in readiness for his final departure for England, where, we hope, His Lordship will never have to encounter any "foes of the liberties of the people."—Colonist 16th August.

JENNY LIND.

Mr. Barnum announces that the Swedish Nightingale will make her first appearance before a New York audience on or about the 18th of September.—Picton Gazette.

WE LEARN, FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS, THAT PRESIDENT FILLMORE HAS TWO BROTHERS, WHO HAVE FOR SOME TIME RESIDED IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, IN MICHIGAN—ONE A HOUSE CARPENTER, AND THE OTHER A BLACKSMITH BY TRADE.

BILLS OF THE SESSION.

The Globe has classified the Bills of the Session as follows:—

Lower Canada—Private	19
Do. do. Local	16
Do. do. Legal	4
Do. do. Public	9
Upper Canada—Private	24
Do. do. Local	8
Do. do. Legal	5
Do. do. Public	23
United Canada	37
Total Bills	145

(Forty-two Bills remain over until the next Session.)

GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1850.

ROADWORK BY STATUTE.

We copy from the Patriot of yesterday an expose of one of the most barefaced jobs ever perpetrated by an unscrupulous member of a corrupt Administration.—On the authority of an Act of Parliament apparently got up expressly to sanction the affair, and passed only some ten days since, the Hon. Francis Hincks has sold by private bargain, and thereby completed a previously arranged sale of the three great thoroughfares leading into the metropolis of the Province, "Dundas Street," "Yonge Street," and the "Kingston Road," for £75000—an investment which there is every reason to expect will in a brief period be worth a million of dollars. But the public will doubtless be anxious to learn what long-established and responsible co-partners have become the fortunate purchasers of this *bonne bouche* of government patronage—this first lot of public property which the Administration is making over to their friends like the broken spars, driftwood and other wreck of a stranded vessel, with the trifling difference that Lloyd's agents sell by public auction, the strong government by private contract. We have not to go back to the dark ages to ascertain the origin of the Great "Toronto Road Company" instituted Thursday last, and comprising not less than five partners, the head of the firm being Mr. James Beatty, the very intimate and particular friend of the Inspector General, and the rump a certain alien of the state of New York, the business associate of the former; these retaining the lion's share, 72,000 out of the 75,000 into which the job is divided, cast the offer to two or three relatives whose names were requisite to furnish out the semblance of a firm. Mr. George Jackson, one of the partners in this very creditable concern, appears to be not quite so well known to the Correspondent of the Patriot as to the inhabitants of these parts. The holder of a Semi-Senior Government appointment of some £250 per annum, with perquisites amounting to we don't know how much more, as agent for wild lands in the Owen Sound District, Mr. Jackson has shown himself the unscrupulous partisan of the present set, and is prepared to go "the whole hog" for them still wherever his services may avail, for a consideration, the very stuff for Hincks to make a tool of. What would have been thought of such doings in the days of "Humbug Toriyism?" what will be thought of them in the days of Radical purity? What's in a name!

The following letter will astonish some of our country friends, or we are much mistaken. His Worship the Mayor has been requested to call a public meeting on the subject, but declined to give an immediate reply.

TORONTO, Aug. 17, 1850.

To the Editor of the Patriot:
SIR—The public has been somewhat astounded to-day, to learn that under the authority of an act passed last Saturday, the Government of this Province have sold by Private Sale, the three great thoroughfares leading to the city—"Dundas Street," "Yonge Street," and the "Kingston Road."

Being somewhat interested in the County of York, I felt anxious to know who composed the Company—to what great capitalists the Government had deemed it advisable to make so sudden a sale, and by paying one shilling and sixpence at the Registry Office, I obtained the following important information:—That on the 15th of the present month, a Company was formed, called, "The Toronto Road Company." Capital—£75,000, composed of the following Stockholders:—

James Beatty, proprietor of 7,200 shares	£36,000
Patrick Mullany	200 do. 1,000
George Jackson	200 do. 1,000
Charles Beatty	200 do. 1,000
William H. Hoopole	7,200 do. 36,000
Capital	£75,000

"Received Toronto, 15th August, 1850, from the Stockholders, £4,500, being six per cent of the Capital Stock of the said Company."

[Signed] ROBT. BEATTY,
Treasurer of the Toronto Road Company.

The knowledge that our Rulers had sold the three greatest thoroughfares in Upper Canada for £75,000 to five individuals did not allay my anxiety, and I made enquiries with regard to these five fortunate, (I should rather say four, for one of them is too well known in the Province, as the most intimate friend, firm ally, and supporter of our present Inspector-General, whom he always accompanies to Oxford,) and the result of my enquiries, is as follows:—James Beatty—Leather Merchant Toronto.

Patrick Mullany—Butcher Toronto, Son-in-law to James Beatty.
George Jackson—said to be Agent for or connected in business with J. Beatty, residing somewhere in the neighborhood of Lake Huron.

Charles Beatty—said to be a brother of James Beatty, and in his employment.
William H. Hoopole—said to be the partner of James Beatty, or connected with him in business, residing in the State of New York.

Robert Beatty, Treasurer—said to be a nephew of James Beatty, and in his employment.
The name of the Bank wherein the £4500 (received by the Treasurer as the first instalment of the Capital Stock,) has been deposited, has not transpired—perhaps the public have no business to know. In the course of my enquiries I did hear it asserted, that it was, in fact, a sale made by the Inspector General to his