THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

In daring he never had an equal; and in the terrible battle of Meeanee he exhibited strategetical skill which placed him amongst the foremost warriors of the world. Wellington, at Assay, beat an enemy of 25,000 with 5,000 men; but, at Meeance, Napier defeated 36,000 with less than 2,000 troops. The description of the battle is the most spirit-stirring in the annals of warfare.

"Meanwhile the dead level of the plain was swept by the Beloochi cannon and matchlocks, which were answered from time to time by Lloyd's battery, yet not frequently, for rapidly and eagerly did the troops press forward to close with their unseen foes. When the 22nd had got within a hundred yards of the high sloping bank of the Fullaillee, the columns opened line to the left; and as the companies formed in succession, they threw their fire at the top of the bank, where the heads of the Beloochs could be just seen, bending with fiery glances over the levelled matchlocks. The formation was still incomplete, when the voice of the general, shrill and clear, was heard along the line commanding the charge. Then rose the British shout, the English guns were run forward into position, the infantry closed upon the Fullaillee with a run, and rushed up the sloping bank. The Beloochs, having their matchlocks laid ready in rest along the summit, waited until the assailants were within fifteen yards ere their volley was delivered; the rapid pace of the British, and the steepness of the slope on the inside deceived their aim, and the execution was not great; the next moment the 22nd were on the top of the bank, thinking to bear down all before them, but they staggered back in amazement at the forest of swords waving in their front! Thick as standing corn, and gorgeous as a field of flowers, stood the Beloochs in their many coloured garments and turbans; they filled the broad deep bed of the Fullaillie, they clustered on both banks, and covered the plain beyond. Guarding their heads with their dark shields they shook their sharp swords, beaming in the sun, their shouts rolled like a peal of thunder, as with frantic gestures they rushed forward, and full against the front of the 22nd dashed with demoniac strength and ferocity. But with shouts as loud, and shrieks as wild and fierce as theirs, and hearts as big, and arms as strong, the Irish met them with that queen of weapons the musket, and sent their foremost masses reeling back in blood."

Strange enough, Mr. Macaulay, when in office, did not appreciate his worth; but it did not escape Lord John Russell; and the Duke of Wellington paid the following tribute to his military skill:—

"Sir Charles Napier's march upon Emaum Ghur is one of the most curious military feats which I have ever known to be be performed or have ever perused an account of in my life. He moved his troops through the desert against hostile forces; he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most extraordinary, and he cut off a retreat of the enemy which rendered it impossible ever to regain their present positions."

Like other men of warm and strong feelings, he had ardent antipathies: and the Turk had his most decided abhorrence. He once offered to head the army for the independence of Greece; but the Greek committee in London declined his services. "He had been employed on a secret military mission to Ali, Pacha of Yoanina, who consulted him as to operations against the forces of the Porte then menacing the Pachalic. 'Give me,' said Napier, 'the selection of your troops and one of the millions in your coffers, and in six weeks I will place you in the seraglio, Sultan of Constantinople, if you declare the Christians free.' The Pacha liked the project, and attentively examined the details of arrangement, but he would not give the treasure! One month afterwards he offered two millions! The reply was—'Too late; the Turks are in the Etolian mountains! you are lost.' The miser, Ali, gave up his life and his money together."

A GRAND PEACH ORCHARD.—Mr. Batcham of the Ohio Cultivator, has recently had an opportunity of examining a peach orchard set out six years ago by a Mr. Davis, of Milford, Clermont county, Ohio—Mr. Batcham says it is the finest fruit he ever saw. One hundred acres of ground are covered with ten thousand peach trees. In 1850, they averaged one basket, or three quarters of a bushel per tree, which brought him ten *thousand dollars*. This paid for his land and trees and something to spare. Last year there were no fruit. This year they will average *three* baskets to a tree.—They readily sell from $1 25 to $1 50 per basket. The crop of this season will bring him $30,000, with a net profit of $25,000.

GRAND SALE OF BUILDING LOTS.—On Thursday an extensive sale took place at Daly's Hotel, when a large number of building lots, situated on Peter Carroll's farm, being the property of J. C. and John Macklin, of Lonsdon and Ingersoll. The attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The highest price reached was £19 10s., and the lowest £8 10s. per acre, the average of 27 Lots being £14 10s. The property is situated on the Gravel Road, about one mile distant from the centre of the Village. Several of the Lots are well wooded, and supplied with excellent water. The average price of £14 19s. clearly shows that property at Ingersoll, like at other places, is partaking of the general rise in value.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

THE GRAND TRUNK AMALGAMATION.—We learn that Jackson & Co., are making a desperate effort to effect an amalgamation with the Great Western. It is said that offers went home by the last steamer to the English shareholders of the Great Western of a very liberal character, viz., to give them stock in the Grand Trunk to the amount of £130 for every £100 in the Great Western. It is also said that Mr. Stephenson has pronounced against the attempt of the Grand Trunk to run the Great Western off the track, terming the former the "aggressor." The latter Company are preparing a full statement of facts to be sent home in pamphlet form for the information of the English stock-holders in both undertakings.—*North American.*

A drove of one hundred and fifty cattle passed through Dundas during the week, on their way to Syracuse, N. Y. Another large drove passed through yesterday morning. No wonder that our butchers have to travel far and near in search of supplies, when such immense numbers are purchased by our neighbours. A little caution seems to be necessary on this head. A cotemporary says: "Immense numbers of cattle and sheep are being driven from all parts of Canada, by American drovers, to the United States. One of these "gentlemen" was overtaken at Oak Point, N. Y., and had to send back no less a number than 40 sheep and lambs, which he had not honestly come by. Canadian farmers cannot be too cautious with these gentry. It is generally they who spread so much counterfeit American money.—*Dundas Warder.*

A WONDERFUL MACHINE.—Mr. Mechi writes to the *Times* stating he has got a machine from America which will "not only deeply, cheaply, and efficiently cultivate and pulverise the soil, but at the same time sow the seed and leave all in a finished condition. It will also, by a simple inversion, cut and gather the corn without any rake or other complication; while both in cultivation and harvesting its operation will be continuous and without stoppage." He says "the implement when complete will weigh about twenty to twenty-five cwt., will require a pair of horses, and will represent the power of about eight to twelve, or more real horses. The implement for digging will require one man and one boy only including the management of the steam engine, in reaping the same, with the addition of three men to bind as the corn falls into their arms. The men will be carried on the machine."

VEGETABLE DIET.—An animal diet, especially in temperate climates, is more wasting than a vegetable, because it excites by its stimulating qualities, a fever every meal, by which the springs of life are urged into constant and weakening exertions; on the the contrary, a vegetable diet tends to preserve a delicacy of feeling a liveliness of imagination, and an acuteness of judgement seldom enjoyed by those who live principally on meat.—*Hints for Health.*

A late Dublin paper contains the following advertisement:—"To let, the upper part of a cellar; to a small family, rent low.—P. S. Privilege on the side-walk for a pig.

TORONTO LADIES IN THE COUNTRY.

The Brantford *Expositor* is answerable for the following:—

JUSTICE.—Mercy on us, Mr. Constable what will this age come to?

CONSTABLE.—What will it come to indeed, if such women as those are not set in the stocks!!

(Life of a woman of fashion.

A short time since, a young lady from Toronto, rich in every grace which can adorn a city belle, visited Paris, and created quite a sensation among the vulnerable bachelors; as well as no small amount of jealousy among the village beauties. Miss Toronto's favorite amusement was riding on horseback, where, like Peggy "in her low backed car,' she "slaughtered hearts" by the dozen. We are not sure that she sat on her palfry with that majestic gracefulness, or managed him with that unrivalled skill so beautifully portrayed by Grace Greenwood in her vivid descriptions o Southern female equestrians; but certain f it is that one day last week while enjoying a ride, not we presume unaccompanied, a village belle gave expression to her feelings respecting the fair equestrian, in tones loud enough to reach that lady's ear. It is needless to say that

"Her bright eye flashed,
Her proud breast heaved—
Her cheek's hue came and went."

as she heard that disparaging remark; but like a true woman she nursed her wrath and until the following morning, when the baneful spirit of wounded pride prompted her to commit an act which, for the honor and dignity of the sex, we hope she sincerely regrets. Report says that having procured a raw-hide, Miss Toronto assailed Miss Paris on the street, and horse-whipped her, in true amazonian style. The latter subsequently went before a magistrate, and entered a complaint against the former for assault and battery; the result of which was that Miss Toronto was fined $3 and costs. So ended one of the most extraordinary scenes that has ever happened in this section of the country. We have suppressed the names of the young ladies, but we may add that both are highly respectable and belong to what is commonly denominated "the upper ton."

ARRIVAL OF THE *AFRICA*.

Prices Lower.---The Eastern Question Unsettled.---French Government Buying Grain.---Distress in the Roman Territories.

New York, Sept. 22, 9 P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock this evening. She brings 134 passengers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton dull, prices favor buyers; quotations about the same; sales of the week, 32,500 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Market lower in the early part of the week, but had partially rallied since the *Arctic's* sailing, but closed at a decline on the week of 3d. on wheat, and 6d a 1s on flour, with fair sales. Indian Corn 6d dearer, and free enquiry. Richardson & Brothers quote white Wheat at 8s 4d a 8 8d; red, 7s 10 a 8s; Canadian 8 4d a 8s 6d. Western Canal Flour, 28s a 29s; Baltimore, 29s 6d a 29s 8d; Philadelphia, 29s a 29s 6d; Ohio, 20s 6d; Sour 26s 6d a 26s. Indian Corn, yellow, 32s 6d a 33s; white is scarce and held at 34s. Denniston & Co. quote 6d. per bbl. over the above prices. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS.—Beef without improvement; sales moderate at previous rates. More doing in Pork at former quotations; stock diminishing. Bacon unchanged and stock small; shoulders unchanged. Cheese steady; demand at full rates. Lard, small business done; stock in few hands, sales at 58s a 60s.

Nothing decisive on the Turkish question. The Czar's reply could not arrive by courier for some days, say 15; but the fact that he hesitates to telegraph a reply had awakened symptoms of renewed anxiety, and had depressed the British and French funds. The answer, many think, will be peaceful.

The French Government is anxiously labouring to make it appear that it is not interfering with the legitimate business trade in buying up breadstuffs. The *Moniteur* publishes an announcement that the Government was buying corn. All was quiet in France except some insignificant riots. The Emperor was still at Dieppe.

Navigation dues were repealed to December, on all vessels passing the French rivers or canals with corn.

The Roman Territories were in a disturbed state; the nominal cause being the shortness of food.

The following is the latest from the second edition of the London *Times*, of Friday:—"It is rumoured from Paris, on the authority of the Russian Ambassador, that the Czar will refuse to accept the modifications coming directly from the Porte."

The Kosta Affair.

Washington, Sept. 23.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning maintains the correctness of its statement regarding the act of France and England in the Kosta affair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Metropolitan Hall waas crowded last night on the occasion of the Ingraham testimonials. Speeches were made by John P. Hale, C. E. Burr, and others, and letters were received from Ed. Everett, T. F. Meagher, Mayor Westervill, and others.

No War with Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.

We have Brownville dates to the 20th ult. The *Flag* contradicts the report about war, and says, there has been no concentration of American forces, and that no Mexicans had been ordered out, and that more friendly relations between the two sides of the Rio Grande could not exist.

Madeira---Failure of the Vines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Com. Vanderbilt's steam yacht *North Star* arrived here this morning, having left Madeira on the 12th inst. She reports that the Grape Vines in Madeira are entirely destroyed by the blight.

New Jersey Governor.

TRENTON, Sept. 23.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Rodman M. Chrost on the 6th ballot as their candidate for Governor.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing whatever in the political world, excepting a proposed meeting between Mr. Disraeli and his constituents. A public meeting in favor of the Ballot had been held at Southampton.

The Board of trade returns for the month ending Aug. 5, had just been published, and exhibited a continuance of the national prosperity. As compared with the corresponding period of 1852, they showed an increase of £1,405,918, in the declared value of exports, the increase being largely in the articles of Australian cosumption.

Gen. Sir Chas. J. Napier had been buried at Portsmouth, with all the honours due to his rank and service. Nearly 30,000 private soldiers sought and obtained leave to attend the funeral.

A trial of reaping machines has been made at Stirling; the first prize was awarded to Bell's and the second to McCormick's against 21 competitors.

Senor Mariano Torrento writes a letter to the London *Daily News*, of the 7th inst defending Captain-General Canedo from all participation in the Cuban Slave-trade. Senor Torrente says he is now writing a book which will quite exculpate the Captain-General, and will also show what is to be done with the slaves in Cuba. This valuable work will be read in a few days.

The British ship *Rebecca*, from London Dec. 2. for Sydney, had been wrecked on the west coast of Australia. The survivors of the crew were picked up by an exploring party, after 23 days' sufferings, on an uninhabited coast.

They are now agitating in London for a system of street railway omnibuses.

Some importations of hide cordage had taken place at Southampton from India. The article is admitted duty free.

A call of £2 per share had been made on the (class A) shares of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, payable the 30th instant.

The English papers copy from the American journals, and publish, with every appearance of interest, Lord John Russell's and Mr Crampton's correspondence respecting the tripartite guarantee of Cuba. Although it was known such a proposal had been made the documents are quite new to the British public, and, indeed, seem to excite considerable astonishment.

The clipper-ship Sov. of the Seas was detained a day, and did not sail from Liverpool until afternoon of Wednesday, 7th. A new Clyde iron clipper, the Gauntlet, 693 tons sailed from London, Monday 5th, for Australia, and intends to race the Sovereign. The clipper Guiding Star had been chartered for Australia for £12,000, one of the highest freights ever given from Liverpool.

VENICE.

The Venice official Gazette contradicts the rumours of scarcity, and says that so large a quantity of corn has arrived at Venice, that the authorities are at a loss where to stow it.

NAPLES.

Twenty two absent persons have been condemned to death *in contumaciam* for the part they took in the revolution of 15th May, 1848.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Board of Agriculture has published a circular, wherein it is stated that there is no foundation whatever for apprehensions of a dearth of corn. The official report states that the rye harvest in the Province of Prussia, with the exception of the Lithuanian districts, in Posee, Brandenburgh, and the Rhine, is good, and in some districts abundant; that in Saxony, Silesia, and Nether Pomerania, it is middling; and that it is only in Westphalia, Upper Pomerania, and Lithunia, where short quantities are apprehended.

The reports of the wheat harvest are nearly similar—but with this difference, that in Westphalia it is more, and in the Rhine Provinces less abundant than rye. Barley returns are only complained of in Saxony, Upper Pomerania, and Lithuania; but, on the other hand, oats are everywhere pronounced as giving their full amount. The Board declares that the average is such as to remove all apprehensions of scarcity, and adds that existing high prices merely result from a failure in the potato crops, which fears it regards as unfounded, although in many districts the haulm has died off earlier than usual, and the disease has also committed ravages in some districts, principally in the province of Prussia.

SPAIN.

The Hon. Pierre Soule

A Madrid correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle*, writing of date 1st instant, says that the question as to the reception or non-reception of Mr. Soule as Minister of the United States, has been much agitated at the Spanish Court, and the accounts of his proceedings had been much commented on. It was believed the Spanish Court would offer no objection to his reception as American envoy, but if any passage in his address on presenting his credentials can be found fault with, it will be seized as an opportunity to dismiss him. Mr. Soule, the writer adds, will, at best find his position a difficult one.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has just published an official report on the result of the harvest. The crops were satisfactory in the Tyrol and Upper Austria, middling in Carniola and Austrian Silesia, good in Moravia and Buckovina, and very fair in the Dutchy of Cracow. The reports from Hungary, Galicia, Transylvania, Lombardy and other parts of the empire, had not been received, but there was reason to believe that, without being as abundant as could be wished the result was satisfactory.

GREECE.

The recent Earthquake at Thebes.

We have further details of the recent earthquake at Thebes. The town, or rather village, was built partly of stone houses, which were all new, and partly of old houses of wood and bricks. All were more or less injured, the former having been completely shaken to pieces, and the latter having been rendered uninhabitable. Eleven person were killed, and eighteen were rescued from the fallen ruins. The survivors were encamped in the open air, and were suffering from want of water, the earthquake having dried up the wells. Seventeen villages in the vicinity of Thebes as far as Platea, had partially suffered, and one or two houses fell at Chalkis. The shocks continued for some days, one to three shocks within the twenty-four hours.

PERSIA.

More Troubles.

Via St. Petersburg, it is stated that the troubles excited by the fanatical sect of the Babis, who sometime since attempted to assassinate the Shah, still continued They lately spread a report that the Shah was dead, which His Majesty found it necessary to contradict, by making a public promenade, accompanied by the Court, through the bazaars and principal streets of his capital. Several of the Babis were arrested and put to death by torture, in presence of the people.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in Russia--Discoveries of Gold.

Vienna letters state that cholera was making great inroads in Russia, especially in the Southern Provinces, where large bodies of troops were stationed. It had also made its appearance at various points of the frontier of Eastern Gallicia.

A letter from Irkutsk, July 1, published in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, mentions the discovery of several rich gold placers on the right bank of the river Lena, between the localities where its confluents, the Vitme and Olekma, fall into it. Thousands of diggers are there at present, provisions for their use being brought at high prices, from Irkutsk. In 1851, some rich diggings were found near the mouth of the river Olekma.

The frigate *Diana*, and the brig *Pollux*, have sailed from Cronstaut to reinforce the Russian squadron in the Japan seas. The squadron now numbers five vessels. An army of six thousand men was this summer collected at Irkutsk, the *entrepot* of Russian commerce with China, *via* Kiakhta. It was asserted that these troops were destined to keep watch on the undefended frontiers of the Chinese dominions.

LATEST.

The Czar refuses the Turkish Note.

We give the following important dispatch from a second edition of the London *Times:*

"PARIS.—It was positively stated today, (Thursday, the 8th) at the Russian Embassy at Paris, *that the Emperor of Russia had refused to accept the modifications.* It was added, that when the Emperor was informed that the Porte had modified the note of the Vienna conference before accepting it, he observed, in a tone of much moderation, that he would willingly make concessions for the express purpose of meeting the wishes of the European Powers, but he would not humiliate himself in the eyes of the world by submitting to propositions proceeding direct from the Sultan."

It was also asserted that Napoleon had stated that he would not go to war, at present, in the present scarcity of food among his people.

TUBULAR BRIDGE.

The tubular Bridge which crosses the Straits of Menai, thus uniting the Island of Anglesea in the Irish sea with the western coast of Wales, is a remarkable structure, which has attracted great attention among railroad engineers. As Mr. Stephenson, its distinguished architect is now in this Province, and purposes to construct a similar bridge for the Grand Trunk Railway across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the following description by the Rev. Mr. Prime, one of the editors of the New York "Observer," now travelling in Europe, may interest our readers.

But there was nothing of interest to speak of till we came to the Tubular Bridge over the Menai Straits. This I regard as the greatest mechanical wonder of the world, and if my admiration of it had been great when reading the many graphic descriptions we have had of it, my wonder and pleasure were greatly increased when I came to see it. The cars swept through the tubes, fifteen hundred and thirty feet in length, and we had no other sensation than that of passing through any other covered bridge; but as soon as we reached Bangor and the train paused, I left it and let it go on without me, while I returned to study this stupendous work. The problem to be solved by the architect was this—to build a bridge 1500 feet over an arm of the sea, so high in air as to permit the loftiest mast to pass under it, and without piers to obstruct the navigation. The point on the Straits selected for that purpose was fortunately provided with a rock rising from the water, and nearly in the midst of the Straits. This was the Base of the pier, but then the bridge without a draw, must stretch 472 feet to one shore, and 560 to other, at the height of at least one hundred feet above the sea. Mr. S. devised, and then under his superintendance, was constructed this work, which promises to stand a monument to perseverance, under difficulties the most disheartening, and to ordinary minds insurmountable. To this work he brought, as the chief element of success his own genius and courage, to those he added 1,800men, for whom cottages were built along the shore, as the labour of years was before them. It is to be built on the shore, floated on the water, and then raised perpendicularly, and stretched horizontally from land to land,—can it be done? The world and wise men said—no! it could not be done; and it would fall of its own weight if it were done. The man of science pushed on the mighty work.—Plates of iron were riveted together and a tube, not round, as most people suppose, but square, or rather rectangular, being thirty feet high and fourteen feet wide is built; the labor of this army extended through four and a half years. Two millions of rivets hold these iron plates in their tenacious grasp, and the tubes are no less than eleven thousand three hundred and sixty tons weight! During three years, these shores presented the busiest and the most exciting of peaceful scenes.—They did not break of their own weight—they did not bend! But would they bear the pressure of a loaded train thundering over the awful chasm?—or would the mass of iron crush or fall to ruins, like a rent world, when the first train of cars, with its living burden, should trust itself on the treacherous bridge. The train was ready, not with a burden of living men and fair women, to re-enact the Norwalk tragedy, an event that dishonors our country in European eyes but loaded with iron and stone to four times the weight of any train that would ever be required to pass over the trembling structure. Mr. Stephenson, the architect, mounts the locomotive, himself the only engineer and solitary passenger. On he moves, and reaching midway of the longest tube, he arrests the train and pauses there, that the heaviest pressure may at once be felt, and the grand experiment be tested once for all. It was not a rash and hair-brained feat. It was the calm confidence of a man of calculation, who knew what he was doing, and that he was safe. The sinking of that long line, with the tremendous weight to which it was there subjected, was less than half an inch! The experiment was tested. It cost five millions of dollars, and that was cheap. I walked through it, and then by a flight of narrow steps ascended to the top, and walked out on that flat roof upon which the strain comes; and when I saw the power of those concatinated plates it was impossible to have the sensation of fear; I feel sure the structure will stand til some convulsion of nature shakes the sea and earth.

THE QUEEN AND MR. DARGAN.

One of the most pleasing incidents connected with the visit of the Queen to Ireland is the interview between the Queen and Mr. Dargan, to whose munificence Ireland is indebted for the present Industrial Exhibition now being held in Dublin. The Dublin "Freeman's Journal," a repeal paper, thus eloquently describes it:—

The crowning act—that which gave a meaning and a purpose to the royal visit and all its incidents—was, in our mind, the gracious, the cordial, the almost affectionate reception which the greatest monarch gave to her greatest subject when he was yesterday presented by her minister. Formalities gave way for the instant before the instinctive impulse of a women possessed of intellect to understand, and of heart to appreciate, the signal services rendered to the cause of progress by the man in whose presence she then was—The cordial grasp of the arm—the arm ennobled by industry—indicated what was expressed in words not meant for the public ear; but no one who was close enough to observe the emotions of the crowned Monarch, as she looked upon the entitled subject by whose munificent patriotism the temple in which she then stood was raised, could fail to see that the Queen felt that a great man was there, and that feeling so, she was desirous before that august assembly of her people to mark her appreciation of his character and of his service. The impulsive cheer that burst from all around as the Queen thus pressed the arm of William Dargan showed that those who witnessed it appreciated the compliment paid to the man, the compliment paid to the country, and the homage paid to industry in the person of the great apostle of labour. One other incident occurred in the afternoon perhaps still more indicative of the purpose of the present visit of the Queen. We do not desire to intrude rymgly into the private proceedings of the sovereign; but we can hardly look upon the visit with which the Queen yesterday honoured Mr. Dargan at his private residence as other than a public recognition by the Sovereign that industry—let us rather call it labour—is enobling and that she, at least, whatever an inert aristocracy, generated in corruption, and unconscious of the value of human labor, may think, respects and honours those who living by industry promote it, extend it, refuse to sever themselves from it, and become the apostle of industrial developement as the best means of elevating the nation and giving prosperity to the people.—The honour paid to Mr. Dargan by this act of royal favour marks an epoch in the progress of the age. It was the first visit ever paid by the Queen to an untitled subject.—To him it was a high and honouring distinction. His countrymen of every class will with one accord accept it as a national compliment, while every man who lives by the sweat of his brow will feel a new impulse spring up within him from the consciousness it will impart that labour is no longer held to be dishonouring—that favours denied to dukes and to earls have been awarded by the Queen to the family of a man whose present position of preminence is due to his connection with labour.

Sailing of the Franklin, &c.

NEW YORK, 24 Sept.

The Committe of the Howard Association have closed their labors, and publish the result of the whole amount received; the amount raised by them was $57,000, of which New York contributed $30,000, Boston $10,000, Providence $3,000.

The steamer "Franklin," for Bremen and Southampton, sailed for Liverpool with 104 passengers, and $300,000 in specie,

A Short Dinner, and its Consequences.

BOSTON, 24 Sept.

About 30 engine companies, mustered, at Malick yesterday, for a trial of engines. A dinner provided for the Company fell short, and a row, ensued the tables were overturned, and the tent destroyed.

Speculation concerning the Troops--Suspicious Movements of Mexico, etc.

BALTIMORE, 21 Sept.

New Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, also the missing mails of the 9th and 10th instant.

The papers contain the details of Texas news to the 8th instant. The ordering of troops to the Rio Grande frontier had occasioned much speculation in Texas.

The San Antonia "Ledger" says that a number of strange Mexicans, just arrived, are busy buying up six shooters, and there is a rumour that a body of eight hundred Mexicans are stationed on the Rigo Grande opposite Laredo.

Gen. Ujhazy had arrived at Camorn.

A large ship, bottom up, apparently European, was lately seen off the mouth of the Brazos.

Further advices from Mexico, confirming the insecurity of Santa Anna's government, are published.

The Southern papers continue to record serious damage to the cotton crop by heavy raine,

Later from Texas---The Southern Crops,

NEW ORLEANS, 21 Sept.

Advices from Galveston on to the 19th announce that a report was current that Major Arnold, commandant at Fort Worth was recently killed by Dr. Steiner, the Fort Surgeon, in a personal encounter.

The accounts of the growing crops are generally favorable, although there are some complaints of the ravages of the caterpillar.

The accounts of the crops in Texas are favorable

The State Fair at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11, 1853.

The entrances of stock, &c., for the Fair thus far have been very good. Some thirty horses, and over sixty cattle, were entered yesterday. The weather to day was cold and rainy. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, is to deliver the annual address on Friday. The display, of stock, &c., upon the ground has never been excelled since the organization of the State Fair. The time for entry of articles for exhibition has been extended by the committee till this evening, Wednesday in consequence of the rain of yesday and the exhibition will continue on Saturday, instead of closing on Friday evening.

Movements the Fishery Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday Sept. 20.

Orders have been received here for the sloop of war Cyane to proceed to Washington, the steamer Fulton to Philadelphia, and the steamer Princeton to Norwalk.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Sept. 20, 1853.

The bark John Winthrop, arrived this morning from Constantinople, reports:—Sept. 6 experienced a severe hurricane from S. W. to N. which blew away some sails, among others the close reefed maintopsail, and threw the bark on her beam ends. The wind, shifting to the north, knocked her off before the sea when the bark scudded before it for three hours, the water blowing all over her. On the 15th and 16th experienced heavy gales from the west. On the 19th, off Cape Cod, was in contact with the brig Maria carrying away her jibboom and bowsprit, and damaging the John Winthrop on her quarter.

The Clipper bark Wildfire, which sailed from Cibraltar ten days before the John Winthrop, has not yet arrived.

The brig Rebecca & Francis, arrived at this port from Jacksonville, reports speaking, Sept 9 in lat 35, lon. 20 schooner Norfolk Packet, from New York for Savannah, with loss of both masts twelve feet above the deck.

Late from Mexico.

Late advices from New Mexico, *via* New-Orleans, announce the arrival of the five companies of U. S. troops which left New York under General GARLAND, at Santa Fe, in good health.

Governor MERRIWEATHER had arrived out, and been inaugurated.

A terrible encounter is reported to have taken place in the mountains, near El Paso between a party of 14 Americans and some 200 Apaches, in which eleven of the Americans were killed. The U. S. Dragoons, stationed near the spot, were too few in number to render any assistance in repelling the Indians.

The American Consul at El Paso has asserted his belief that very little resistance would be offered, in the event of an attack upon Mesilla Valley by General GARLAND, and his forces.

The Contractors on the Galt Branch of the Great Western Railway began to lay the rails on Monday last.—*Galt Reporter.*

The Dundas Warder of Friday understands that a proposal has been made to Mrs. Lazier, of Dundas, to compromise the matter of damages for the death of Mr. Lazier in the awful railroad calamity at Norwalk, by paying *five thousand dollars*, without going to law. It is believed that the loss to the Railroad Company by this awful affair, will amount to 250,000 dollars.

A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum for 'mechanical purposes.' 'For what mechanical purposes?' inquired the agent? 'For raising a barn,' was the reply.

Tom Moore said to Peel, on looking at the picture of an Irish orator: 'You see the very quiver of his lips.' 'Yes,' said Peel, 'and the arrow coming out of it.' Moore was telling this to one of his countrymen, who answered: 'He meant *arrah* coming out of it.'

FAMILY MEETING.—The Rothschilds are to have a great meeting at Aix.—Every member of the family, male and female, will assemble on this occasion—that is, from London, Paris and Frankfort.

A number of the stone masons about Liverpool have recently adopted the moustache as a protection against the fatal effect of dust in the exercise of their craft, and with salutary effect. It is undoubtedly an important provision of nature for the protection of the lungs.

BELLIGERENT SERVICES OF THE MEN OF SKYE.—Some years ago, a Scotch paper published the following article:

'The Isle of Skye has within the last 40 years furnished for the public service—21 lieutenant-generals and major-generals; 45 lieutenant-colonels; 600 majors, captains, lieutenants, and subalterns; 10,000 foot soldiers; 120 pipers; 4 Governors of British Colonies; one Governor-General; one adjutant-general, one chief Baron of England; one Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The generals may be classed thus:—eight Macdonalds, six Macleods, two Macasters, two M'Caskils, one M'Kinnon, one Macqueen and one Elder. The Isle of Skye is sixty miles long, and twenty broad. Truly the inhabitants are a wondrous people. It may be mentioned that this is the birth-place of Cuthullin, the celebrated hero mentioned in Ossian's poems.'

As the Brantford and Hamilton stage was on its way to the former place, on Saturday morning, a rather serious accident occurred. The driver in endeavoring to pass a couple of loaded teams, about eight miles from here, turned out a little too far and the coach upset. It was full of passengers at the time, many of whom were injured. Mr. Cheeney, the express agent, was badly hurt, the stage having fallen upon him; and the driver, we regret to say, had his arm broken. The passengers were conveyed to Brantford, where they were properly cared for.—[Brant Herald.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Suspension Bridge--Gravel Roads--Court House.

The County Council terminated its late session on Saturday last. Before doing so a committee was appointed consisting of the Warden, Messrs. Holmes, Wallace, Woods and D. H. Ritchie to superintend matters relating to the Suspension Bridge. We understand that it is contemplated to make the existing abutments serve for the new plan, and we are afraid that the roadway will be rather cramped in width in consequence. It much to be regretted that it should have been considered necessary to suspend the works and charge the plan of this important structure, but we have been assured that no time will be lost in resuming operations. We hope a good substantial and convenient bridge, will eventually be erected which while it in appearance will be an ornament to the Counties, will also prove a mply sufficient to accomodate the immense traffic which must eventually grow up between the northern townships and Goderich. It is also of great importance that the work should be completed with as little delay as possible.

It was proposed in Council to-day the Gravel Road by-law before the people again as its failure was ascribed to the votes being taken at the busy season of the year, but this was rejected by the majority of the Reeves present.

We really expected a more favourable expression of opinion from the people of Stanley, and some other townships, in behalf of the Gravel Roads, and we think those townships will yet regret the action they have taken in this matter. And while to some extent we are compelled to lay the blame of the rejection of this By-Law to the very slight exertions made in its behalf by its friends, we cannot help the conclusion that the unjust distribution of the contemplated Gravel Roads had a bad effect, and that the road north of the Maitland was entitled to some consideration.

The Court House by-law is to be again presented to the people in December next—this is comparatively a very small matter as the tax required to collect the necessary sum to erect this indispensible building with suitable offices attached would scarcely be felt—and we are fully convinced from calculations actually made, that it would be more economical to build, than to rent as at present. Besides evident disgrace and pecuniary loss must be suffered should the Chief Justice at the next Assizes carry out the the threat of another Judge to hold the Courts of Huron and Bruce in a neighbouring county where suitable accommodation could be furnished. We hope this question will no longer be dallied with, it can not be got rid of, the Court House must be built. Why then delay its erection?

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It will be seen by the telegraphic news that the Czar refuses to accept the modifications coming from the Porte. Thus when all appeared settled, war is in danger of again bursting forth, and all this in consequence of the Sultan being unable to restrain the clamour and violence of the war party of Turkey. Turkey will gain but little by this new rupture, as England and France have not pledged themselves to support her modifications, and the Czar can scarcely agree to them without humiliation. She will have to submit to the terms already dictated and agreed to by Russia, or, what is worse, suffer the consequences of her rashness.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition comes off next week at Hamilton between the 4th and 7th Prox. It is expected to be a grand affair. The city of Hamilton has subscribed £500 in aid of the funds of the Board. £100 has also been raised by private subscription among the Citizens for a Regatta and £500 for an Exhibition Ball.

These exertions evidence that the people of Hamilton are determined to acquit themselves handsomely and afford entertainment to all parties during the Exhibition.