

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

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

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

On Jan. 14, 1818, Franklin assumed command of the expedition, in which he accompanied Capt. D. Buchan, of the Dorothea, on a perilous voyage of discovery to the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. In April, next year, Franklin was invested with the command of an Expedition to proceed to Hudson's bay to ascertain the actual position of the Copper-mine River, and the exact trending of the shores of the Polar Sea to the eastward of that river. This fearful undertaking ended only the summer of 1822, through a journey of 5550 miles; its perils and adventures, Capt. Franklin, (whose Commanders and Post Commodore's bears date respectively 1821 and 1822) has ably described in his "Narrative of the Journey."

In 1825, he left England to co-operate with Capt. Beecher and Barry, in ascertaining, from opposite quarters, the existence of a North West Passage. The results of this mission, which terminated in the 7th day, 24m. N., long. 140 deg. 39m. W., will also be found in Capt. Franklin's Narrative, 1825-27.

On his return to England, in Sept. 1827, he was presented by the Geographical Society at Paris, with a Gold medal, valued at 1200 francs, for his exertions in the most important acquisition to geographical knowledge during the preceding year. In 1829, at home, he received the honor of Knighthood; besides the Oxford degree of D. C. L. Sir John Franklin married, first, in 1810, the youngest daughter of William Porden Esq., architect; and, in 1828, the second daughter of John Griffin, Esq. of Bedford Place.

From 1830 until 1834, he commanded the Rainbow, 28, of the Mediterranean station—and for his exertions in connexion with the troubles in Greece, he was presented with the order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1835, Sir John Franklin was created a K. C. H.; and, afterwards, for some time, Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

In 1845, Sir John Franklin was appointed to the command of another Expedition to the North—the Erebus, (Capt. Franklin), and the Terror, (Capt. Crozier), a fresh attempt to discover a North West passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring's Strait. The ships left Greenhithe, May 19, 1845. Little intelligence has been received of this Expedition since the day of its sailing.

At the close of 1847, Government resolved to send out three Expeditions in search of Franklin and his party, and numbering 140 souls. The first of these Expeditions, H. M. S. Plover, sailed in January, 1848; the second Expedition, the Enterprise and Investigator, was placed under the command of Capt. Sir James Ross, and sailed in May, 1848; the third Expedition (overland) under Sir John Richardson, having left Liverpool about the middle of June, 1845; and the fourth Expedition, the Erebus and Terror, under Sir John Richardson, having left Liverpool about the middle of June, 1845; and the three Expeditions has brought any intelligence of the missing voyager, or his companions.

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

A writer in the New York Tribune upon the American press estimates the aggregate circulation of Daily papers in the United States at 590,000 per day, 184,700,000 per annum, and the aggregate number of copies annually distributed at 412,880,000. The Tribune employs 12 editors and reporters; 3 proof readers; 12 pressmen and engineers, and labourers in the press room; 4 European correspondents; 4 wrapper writers; 4 clerks; 16 hands in the mailing department; 3 errand boys; 25 carriers in the city and vicinity, besides other hands enough to swell the number about 130 engaged in preparing and sending forth the Tribune. The paper employs half a ton of type, consumes weekly 7 1/2 tons of paper and 100 lbs. of ink.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT.—[No. 2.]

In our article on this subject in last week's issue, we ventured to throw out a few hints in reference to what we consider the extravagant expenditure of the Education Department. We say extravagant, not in high salaries, but in a system of machinery far too stupendous and expensive for the present condition of Canada. We selected the Education Department merely because it is the first subject that should engage the attention of the Legislature, but we certainly do not wish to insinuate that this is the only, or even the most extravagant department of the public expenditure. On the contrary, we think every department of the public business is conducted on the same wasteful principle, that is, a great mass of useless and expensive machinery—a refined system adapted to the circumstances of old, wealthy, commercial countries, but wholly unsuited to the comparative poverty and limited business of Canada. We are playing on a key that is far too high, and hence there is more discord in the melody. The authors of our system of management have imitated greatness without calculating our resources, and like those vain creatures who foolishly ape their superiors in fashion, our vanity is punished by the difficulties which we encounter in supporting our extravagance. And if the advocates of Retrenchment, instead of growling about the amount of salary paid to the Governor General, and a few of the highest and really useful public officials, would direct their energies against the ponderous mass of useless and expensive machinery with which every division in the management of public business is burthened, we might then hope that much good might be effected. Suppressing the Imperial Government should pay the salary of the Governor General, and in short, all salaries of one thousand pounds and upwards, the saving to the Province would be a mere trifle compared with the saving that would result from taking the machinery of management simpler, and reconstructing it on a principle of simplicity adapted to the actual circumstances of the country. In this process of remodeling the machinery, it would be discovered that a few of the large wheels, and not a few of the small ones were entirely useless, and could be dispensed with most profitably, both to the understandings and the pockets of the great multitude who pay for it.

It is not, however, in the expenses of the Government, or what is properly called the public expenditure, alone, that there is much room for retrenchment. The Provincial revenue is but a very small proportion of what the public have to pay, and with the exception of the local taxes, it may be safely affirmed that in every instance where fees are established by statute, the people are compelled to pay more than is necessary for the actual service rendered. For instance, it is probable that Registrar costs the people of Canada twice as much annually, as the salary of the Governor General, and although we venture to affirm that every honest Registrar in the Province will admit that one-half the amount of the present fee would be a fair remuneration for the services he performs, yet there is no law of Retrenchment—simply because the people have made no enquiry into the matter, and because the fees are established by statute, the people are compelled to pay more than is necessary for the actual service rendered. For instance, it is probable that Registrar costs the people of Canada twice as much annually, as the salary of the Governor General, and although we venture to affirm that every honest Registrar in the Province will admit that one-half the amount of the present fee would be a fair remuneration for the services he performs, yet there is no law of Retrenchment—simply because the people have made no enquiry into the matter, and because the fees are established by statute, the people are compelled to pay more than is necessary for the actual service rendered.

FRANCE.—We learn by telegraph from Paris of Thursday, the 18th inst., that the Parliamentary session had met on that day, and after a short, but important meeting, adjourned. It is said that the heads of the party of order had agreed to the question of prolonging the Presidency, provided that the late monarchist demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported, that towards the end of the President's renewed term, it will be right to ask the country to decide between a monarchy and a republic; he has promised to throw no obstacle in the way of their proceeding.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Nothing new has occurred in the relative position of the Danish and Schleswig armies since the assault of Fredericksstadt; and it is now asserted that diplomacy will be called to settle all difficulties.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE are named as the mediating powers.

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

REMOVAL OF WAR.—Threatenings of war have lately been wafted across the Atlantic from the shores of Brazil, where a disappointed adventurer, in the name of a slave holder, and men stealer, has been venting his spleen against the measures lately taken for the suppression of the slave trade. It seems that both Spain and Brazil are bound by treaties entered into with Great Britain to abolish slave traffic, and that both the Spaniards and Portuguese Governments received each a sum of £400,000 in the shape of an indemnity. Hitherto these treaties have been a dead letter, as it is notorious that the slave trade has been carried on with unabated vigor both in Cuba and Brazil. Lord Palmerston has determined that the spirit of these treaties shall be carried out, and accordingly a squadron of armed steam vessels has been dispatched to the coast of Cuba and Brazil, to assist the authorities of these two countries in enforcing the obligations entered into; but this step was not taken till the Cuba and Brazilian authorities had declared their inability to enforce themselves to enforce obedience. The Noble Lord has now removed all ground for excuse on the score of impotency, and already the British fleet has performed most effective service on their new station. The monstrous iniquity is near its end; a few short months and the American Republic will be able to claim an exclusive right to the "peculiar institution." In order to strengthen the position of Lord Palmerston, a large and influential meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall last night when a series of resolutions was passed approving of his policy. The principal speakers on the occasion were Dr. Symington and King, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Hastie, both members for the City of Glasgow.

FOSSIL EGGS.—A singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is 3 ft. 8 in. lengthwise, and 2 ft. 2 in. round the middle.

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

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

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC AND THE CANADA.

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

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

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bishop of Toronto came out in the Canada.

The Canada got on the rocks about 20 miles east of Halifax last night, but is supposed to have sustained no material injury.

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

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

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whose lucid and effective statements were warmly applauded by the meeting, which the Lord Provost presided over with his usual grace and dignity.—[Glasgow Cor. Globe.]

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

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

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

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—Has written to the daily papers to state that the introduction given to General Haynes to Messrs. Rothschild's name, was not intended to be a personal one from his house, on which Haynes had a credit.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—Mr. Gough's first lecture, in this city, was delivered in the Congregational Church, last Wednesday night. The crowded audience before the pictures and statues which he drew, we believe, not one person left before the lecturer concluded. Mr. Gough commenced endeavoring to counteract the false influence of his great fame, by the plain and simple manner in which he addressed the audience, and gave them the result of his experience. The subject, he said, was a hackneyed one; and the difficulty of treating was that of advocating Temperance met no bold, many opposition.—That drunkenness was an evil all admitted; so that that point was settled. So with regard to an establishment that produced the plague, cholera, and other diseases, it was not the conscience of the people, of all classes, were the cause. What he aimed at, was to create an interest in Temperance reformations, for as yet it was not permitted to operate unopposed. Intemperance was treated in a way different from any other source of crime. If any city there was an establishment that produced the plague, cholera, or fever, it would be removed. Not so with intemperance, that is the cause of such havoc and disaster to the human family. Legislation as a remedy, Mr. Gough rather hinted at than insisted; but that was obviously one of the means he would employ. A rich fund of anecdotes, lavishly employed, imparted great pungency to his discourse. He proposed to discuss, in a future lecture, and deals at random in fact, anecdote, sarcasm, ridicule and wit. His admissions are forcible, his descriptions eloquent, and sometimes rather too ready. In his use of the English language, he is not only a powerful and persuasive orator, and heaps upon the unfortunate dross of a gross and a quarter of a hundred of the most forcible adjectives in the language.

On subsequent nights, Mr. Gough has been lecturing to crowded audiences, who have been highly pleased by his discourses.—[Examiner of the 30th Oct.]

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—The celebrated temperance lecturer, appeared before an audience here for the first time on Thursday evening, in the Wesleyan Methodist Church on John Street. Notwithstanding the darkness and dampness of the night, the large building was pretty well filled. We presume there were about 600 people present, and we were glad to notice that the reputation of the lecturer had attracted representatives from every class of the community. Of the lecturer and his lectures, we hardly know what to say. His appearance is prepossessing, and his voice pleasing, although the sudden change from a high pitch of speaking to a low one, is somewhat scarcely above the breath, detracts somewhat from the effect which a more even tone might produce. The manner of the lecturer appears theatrical, and his gestures, we might even say his ideas, wild at times, but this we consider as the natural expression of a man of a highly nervous temperament, whose heart is in the subject which he desired to bring before his audience. Now deprecating in a low guttural tone the awful degradation of the drunkard—upon breaking out in phrensy at the recollection of the perdition which, but too surely awaits those who by this fearful habit drive themselves unprepared into the presence of their Maker,

or perchance destroy the lives of their fellow-men whilst mad with drink—now representing the attitude and actions of a man driving a span of horses, and again giving a faithful idea of the "whizz" of a champagne cork—which champagne, by the way, the lecturer insists is, in nine cases out of ten, the New Jersey cider—it is totally impossible to give the reader an idea of the manner of the man, or the effect which that manner has upon his audience.

A Toronto contemporary objects to the style of Mr. Gough as too theatrical, but we do not by any means agree in this opinion. He is unlike any other man whom we have heard delivering a lecture—he is a perfect original in his way, and the theatrical attitude and grotesque gestures are absolutely necessary to give effect to his quaint ideas, suggestive facts, and ludicrous anecdotes.

It would be unfair to judge of the lecturer's abilities by his opening address. The steamer on which he came from Toronto, did not reach the port until the hour for which the lecture was announced, and as Mr. Gough said himself, he had been latterly working too hard—frequently lecturing twice a day—and must have been worn down both in body and mind. The physical exertion which he undergoes in a single lecture, is a great deal more than most men are able to fulfil the numerous engagements which he has undertaken.

We made no attempt to take notes, and we doubt very much whether any reporter in the city could follow the speaker.—Even if this were possible, no newspaper reporter could give an idea of the effect produced by the manner of the lecturer. He must be seen and heard to be properly appreciated, or indeed understood. Some of the pictures and statues which he drew were grand in the extreme; but at times we thought the speaker soared beyond his latitude, and made a partial failure. This, however, could readily be accounted for by the fatigue and excitement he had undergone.

On the whole, we must say that we were delighted with the address, and would earnestly recommend our readers to hear the lecturer for themselves, and that as frequently as possible. The Temperance Society deserves the thanks of the community for inducing Mr. Gough to pay us a visit, and we can hardly doubt that he will be the means of effecting a great deal of good.—There are few who listen to his lectures, whether moderate drinkers or total abstinence men, who will question the general correctness of his views, and we may add that no one can leave the place without having much impressed on the memory for the thanks and investigation.—[Hamilton Spectator, 2nd inst.]

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—THEIR RESULT.

It has been at all times a source of intense regret to us, to witness the quarrels and party strifes, and angry feelings, that exist between Irishmen at home and abroad. No man of sane judgment will deny that these party differences have been the ruin of Ireland—that they have brought ruin and misery and poverty and death upon the country—that they have strengthened the hands of the oppressors of the people, filled the work houses, and sent thousands of the wretched to penal colonies and the gallows, fostered crime and hatred and every base passion of our nature, and finally brought down a curse upon the land that has almost annihilated the entire race through sickness and starvation. We think the British Government as the primary cause of the party animosity in Ireland, and consequently as the secondary cause of all the evils which have resulted from it. It has been the policy of that Government to uphold the supremacy of a faction in the country—to give to this faction privileges and authority over the great bulk of the population—to strengthen its hands by the direct and indirect encouragement to its country at its laws and savage conduct towards the rest of the inhabitants—to screen it from the laws which it violated and secure for it a complete ascendancy in the land. Ever since the reign of Henry the second, the policy of that Government has been to uphold the supremacy of a faction in the country—to give to this faction privileges and authority over the great bulk of the population—to strengthen its hands by the direct and indirect encouragement to its country at its laws and savage conduct towards the rest of the inhabitants—to screen it from the laws which it violated and secure for it a complete ascendancy in the land. Ever since the reign of Henry the second, the policy of that Government has been to uphold the supremacy of a faction in the country—to give to this faction privileges and authority over the great bulk of the population—to strengthen its hands by the direct and indirect encouragement to its country at its laws and savage conduct towards the rest of the inhabitants—to screen it from the laws which it violated and secure for it a complete ascendancy in the land.

These remarks have been suggested by the trial at Hamilton Assizes, for riot and murder on the 12th of July last. The farmers of a whole district have been kept in a state of excitement injurious to their business by the trial for riot and murder on the 12th of July last. The farmers of a whole district have been kept in a state of excitement injurious to their business by the trial for riot and murder on the 12th of July last. The farmers of a whole district have been kept in a state of excitement injurious to their business by the trial for riot and murder on the 12th of July last.

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

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1848: \$43,153. 1849: \$2,823. 1850, to Sept. 30th: 115,515.

Besides the amount received at the Oswego Custom House in 1849, about \$100,000 were collected in New York that year, on Oswego account, in duties upon Canadian produce withdrawn from bond and sold for domestic consumption. Of the amount collected at New York on Oswego account this year, we are not informed, but it must be much larger than last year. The actual amount of duties collected on Canadian produce passing through Oswego this year, to October last, is not less than \$350,000. The Canadian crops are much larger this year than ever before, the wheat crop alone being estimated at 15,000,000 bushels. Should there be anything like favorable markets in the Atlantic cities, our foreign imports will be largely increased before the close of navigation.—Oswego Cor. Times.

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

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

THE GREAT. The meeting of the County of Mid Friday last, was one. A battle, and south. In a good way as plenty of bull going off at a at the scene of never saw fifty such a battle looked as if the to be decided. The meeting Southwick, a demotic influence tain order was quence. The to us, had made solve to listen much a sense and who did not to speak in opi preconceived an occasion was o more piece of tea men were truth of the m up their mind out of the ques As we see the restrictive Mr. Freeman 1 eloquent speech motions.—"Thy ty of Middlesex County of Mid authorising the take stock in t Company, to th half of the Co mpany was as in a speech fra and statistical f and and one ad crug to the far such a sense and ments went to i mass of the me south were ro Mr. Hope proc ing sight over a seemed to reign nance. Each b of himself and l word to say. I cultion seemed to be a voice was com roar. Mr. Hop McKay, who m ment.—"That the Municipi Townships shi quire for many high a tax with people can well the Co session and the same bing out to ma if the Council of to levy a tax for note the Great 25,000,000, and the reads of the Townships may years to come, a must struggle best why c speech could no the Governmen decidedly of the Council should Great Western and the same pany, and that not pass any p property in the Rail Roads, or purpore, and l County, and the County an McKay supporte long speech with others. It was a right ane scene was past u'se fellow who standing betwee of the leaders fr him with force driving and pull most driven to d man had amount amendment had been made by his eldest daugh tely danced it. So nearly blan thought the fr again.—Free Pr

And who are they that give provision? A portion of the Canadian press is greatly to blame in this business. For political purposes—to carry elections, and carry the polling places by brute force—a part of the Tory press has lent itself to the support and vindication of orange societies and processions. It is not abominable to find Englishmen and Scotchmen encouraging the deadly warfare among Irishmen, for the purpose of making tools of them in turn to do all their dirty work! And leading Irishmen in the towns and cities of Canada, lawyers and other professional persons, for the purpose of having a party to rule over, and having each other like dogs, will bring shame and disgrace on the Irish name, and all to gratify their selfishness and cupidity. The Patriot in this city, and the Gazette in Hamilton, and several other journals throughout the Province, so far from being the head of the Orange Society, encourage an Association and practices, that are every year attended by the most horrible outrages against the laws of the land. What is their object in doing so? Simply to keep the Irish divided, and to encourage an Association and practices, that are every year attended by the most horrible outrages against the laws of the land. What is their object in doing so? Simply to keep the Irish divided, and to encourage an Association and practices, that are every year attended by the most horrible outrages against the laws of the land.

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THE GREAT. The meeting of the County of Mid Friday last, was one. A battle, and south. In a good way as plenty of bull going off at a at the scene of never saw fifty such a battle looked as if the to be decided. The meeting Southwick, a demotic influence tain order was quence. The to us, had made solve to listen much a sense and who did not to speak in opi preconceived an occasion was o more piece of tea men were truth of the m up their mind out of the ques As we see the restrictive Mr. Freeman 1 eloquent speech motions.—"Thy ty of Middlesex County of Mid authorising the take stock in t Company, to th half of the Co mpany was as in a speech fra and statistical f and and one ad crug to the far such a sense and ments went to i mass of the me south were ro Mr. Hope proc ing sight over a seemed to reign nance. Each b of himself and l word to say. I cultion seemed to be a voice was com roar. Mr. Hop McKay, who m ment.—"That the Municipi Townships shi quire for many high a tax with people can well the Co session and the same bing out to ma if the Council of to levy a tax for note the Great 25,000,000, and the reads of the Townships may years to come, a must struggle best why c speech could no the Governmen decidedly of the Council should Great Western and the same pany, and that not pass any p property in the Rail Roads, or purpore, and l County, and the County an McKay supporte long speech with others. It was a right ane scene was past u'se fellow who standing betwee of the leaders fr him with force driving and pull most driven to d man had amount amendment had been made by his eldest daugh tely danced it. So nearly blan thought the fr again.—Free Pr

Poetry.

IMAGINARY EVILS.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow; Leave things of the future to fate; What's the use to anticipate sorrow? Life's troubles come never too late!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow! Short and dark as our life may appear, We may make it but darker with sorrow— Still shorter by folly and fear!

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The once famous Miss Wood has re-appeared as a contralto, in Dublin. It is stated that the veteran Leigh Hunt is about to reissue his London Journal.

The King and Queen are about to visit the Emperor and Empress of Russia, at Warsaw. Madame Pottier has announced her intention of making a balloon ascent in the character of Europe, mounted on a bull.

The health of Lady Peel has been greatly shattered since the death of her lamented husband. She was seized with hysterical fits on returning to the family mansion of Whitehall, but has since rallied and is slowly recovering.

Corrosion from India. The ship Eliza Price arrived from Bombay, having brought the large quantity of 3,048 bales of cotton, as part of her cargo to order, and another vessel, arrived on the same day from Bombay, brought the still larger quantity of 5,287 bales and 17 half bales of cotton, of East India produce, also consigned to order.

These large arrivals of cotton from the East Indies are of importance. The cholera has broken out among the troops stationed at Hall.

The Pope has issued a bull prohibiting Roman Catholic priests from sending the children to Protestant schools, either in France or England, and young ladies from teaching or taking part in them.

The fourth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance has been held in Liverpool. It was well attended, and the best feeling appears to have reigned upon the members.

Royal Mail Steamship Company. The half yearly meeting of the Royal Mail Steamship Company was held at the London Tavern. The report stated that there had been an increase in the receipts of £13,891,164 over those of the corresponding half year in 1849.

A dividend of £2 per share was unanimously agreed. With reference to the carrying of mails by most direct routes to the West Indies and Brazil, the report stated that the company had contracted with the Government to carry them for £270,000.

Five new steamships, each 2500 tons, and of 800 horse nominal power, are constructing, and are expected to be ready for sea in the course of next year, when the new ships perform the Atlantic voyages the total acceleration will probably be—

Jamaica, 11 days each way—Total 22 days. Charge, 9 do do 18. Mexico, 9 do do 18. British Guiana, 9 do do 18.

Fourteen steam vessels will be sufficient to perform the whole service after the first of January next.

The Bishop and the Queen. The Lord Bishop of London addressed a letter of remonstrance to her Majesty, not having a clergyman of the established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbyterian place of worship.

A reply was written to the Bishop expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and observing that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the established Church of Scotland.

The Periwinkle Trade. A Glasgow (Scotland) paper says—"It would hardly be supposed that so trifling an article as periwinkles could form a matter of extensive traffic, but so it is. Sometimes as many as fifty or sixty tons of these little shells are brought at a time to our quay from the island of Kerrera, opposite Oba, where they abound, and are gathered by the poor people who get 6d a bushel for collecting them.

From this they are shipped to Liverpool, and hence by rail to London, to satisfy the insatiable man of the modern Babylonians. Very few are retained here in transit, as the popular market is in London, and better profits are consequently obtained in London, even after paying so much sea and land carriage."

LETTER FROM SMITH O'BRIEN. A copy of the following letter has been received at the Colonial Office from Mr. Smith O'Brien:—"Darlington, Probation Station, Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 28, 1850.

"My Dear Portman, I would have written to you sooner if I had had anything agreeable to communicate, but I have been unwilling to give you by telling you that your worst anticipations with respect to the sort of treatment which I might possibly experience in this colony have been realized.

During a period of about two months I suffered as much as the inhabitants of the Governor of this colony, Sir William Denison, aided by the Controller-General, Dr. Hampton, could inflict. My health at length began to give way so rapidly under the solitary confinement to which, during this period, I was assigned, that the Doctor of the station became seriously alarmed, and his representation produced such a relaxation of the restrictions under which I was placed that I had the effect of restoring my strength.

I shall abstain from distressing you with a detailed narrative of my experience of the magnanimity of British functionaries as illustrated by my treatment in this island. I shall rather impress you with a persuasion—happily well founded—that I bear, with wonderful cheerfulness, all the privations to which I am subjected. Every other source of suffering appears to me to be so insignificant compared with that of separation from my family that I reconcile myself to the most vexatious incidental to my position as to matters of comparative indifference. Yes, though I could terminate the pains of this separation by allowing Mrs. O'Brien to come to Van Diemen's Land, I feel more strongly than ever that it would be the greatest injustice to my children to bring them to a country, the present conditions of which I will not trust myself to describe. I, therefore, can see no definite termination of the calamities of my lot except that which you and other friends took so much pains to effect, the deliverance which will be effected by death; and I confess that I deliberately think that my death would be more advantageous to my children than that they should follow me to this colony.

"I am afraid that some of my fellow exiles, though enjoying the comparative liberty which a ticket of leave confers, find their lot little more enviable than mine, and the more I reflect upon the circumstances of their position the more I regret that I have kept myself uninterfered by any engagement, even though my resolution is in this regard very nearly cost me my life.

Considered as a spot that could be chosen. The scenery is very picturesque, and the local officers have been as kind as they could venture to be under the inhuman regulations laid down for their guidance by the Controller-General. I am therefore rather sorry to learn that this station will soon be broken up. Upon the abandonment of this station I shall probably be removed to Port Arthur—a change which will, I fear, be productive of neither benefit nor satisfaction to me. Tell my Limerick friends that my recollection of their kindness is as vivid as if I were still their representative, and believe me your very obliged and attached friend.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

INDIA. Letters and papers have arrived in anticipation of the overland mail. The date of the intelligence are:—Bombay, August 31, and Madras, September 22. The following is a summary of the intelligence.

British India is profoundly tranquil; and even Peshwar has become so quiet and docile that the average of Indian stations, a new pass is being surveyed to Kohat, which, if found practicable for guns, will render communication with that post independent of the Affghans.

Lord Dalhousie is still enjoying himself at Cherra, a mountain village situated among the Himalayas, about 120 miles north-west of Simla. Sir C. Napier is expected to arrive in Bombay in November, (via the Punjab and Sindh), on his way to Europe.

In the native state of Oude, another British officer (Lieut. P. Orr) has lately fallen a victim to the anarchy and misgovernment prevailing there. The following details of the affair will be read with interest:—

The Koraib revenue division, finding the Zemindars of the two districts of Dohrawarra and Esannagar which lie in the division disposed to give him trouble, intrusted an officer of Her Majesty's army, Lieut. Orr, with the task of collecting arrears of those gentlemen. Lieut. Orr accordingly entered into negotiation. The meeting took place in a kitchen hut, situated in a mango grove almost beneath the bastions of the fort of Esannagar.

The Rajah was attended by his court officers, and escorted by about two hundred armed followers. Lieut. Orr's escort was limited to a few men of his own Oude corps, the first Light Infantry Battalion in his army, on which Lieut. Orr held his rank, and a few British soldiers, who were of course desired by Lieut. Orr to leave the room. He did so, and a little later the Rajah signified his intention of quitting the apartment alone, leaving the question that led to the meeting unsettled. Lieut. Orr remonstrated. The Rajah indignantly drew his sword, and Lieut. Orr held his arm, while enforcing the necessity of some satisfactory result. The Rajah's brother-in-law, and his minister, on seeing this demonstration, drew their swords, and Lieut. Orr, in endeavoring to cut down Orr, inflicted a severe wound on his shoulder. Lieut. Orr's jemadar, a man of the name of Rajonath Singh, and a havildar, named Sing, immediately rushed forward, and the former struck off the head of the Rajah's brother-in-law with a single blow, and the latter cut down the Minister and two others.

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PROCLAMATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Canada Gazette Extra of Saturday last, contains a proclamation proroguing Parliament till the 28th of November.—Pilot.

CALIFORNIA NEWS. The principal item of news from San Francisco is the continuance of failures, especially of banking houses. The Pacific News of the 7th ult. says—"Three of our largest firms have made assignments during the past three days, viz: Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., Henry Howison, and Finley, Johnson & Co. Rumour relates some curious tales in connection with business transactions. However, this is always the case where a man or firm fail to meet their engagements. It also says—confidence now seems in a great measure to be again restored, and those bankers which have passed through the ordeal, may now be re-

garded as occupying a better position than before. On the other hand, the Alta California of the 16th September says—we cannot but regard financial matters at the present time as in a very unsettled state, and confidence has been impaired to a very considerable extent. We must attribute the present pressure in the money market and the unsettled state of business generally, to the losses arising from the three great fires with which we have been visited, and in the unconquerable spirit which has been carried on to so vast an extent in our community within the past year.

The Mayor of Sacramento is likely to recover from the effects of the wounds received at the late riot. His right arm was, however, amputated on the 4th ult.

Burglars were becoming alarmingly frequent at San Francisco. The non-arrival of California by Congress was causing considerable excitement. Meetings were being held, and the "loud talk" was the order of the day.

FROM THE COLLECTORS.—We learn that the collectors of taxes from Foreign Miners of Yuba and Sutter counties have not been very successful on their tours. We have just seen the deputy collector from Yuba and he speaks very discouragingly of the prospects of turning over much revenue into the State Treasury. We are informed that collector Richardson, of Yuba county, intends resigning.—[Transcript.]

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster is making arrangements to remove the office to the large pine building corner of Clay street and the Plaza. This will better accommodate the citizens generally than the present location.

THE SUFFERING EMIGRANTS.—Mr. J. A. Ralston, the gentleman who was left in charge of the supplies for suffering emigrants on Carson river, publishes a report in the Transcript, from which we learn that the supplies were exhausted on the 27th of August—that up to that time he had relieved about 1,000 emigrants, all destitute of the means of subsistence.

Twenty-four families were relieved, and in many instances aged men and women were obliged to pursue their journey on foot, carrying their little bundles of clothes and provisions.—[Pacific News.]

At Placerville, mortality is on the increase. The newly arrived emigrants are daily falling victims to diarrhoea and fever. SACRAMENTO INTELLIGENCE.

THE RAIN SEASON UPON US.—We mentioned a day or two ago, that a change in the season was quite perceptible. Since that time the thermometer has risen about 75 deg. Fah. Yesterday forenoon the heavens were covered with clouds.—And at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the rain commenced falling. The thermometer stood at 60 deg.—[Transcript.]

FROM THE NORTHERN MINES.—We learn that on Nelson's Creek mines are averaging about a half an ounce per day. Men are hired at a rate of wages varying from six to eight dollars.

From the South Branch of the North Fork of Feather River, we hear reports that the generality of the workmen are making fair wages.

Rich dry digging has been discovered between Nelson's Creek and the mouth of Butter Creek, which empties into the Sacramento. Our informant adds that great numbers of people are rushing to the new placer.—[Times.]

LUCKY.—There is a boy in town, says the Marysville Herald, who had a claim in Seward's Bar, on Yuba River, from which he has made five thousand dollars, and afterward sold his share for fifteen thousand dollars! He is on his way down to be ticketed for home sweet home.

SPECIMENS FOR SALE.—Mr. S. M. Johnson came down yesterday, from the junction of the Forks of the North Yuba, where his party had the good luck to make one of those great lifts we read about. The lump he takes along weighs 13 pounds, less than one third of it being quartz. It is left at the banking office of Messrs. Dewey & Smith, for sale, and will be disposed of at a fair price.

AN EXPLOSION.—The following account of blasting a cliff at Searford, about 12 miles from Brighton, is abridged from the London Times:—

The sea having gradually encroached upon the land at Searford, it was determined to throw down a part of a cliff as to form a barrier to its future ravages. For this purpose, 55 of the royal sappers and miners have been engaged for the last seven weeks making the necessary preparations.

The cliff was perforated in various places with tunnels and shafts, and in each of two