

affecting their charter, and the traffic is now carried on by Hudson's Bay, though much more distant and difficult. The distance between Port William and Red River Settlement is about 5000 miles, and there is said to be water communication by river and land the way. But westward, beyond the Red River Settlement, there is said to be a magnificent country, through which the Saskatchewan in River extends, and is navigable for boats and canoes, throughout a distance of 1400 miles! It stretches from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Winnipeg, and there is but one rapid throughout. It is asserted that water communication may be obtained on British soil, clear through from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and that the source of the Columbia River might be so nearly approached as to render it almost continuous to the Pacific.

Of the climate, Mr. Fitzgerald says: "Much has been said of the extreme cold of the country as indicated by the thermometer. It is well known, however, that it is not the degree but the character of the gold which renders it obnoxious to men, and the climate of this country is quite agreeable, if not more so, than the best part of Canada. The height of the latitude gives no clue whatever to the degree of cold or to the nature of the climate. Men who are competent for personal observation, to give an opinion, assert that the gold is more agreeable to men, at any rate, than the climate of the country. At Fort Churchill in latitude 52 deg. than at Pelee River in the Arctic Circle; and that vegetable life is more easily nourished at the latter in the Rocky Mountains, than it is ten degrees farther south, upon the shores of Hudson Bay. Upon the River Liard, or 'The River of the Mountains,' in latitude 60 deg., all garden produce has been grown, and many kinds of grain, even, I believe, wheat, at any rate, the country about the river is said to be quite as productive and fertile as that of any day, further south, on the eastern shores of the continent."

No reasonable man can doubt that the riches of this country will, in many years, be equalled by no other in the world, and it will be the fault of the Government of Upper Canada if it becomes not the highway for its traffic. Let any one look at the map and he can fancy that the route to the west is affirmed of the wide region of country stretching westward to the Rocky Mountains, he may form some idea of the profitable commerce which will pass through Lake Superior. Independent of the hope that the high road for the Pacific may yet take this direction, there is a field of enterprise presented sufficient to satisfy the warmest imagination.

The City of Toronto, and all the country northward, from Nottawasaga to the Sturgeon, are especially interested in making a bold stroke for the trade of Lake Superior. Apart from the scarcely explored sources we have alluded to, the trade of Lake Superior is already great and rapidly on the increase. The waters of this Lake are 380 miles in length, 130 in width, and 1540 in circumference. It is 900 feet deep and abounds with trout, white-fish, and sturgeon. Above 30 rivers discharge themselves into it, and although the immediate shores are generally rocky and barren—as we have seen, it is far otherwise when the country is penetrated a short distance. We need not speak of the Copper Mines, which are every day, on both shores of the Lake, establishing their great value; nor of the iron mines, which will undoubtedly prove a most important feature.

It is very clear that a railway from the point on Lake Huron, best fitted to catch the traffic of Lake Superior and the Western Territories, might be constructed, and would draw, sooner or later, an immense amount of trade in this direction. It cuts off, at least 600 miles of journey by any American route. The project to this end has been before the public in Ontario, and the wisest estimate of the work, through the route of the through trade will not be overlooked, on the ground of its small extent at this moment. Every effort should be made to push the work through, even at the risk of some taxation for a few years.

But there is another work yet to be executed, the completion of which would secure to us the control of the Superior trade. We mean the formation of a Canal to connect Lake Superior with Lake Huron. Our readers are all aware that the waters of Superior flow into Huron by St. Mary Rapids, which are not navigable. The cargoes of vessels are transhipped at Sault Ste. Marie from one lake to the other. For many years a ship canal has been contemplated to connect the two great waters, but as yet nothing effectual has been done. It is however an ascertained fact that the work may be easily accomplished. Some years ago the Government of the State of Michigan ordered an examination as to its practicability, and J. Murray, Esq., a competent man, having made thorough examination reported that a Canal of 4,500 feet, with locks 100 ft. by 22 ft., would be built to effect the object for \$11,500,000. In 1847 when the mines began to come into notice, our own Government ordered a similar inquiry to be made on the Canadian side, and Mr. Kelly accordingly examined the country, and reported on the feasibility of the work. He found that the fall to be overcome was only 13 feet and he proposed to effect it by a Canal 4000 feet long, cut through St. Mary's Island, with two locks of 9 feet fall each. He made two estimates of the cost of the work—one for locks the size of the Welland Canal, to pass vessels 150 by 20 ft., and the other the size of those of the St. Lawrence Canal to pass vessels 175 by 24 ft. His estimate for the former was £26,385,95, 0/1, and for the latter £63,138 9/5, 0/1. In his report he says: "In drawing up the estimate, I have assumed the width of the excavation to be rock, upon which a large sum to cover the cost of engineering, masonry, dams, &c. In fact, the entire I look upon as a very high estimate, and I am persuaded the work would be undertaken and executed at much lower prices; but I considered that it would be much more satisfactory to state the maximum sum the work could possibly cost under the most unfavorable circumstances, than to hold out for the work near the spot. The largest of these estimates would be

but a small sum to pay for securing so great an advantage, and whether it becomes a public or a private work, we trust it will ere long be undertaken. It is very certain that if we build a Canal at the Sault Ste Marie, the Americans will not attempt it, and we will have, as at the Niagara River, a monopoly of the route. If the work is much longer deferred, however, our neighbors will no doubt be at it.—Toronto Globe.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The following has been copied by the N. Y. Com. from Mexican papers of the 9th inst.:

Several samples of gold have been found near the old copper mines on Gila. The Telegraph says, that there is scarce a doubt that the precious metal is as abundant upon several of the tributaries of that river, as it is upon the Sacramento. The Apaches Indians however, are so hostile that it is useless for any but large parties to attempt the exploration of the region. The visit of Wild Cat, the Semipalm Chief, to the Arkansas, is said to be with a view to induce a portion of the Seminoles and other tribes of that state, to emigrate and settle with him upon a tract below El Paso granted him upon condition that he shall protect the Mexicans from the incursions of the Comanches. The Telegraph furnishes the following information relative to the Indian affairs:

The express rider from Austin brings intelligence that a council of the Indian tribes has recently been held, and the principal tribes have formed an alliance to make a general war upon our settlement. The Kiowas on the frontiers of Santo Fe are informed are among our most bitter enemies. The Comanches have also joined in with the hostile league. This news will cause alarm in Texas, as our frontier settlers have long been expecting an Indian war and are prepared for it. It is better for us that the Indians have openly declared war, as we were much more in jeopardy, while we were nominally at peace, and yet constantly seeking for opportunities to murder any settlers who unhappily stray within their reach. If the Government remove the line of military posts to the route lately surveyed by Captain Marcy from the Red River to Dona Ana, these marauding tribes would then be kept in check.

From the tone of Texas papers generally, we opine that there is no danger of the rejection of the terms offered by the boundary bill passed last session of Congress. The Galveston Convention goes so far as to speculate upon what shall be done with the money received under its provisions from the United States. It thinks that after paying the debts of Texas, three millions will remain. This sum is to be received in U. S. Bonds bearing five per cent interest, which will yield a revenue of \$150,000 per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the state government. This it says, would enable Texas to do what no other state has done, that is, abolish all taxes.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Empire City reached New York at 10 yesterday morning, bringing 300 passengers and \$2,000,000 in gold dust. The Georgia left Chicago before the Empire City, and the Cherokee was to leave on the following day. They will bring each 250 or 300 passengers. The Empire City left Chicago on the 26th, and the Kingston, Jamaica, on the 29th.

The Isthmus and the N. Orleans, which left San Francisco on the 1st and 5th ult., had both arrived at Panama, but the Sarah Sands, which left on the 25th Sept. had not arrived. The Reader which left San Francisco on the 10th Sept. did not reach Panama till the 18th having got out of coal.

The accounts from the "digging" are various, and many are finding their way back from the mines. Accounts had reached San Francisco from the plain, dated Captain Wilder's Station on Salmon Trout River, the 22nd Sept. giving the most deplorable accounts of the emigrants groiving at that place in extreme distress.—[Globe, 7th.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco correspondent, in a brief note written on the 17th of September, the day of the fire, says: "I have but a moment to inform you that San Francisco is again scourged with fire. The alarm was given at 4 o'clock this morning, and notwithstanding vigorous efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames, they were of little avail until 130 buildings were destroyed. The loss exceeds three hundred thousand dollars. The fire proof walls of the 'Alta California' were an effectual bar in staying the devastation. The Pacific News Office, not a fragment remains. Types, books, presses, paper—all gone. The building, in which the 'Pacifian' newspaper was printed is also in ruins, but the materials of the office were all saved."

ARREST OF SLAVE-CATCHERS—GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Boston, Oct. 23, 1850. Messrs. Knight and Hughes, reputed slave-catchers, were this afternoon arrested by Sheriff Coburn, on a charge of conspiracy. They gave bonds, and were discharged from custody. There is some excitement around the arrest of the slave-catchers. It was with much interest that the news of their capture was received from being roughly handled by the crowd. They burst open the caravan door just as the driver started his horses at full gallop. The bail was for \$10,000, which was given by Patrick Riley and Hamilton Willis.

Square Church News.—A lady of this city, in selecting a seat in Church, concluded to give the preference to a quiet pew, as "there would be room for the children to play about."—[Globe.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1850.

HINTS TO THE ELECTORS.

The present state of existence is not only a state of probation in reference to a future life, but also a state of probation in reference to the generations that are to come after us. The social, moral and intellectual condition of man now, in the most civilized countries of the earth, compared with the lowest stage of savagism, cannot be regarded as the result of chance, nor of an inflexible destiny established in the nature of things, but must be viewed as the effect of a gradual process of progression. The discoveries, the arts, sciences, refinements and substantial physical comforts now enjoyed in the highest state of civilization are only, in a limited degree, attributable to the superior wisdom and enterprise of the generation which enjoys them. They are only, as it were, an advanced step in the gradual process of progression that has been going on for ages, and which is yet far from being completed. And had our progenitors for three thousand years back, been disposed, like the Hindoos or the inhabitants of China, to act on the real conservative or stand-still principle, the physical, moral and intellectual improvements of the present day could not possibly have existed. In short, we take it for granted that it is the duty of every man to assist in proportion to his circumstances and abilities, in advancing the condition of society—to endeavor, with right good will, to leave mankind better than he found them, and to enjoy the consolation arising from the consciousness that he had been instrumental in adding one other step to the progressive improvement of his species.

If, then, it is admitted that progress is the law of nature, as well in reference to humanity, as in reference to the material world, it may be presumed that politics is one of the first subjects that should engage the attention of man. This is, perhaps, a very heterodox sentiment. The great multitude have hitherto been taught to believe that it was their foolishness on their part to trouble themselves with politics—a very venerable old Bishop of Rochester said long ago, that "he could not understand what the people had to do with the laws except to obey them," and the most eminent Divine of our own times was frequently in the habit of telling his hearers to "leave politics to the potshred of the earth!" and that, too, at a time when he himself was one of the keenest politicians in Britain! Such opinions and advice whether delivered by Statesmen or Divines should be received with much caution—they are injurious to the progress of society and the man who promulgates them is either an object of pity or of suspicion—he is either ignorant or dishonest. The religion, morals, intelligence, prosperity and happiness of a people, are all, in a very important degree, influenced by the Government, laws and civil institutions under which they live; and to tell a man that he should take no interest in politics, is virtually telling him that ignorance is preferable to knowledge. Unfortunately, however, this counsel of intriguing politicians and political Divines has been extensively listened to and acted on. A very large proportion of men in the most enlightened countries have taken no interest in politics—they are, in a great measure ignorant of the subject—they have left it to the "potshred of the earth!" and in conformity with the opinion of the good old Bishop of Rochester, they have really nothing to do with the laws except to pay for them and obey them. It is a sad fact, that even in countries where the elective franchise has been liberally extended—where a large majority of the adult male population possess the privilege of voting, fully two-thirds of the Electors take no interest in political matters. They are ignorant of the power which this privilege confers, and hence they set no value upon it. Many of them have even to be coaxed or bribed to exercise the privilege, and would not voluntarily walk a mile to tender their vote. Indeed, they seem to regard the franchise as a tax—a sort of a legal imposition similar to being selected as a pathmaster, or a juror, or some other non-paid office or functionary. And unless some body will draw them to the poll in a buggy or sleigh, they would remain at home as indifferent to the result of the election as a parcel of stonics or dunderpaters. Nay, they even seem to think that they are doing a service to the public-spirited neighbor, who has harnessed his team for their accommodation, and in some instances have actually demanded favors as a return for going to the poll with a man who had less interest in the affair than themselves. Many of them regard the franchise as an article of merchandise, valuable just for what it will bring. They vote with a certain degree of interest on an approaching election. They know their votes will be solicited—and, having no moral conviction of the sacred trust they are called on to discharge, they are ready to sell to the highest bidder. It is almost impossible to conceive of a more humiliating instance of human debasement than that of a man selling his vote for a glass or a few glasses of whiskey—and yet honor must blush and acknowledge that

thousands of such instances might be recorded as facts.

'Twere long to tell and sad to trace Each step from grandeur to disgrace. And whether the moral feelings of mankind have undergone a lengthened process of deterioration, to enable them to barter one of the most sacred rights of civil society for a glass of two-penny whiskey, or whether these moral feelings were never any higher than at present, and, therefore, did not require any deterioration. One thing at least is certain, namely, that the manner in which politics is discussed, and the manner in which an election is conducted, are rarely not calculated to convey a correct idea of duty, nor to improve the morals of uneducated men. There is perhaps, no disposition more generally or more visibly prevalent among mankind, than the disposition to imitate those whom they regard as their chiefs or superiors. Every class in society looks up to and imitates, to some extent, the manner, customs and dress of the class that is conventionally above it. This is peculiarly the case with the uneducated or laboring class. Many of these seem to have no other rule of duty—no other rule by which to regulate their conduct, than the example or instructions of those who have, by more fortunate circumstances, been placed a little higher in the scale of our social arrangements. Now when such men as these see their superiors—their educated, intelligent, wealthy neighbors—the leading men of society, including even Magistrates and Ministers of religion, using stratagems and sham reasonings for the purpose of securing the votes of the uneducated peasantry. When the "leading" men—the respectable moral men of the contending political parties—jocularly banter each other, and boast of their success in cajoling, by means of some unfair influence, deception, bugbear or misrepresentation, the simple farmer out of his vote. When these intelligent, influential, moral, and, it may be, religious men boast of their election victories in the same style of bullying bravado that would be employed in boasting of a victory in horse racing or cricket-playing, it surely cannot be expected that the simple and comparatively illiterate electors can have anything like correct notions of the nature and importance of an elective legislature. It cannot reasonably be expected that they have any just conception of the responsibility which, as Electors, they owe to their fellow-citizens and even to posterity. This, we say, cannot reasonably be expected from the uneducated portion of the electors. They are influenced and guided, both in their opinions, and conduct, in election matters, by the example of the "leaders." And instead of regarding the franchise as a sacred trust which they hold for the public good, and for the upright and judicious exercise of which they are under a deep moral responsibility, they regard election tactics and politics in general as an amusing species of gambling.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON. The Long Point Advocate of 11th inst. says:—"This gentleman has resigned his seat for the County of Kent his conduct as a public man has not with the disapprobation of his constituents." In justice to the Honorable Malcolm Cameron we beg leave to set the Long Point Advocate right. It is true we believe that the Hon. gentleman has resigned, but there has been no expression of disapprobation from his constituents. Although he is a clever representative of the Clear Grit principles, and consequently there are many who do not coincide exactly with his views yet it is only fair to remark that the general opinion is very much in his favor in the Counties which he has represented as a most talented industrious and hard working member.—Kent Advertiser. Our contemporary of the Kent Advertiser here states a fact, which, if uniformly understood and remembered, would prevent a very large amount of humbug being perpetrated on the public, and a very large amount of bad feeling which has been engendered through the imprudent and not amiable conduct of those who are ignorant of this fact. Malcolm Cameron is popular—a favorite with a majority of those whom he represents. This is the fact to which we allude, and it is of vast importance and entitled to some serious consideration. It may reasonably be presumed that the reason of Malcolm Cameron's popularity in Kent is not his dispute with his colleagues in the present Administration. He is not popular on account of the notoriety which he has acquired under the barbarous cognomen of a "clear-grit leader." His popularity is not founded on the part which he took in the Halton election, nor on his resigning an office of six hundred or six hundred and fifty pounds a year, nor on the abuse and calumny which have been thrown at him by a portion of the Press, because he did resign the office of enolument. Malcolm Cameron is popular because he is one of the best. This is the grand secret and it is full of importance to all Canada. We do not mean to say that Mr. Cameron's popularity with the people of Kent is founded on the fact that he resides in Kent. This fact should have, and certainly has some weight with the people; but in saying that Mr. Cameron is one of the people of Kent, we do not allude to the fact of his residence among them. We mean that he is a man of the people. One of ourselves, whose whole life he shows that his views, feelings and interests were inseparably identified with the interests of the people, and whose uniform conduct as a legislator

has always been in favor of the people and in harmony with their interests. In short, Malcolm Cameron knows more of the people of Canada—his more intimate with their circumstances, wants, wishes and feelings, and consequently a more real representative of the people, than perhaps any other man that has been a member of a Canadian Government.—Or, we think we would be supported by more than one-half of all Canada, in saying that very few members of the House of Assembly have ever been as fully identified with the feelings and interests of the people as Malcolm Cameron has ever been, and this we say is the secret of his popularity. His popularity is not confined to Kent. He is popular throughout Canada, and all attempts to destroy his popularity, whether prompted by spleen or by interest, must prove abortive, unless Mr. Cameron shall be guilty of some greater act of political dishonesty than any which have yet been laid to his charge. It must have been painful to every honest, honorable lover of Canada's prosperity to look on the despicable attempts that have lately been made to destroy Mr. Cameron's political reputation. Not only has his alleged inconsistencies and his opposition to his late colleagues in the Ministry been employed against him, but even his unrefined manner—his limited education and affinity, for the uneducated and vulgar have been wielded as weapons of destruction against his political popularity. We, on all occasions, repudiate the ungenerous practice of dragging forward a man's bad spelling—his vulgar origin, and associations, or his want of what is called refinement, and a liberal education, as arguments against his political honesty, or his eligibility to represent the wants and wishes of the great industrious multitude of our Canadian population. The multitude are vulgar and uneducated, and the thing called sentimental refinement is very far from being a just representation of popular wants and feelings.—Such a man as Malcolm Cameron may possibly be too deeply imbued with the rough unsophisticated notions of Farmers and Mechanics, to be agreeable to the fancy palates of a haughty Aristocrat, or an eye of aristocracy. But farmers and mechanics hold the power of returning men to the House of Assembly, and, to their credit, we confidently assert that such men as Mr. Cameron will, in nineteen cases out of twenty, meet with the cordial support of the industrious electors. We some months ago doubted the policy and the justice of assailing Mr. Cameron in the manner which many of our contemporaries were pleased to adopt. We candidly objected to some of Mr. Cameron's acts, but we felt no desire to calumniate and abuse him, or to undertake his former services. We said, at the time, that a large majority of the people were inclined to believe that Mr. Cameron had sufficient reasons for being offended with the conduct of the Government towards him. And although he, perhaps, yet we doubted the propriety of alienating his numerous friends by attempting to destroy his political reputation. Had he been less indebted to the personal friendship of Mr. Cameron, we would have repelled the unwarrantable attack with more zeal at the time. We supposed that our defence would be attributed to mercenary considerations, and therefore said less than we really felt inclined to do. But, now, that he has resigned his seat as a Member of the Legislature, it is certainly ungenerous and unjust to insinuate that he retires because he has incurred the displeasure of his constituents. And we believe we are expressing the opinion of two-thirds of all the rural constituencies in Upper Canada, when we say, that, in his resignation, the real interests of the Province loses one of their best friends and advocates in the Legislature.

The business brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions this week has been, as usual, very light and of little importance—there was in fact, no criminal cases. And we have much pleasure in announcing that the spirit of litigation seems rapidly declining. Although it is nearly five months since the last sitting of the County Court, only four cases have been brought down to trial—and even these were of a trivial nature. We feel a certain kind of sympathy for our friends the Lawyers—their occupation seems to be gone—and should the people of these United Counties shortly become wise and moral enough to form an Arbitration Society, the Bar will be necessitated to start for California!

Communication.

In pursuance of the Provisions of the New School Act, 13 and 14 Victoria, Chap. 84, a Preliminary Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction, for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, was held at the Huron Hotel, Goderich, on Thursday, the 14th inst., when the following Members of the Board were present: ARTHUR LIZARD, Esq. in the Chair. DANIEL LIZARD, Esq. JOHN GALT, Esq. ALEX. McCREED, Local Superintendent. ROBERT MCKERWELL, Esq. JAMES SCOTT, Esq. Local Sup. The County Clerk, (Alfred W. Otter, Esq.) was appointed Secretary to the Board. The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously. That 200 copies of the Programme for the Examination and Classification of Teachers of Common Schools, prescribed by the

Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, be immediately printed, and sent by the Secretary of the Board, to the several Local Superintendents of Common Schools throughout the United Counties, for distribution to the Teachers, under the authority of the Board.

That the Board do meet at Goderich for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the Counties of Huron and Bruce, on Monday, the 9th December, at 12 o'clock noon, and that a Committee of the Board, consisting of the Rev. A. McKie, the Rev. C. Fletcher, John Galt, Robert Mckerwell, and Alex. McGregor, Esquires, do meet at Stratford on Wednesday, the 4th December, for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the County of Perth.

The Secretary was instructed to apply to the Board of Public Instruction in Toronto for a set of the Books in the Normal Schools, as well as Catalogues of Books recommended for the formation of a County Library. A Finance Committee (consisting of John Galt, Daniel Lizard, and Robert Mckerwell, Esquires,) was appointed, and the Meeting adjourned to Friday, the 29th November. ALFRED W. OTTER, Sec'y.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Halifax, 15th Nov. 10, A. M. The Cambria left Liverpool Nov. 2nd, and has just arrived. She has been detained off the harbor for several hours owing to a very dense land fog.

Since the sailing of the Atlantic, Cotton has received 1-8d. Sales on Friday 4000 to 5000 bales. Market closed very quiet.—Corn, Flour and Wheat, no perceptible change. Provisions generally dull. Beef, nothing doing. Pork do, stocks low.—Bacon is in demand, with high stocks.—Shoulders well supplied. Lard firm at previous prices. Tallow is 6d. lower. Linseed cake without change. Ashes, no change. Coffee quiet. Tea moderate, but steady demand. Sugar, transactions limited, but prices firm. Naval Stocks, particularly Rosin, go off well. Cod Oil £3 per ton.—Tobacco, unabated demand from the trade, and Speculators at once advanced rates.—Consols closed on Friday at 87½, after a very fluctuating market. American Stocks have been in fair demand.—[Spectator.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

Liverpool, Oct. 26—11 A. M. The following has just been received from London: MADRID.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 20th inst., state, that the Regiment of Seragues, waiting for orders of embarkation at Santa Tecla, had revolted against its officers: The revolt, which had not been joined in by any of the officers, was soon repressed. The regiment consisted of 2,000 men. The drum major, formerly a member of one of the contrabandistas, in Catalonia, was the person who put himself at the head of the movement; but as soon the men returned to their duty, he was taken out and shot.

The Turkish ambassador in Paris, had a long conference with General La Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Hungarian refugees. It is said that the Turkish government had demanded the good offices of the British and French governments against the menacing demands of the Austrian cabinet. The people of the Town of Oucht, on the Moorish territory, close to the French possessions in Africa, have demanded the protection of the French troops against the Moorish insurgents, who devastate that country. It was thought that, owing to the state of Morocco, the Government of Oram would have to demand reinforcements from France.

Two stationers were tried in Paris, on Thursday, the 24th, for offering for sale certain symbols tending to excite sedition.—The symbols relating to the Count de Chambord's red hat "gout gaulois." Advice from Berlin, of the 23rd October, says:—The Bavarian troops, which act in concert with those of Austria, had advanced to the frontiers of the Electorate of Hesse. They are commanded by the Prince of Thum and Taxis.

The Elector of Hesse has instructed an ordinance dissolving all the departments of the Minister of Finance. They will be replaced by Commissioners subordinate to the Finance Minister, who will have the power of taking all the revenues of the country.

A POLISHED GENTLEMAN OF COLOUR.—We understand that Government has just appointed a gentleman of colour to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is, we believe, the first instance on record in which a man of colour has received a similar appointment from our Government. On the introduction of the New British Consol, on Friday last, at the Foreign Office, his personal appearance excited no inconsiderable interest. He is a man of superior intelligence and of highly polished exterior.—London England Times.

RIVER TRAFFIC.—The Frederick reporter of Friday last says:—"The present traffic on the River St. John is unprecedented. No less than six boats are constantly employed in carrying freight and passengers from the City of St. John to the various stations on the River, between the seaboard and the Grand Falls, including the Grand Lake, Frederickton, Woodstock, Tobique and the Falls; while the downward freights from the County of Carleton and the upper districts of York are even greater than those of the last season. [This is encouraging to railroad proprietors.]

RETIRE.

We have received Reports of the Bel Legislative Assembly, and the Public Instruction of the Province. It containing his name filled with the proceeds Committee on Retire and so prominent in interesting events Session of Parliament Committee may be it made a great do these Departments on forth upon almost existence the extra the Hon. W. H. Me ny and retirement and finally broke up ed a saving one solt penditure of the Pr trary the printing of fore us must have the contingents expe Assembly. Here is the been through upon th Departments, and th lic has been forcibly ject of Retirement these Departments. ing has been practic this expenditure, it is time is not far diat knife must be broug all useless branches lopped off.

We are of opinion persons employed in than are needed in t under that the clar during the recess. Here is the in the way of retenc cannot be reduced efficiency of the publi and this is why the Clerks, which few m No head of a Depart upon himself to cash he finds employed w They have all appear necessary to discharge and why doing so. Hi not last long; he will the task of reducing the Department. I When a change of ol old clerks are not rem pressure of friends, pr members of the new M ing men of the party, pation, the few r necessary to discharge to be provided for in so to satisfy them. We effectual remedy for clearing out of official in the Administration; various Departments or their political supporte out increasing the expen vice; there would be without to employ mor necessary to discharge different offices; those employed could be ad for their services, an thousands annually cou the most exact case. In turning to the " we find that the first ur the Committee had rel ployer of the Legislati the various Departments put their own House in tating how those of were conducted. And that their own House was in order, and we regret t the most exact case. No is no other branch of th which anything like the travagance which is to b ing the business of the l the rest of the year. T tent officers employed i public service at salaries to £400 a-year, and of t than half a dozen have during the recess. Ben nant Clerks there wer employed during the Ses a day, which formed as t great expenses of about £ 5,000, making a total o hire for one Session of P including messengers, vants, &c. Now, it is the of this considerable least must be saved, i vice, without impairing the service one tips. A this saving might be effe that at the next Sessio French Translator do Clerk of English Journ do French do Librarian do Sergeant at Arms do

Add to this twenty-fo one hundred days at t £1,200, and we shall have as the cost to the Provin of Assembly for one year. All the other permanent those whose offices have are only employed Sessio Session; they have both the rest of the year, but a as best they can; they all disavowment of committe clerk; which signifies cle ployment; and as commi while the Session lasts, a can only be employed du or while the committee ai of these clerks are exceed any young man having a ledge of his mother tongue write a fair hand, could d The fact that can be r committees and junior c vocation, is to remain at t tment to save apparat

