

THE CHINESE WAR.

The Daily News says:—"Her Majesty's Government have resolved to send at once a military force to China, and to send it from India. We are glad to be able to make this announcement. It is of the first importance that the illusions which our natives of the East should be dispelled without loss of time, and no less important that whatever operations may be required to convince the Chinese of the necessity of keeping faith should be prosecuted to an early conclusion."

The Paris correspondent of The Herald also says:—"It is reported in several semi-official prints that the French Government intends to send out an imposing force to co-operate with us in the forthcoming Chinese war. Twelve thousand men are to be despatched to the far East, under the command of Gen. Wimpffen, who was deprived of a chance of distinguishing himself in Italy by that abrupt conclusion of peace. In military circles, however, I am bound to state that nothing is known of those preparations. General Wimpffen has not left his quarters at Lyons, and has received no instructions. Meanwhile, as was easy to foresee, the Chinese war is to be made once more a pretext for thick and thin support of the imperial policy in Europe, be that what it may."

According to the Brussels Independence, Lord Cowley and M. Walewski have been commissioned to arrange the basis of co-operation between England and France in prosecuting the Chinese war.

FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT BAYONNE AND BIARRITZ

The Emperor and the Empress reached the Villa Eugenie at Biarritz on the day announced. On reaching the railway station at Bayonne their Majesties were received by General Montenard, the prefect of the department, and the mayor of the town: and after a few words addressed to those personages, their Majesties entered an open carriage and proceeded to the villa, amidst loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" from the numerous persons assembled along the road to welcome them. At Biarritz the reception was equally enthusiastic, and in the evening the town was illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks. The following day the Emperor received M. de Manzano, Governor-General of the Basque provinces, who had come to congratulate their Majesties in the name of the Queen of Spain.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says, that the French Government, have resolved to construct twenty casemated vessels instead of ten, as was at first contemplated. Of the first order for ten vessels six have been completed. Although the sheeting of these war vessels is not less than ten centimetres in thickness, they are on the whole very light. The government, being apprehensive that the Imperial foundries could not supply the whole of these vessels, have given an order to the proprietors of the Creusot foundries for the manufacture of some fifty large steam transports each capable of containing 3,000 men, will be finished in a short time. Preparations for defence are being made along the whole coast. Besides the casemated batteries, of which the Nouvelle-Orléans has recently spoken, the forts on the Mediterranean and the ocean, which have been abandoned for a long time past, are being rearméd. The forts of St. Malo are also taking in new ordnance. A letter from Cherbourg announces that the electric wires are now completed, which extend along the entire coast from Cape de la Hogue to St. Pierre l'Église. Those wires all meet at Cherbourg; they extend likewise to each extremity of the breakwater.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is nearly bankrupt, though she has been so, so frequently that the circumstance produces little consternation. She has but 75,000,000 florins to meet paper to the amount of 450,000,000. The crown lands, which are mortgaged to the amount of 99,000,000, are now being forced into the market at a disadvantage, to meet the pressure. One gratifying result of her defeats and embarrassments is, however, that she is obliged to make liberal concessions to Jews and Protestants. The empire, with its half-million of soldiers, cannot maintain its system of repression under defeat and pecuniary embarrassments. The Concordat is becoming a dead letter.

ITALIAN LIBERTY.

Several Italian gentlemen have proposed to form a committee as the medium for embodying the generous feelings of England towards Italian liberty in the most useful form. They invited Lord Shaftesbury to be their president. He declined, for the present at least, in a letter both warm-hearted and modest, but does not seem to object to the idea.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION DISCOVERED.

By the return of Capt. McClintock from the Arctic Regions, this long sought information is received. He arrived at Portsmouth in the Fox, screw discovery vessel. On landing Captain McClintock at once proceeded by train for London, taking with him two cases containing relics of the long missing expedition of Sir John Franklin. Captain McClintock stated that he was in possession of papers that would fully elucidate the mystery which has so long hung over the fate of these brave men.

The following despatch has since been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty.

YACHT FOX, R.Y.S.

Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honour to conduct.

Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavours to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

At point Victory, upon the N. W. Coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Captain Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror were abandoned on April 22, 1848, in ice, five leagues to the N. N. W. and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Captain Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up on the Western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rae to the south—has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieutenant Hobson, R. N., Captain Allen Young, and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their lordships, it is herewith enclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations: and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their lordships the record found at point Victory. I have the honour &c.

(Signed) F. L. MCCLINTOCK, R. N.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

From the despatches forwarded to the Admiralty by Captain McClintock, we learn that on the 11th of May, information of the missing party was first of all received from an intelligent old woman, who spoke of a ship going ashore at the fall of the year, and of the dropping down of white men towards what is called the Great River. This information was obtained in May last, and towards the end of that month a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing and a pocket-book. After this a tin case was picked up, which contained a record relating to the Erebus and Terror. A few miles further on, a second record was discovered, and a large boat containing clothes and the remains of two human skeletons. Here also were pocket watches, silver spoons, religious books, and two double-barrelled guns, standing upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was even loaded and cocked, and there seemed to have been no want of ammunition, tea, tobacco, chocolate, and fuel. Many of such relics have been brought home, which are all duly specified in the report. We need here only add, that the very day on which Sir J. Franklin died is now ascertained, and that every particular necessary to set public anxiety at rest is now furnished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF MR. BRUNEL, C. E.—We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Brunel, the eminent civil engineer, who died on Thursday night at his residence, Duke-street, Westminster. The lamented gentleman was brought home from the Great Eastern steamship at mid-day on the 5th inst. in a very alarming condition, having been seized with paralysis, induced, it was believed, by over mental anxiety. Mr. Brunel, in spite of the most skilful medical treatment, continued to sink, and at half-past ten on Thursday night he expired at the comparatively early age of fifty-four years. The deceased was the only son of the late Sir Mark Isambart Brunel, who, for his many public works at Portsmouth, Woolwich, and Clatham, and more particularly the Thames Tunnel, received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty in 1841. The late Mr. Brunel was the engineer of the Great Western Railway from the formation of the company, and all the great works on that line were completed from his designs and supervision. The magnificent bridge at Saltash is another work of his engineering ability; and, as most of our readers are aware, the leviathan steamship, the Great Eastern, was the last and greatest of his professional undertakings, and with which his name will ever be associated. Mr. Brunel was born in England, but his father was a native of Normandy, and a gentleman by birth. Owing to the troubles of the first French Revolution, he was compelled to emigrate to the United States, whence he came to England in 1799, and was employed at Portsmouth Dockyard to complete the block machinery. Sir M. I. Brunel was educated for the church, but his love of scientific pursuits led to his embracing the profession of which he ultimately became one of the leading members. He assisted his father in the Thames Tunnel; but with the construction of the Great Western Railway, of the Great Eastern steamship (which taught how the Atlantic could be bridged by steam) of the

Great Britain, of the Great Eastern especially, and with the adoption of iron for building large ships, and the screw in the commercial and Royal Navy, his name will be always identified.

THE "LADLE."—The northern journals relate the following incident, which is said to have occurred in the church of Crathie on Sunday last at the conclusion of the service:—"On the announcement from the pulpit of a collection then to be made by the assembled congregation in behalf of the Jewish Mission, the elders proceeded in the usual manner to uplift the contributions for that object, armed with ladles, or wooden boxes, to which are attached handles of seven or eight feet long. These, being diligently pushed along in front of the occupants of each pew, were soon filled and carried off, leaving one collector in the section of the gallery in which was situated the Royal pew, occupied by Her Majesty and suite. The ladle was in due course passed along the Royal pew, and the official striving to reach its further end and leaning on the door, the neck, suddenly yielding to his weight, gave way, and he capsized him head foremost among the Royal party, coupling the boxful of lawbees into the laps of the ladies in attendance. This mishap was observed and heard by the majority of the congregation, who had difficulty in restraining their merriment at the circumstance and the confusion of face manifested by the luckless office-bearer, the feeling being evidently participated in by the august lady herself, who witnessed the occurrence."

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.—The following account of the fearful ravages which the cholera has been recently making at Hamburg we take from the Hamburg correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung:—"The cholera, which is now dying out, has swept away very considerable numbers in this city. According to official statements, the first symptoms of the disease showed themselves on the 3rd of June. At first the number of cases was small, but the contagion rapidly spread, and it daily increased. At the end of July it reached its height. On one day, the 24th of July, no fewer than ninety-four persons were seized with the epidemic, in addition to those who were already ill. From that day, however, the disease gradually gave way—at first slowly, but afterwards with greater rapidity. By the 25th of August the number of cases had reached that of 1,616, of which 900 had taken place in the month of July alone. At the time of its greatest virulence the disease was fatal to two-thirds of those taken ill, at a later time to only one half. The accounts we received from the small towns of Mecklenburgh, with reference to the ravages which the cholera has made there, are most distressing. Some places have been absolutely decimated, and whoever wished to escape the epidemic sought safety in flight. The little town of Goldberg, whose inhabitants did not altogether amount to more than 2,500, has been very nearly emptied in this way. At the end of August thirty persons died daily in this place alone, and lay dead with no one to bury them. A dearth of provisions even came on, for the country-people round dreaded to enter the devoted town."

LONDON HOUSE,
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1859.

WE beg to inform our numerous patrons that our business is now regularly resumed in all its departments, at our newly purchased Warehouse, in Granville Street hitherto occupied by H. D. Frost, Esq. Our new premises being far more spacious and elegant than those destroyed by the recent conflagration, we have proportionately increased facilities for attending to the wants of our customers.

THE STOCK OF
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,

Now daily arriving, will be found to embrace our usually extensive assortment of articles of Elegance and Utility, in every department, all of which will be offered at our proverbially low prices.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Oct. 5.

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PRICE ONLY \$3 00.

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"A Whole Library of Religious Knowledge in Itself."

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It is bound in most beautiful style in beveled boards, finely illustrated, and altogether forming one of the most desirable books for Agents and Canvassers ever published.

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We want Agents in every part of the country for this Work, to whom the largest commission will be paid. For particulars address,

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth Street,
Philadelphia.

Oct. 5.—1 m.
Sept. 14.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. BENNETT & CO.

Re-opened their

Wholesale and Retail DEPARTMENTS

On Monday, October 10,

And are now prepared to serve customers, and execute orders in every branch of

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

JERICO WAREHOUSE,

UPPER WATER STREET.

Oct 12.—2 w.

W. & C. MURDOCH & CO.,

CORNER OF

Ordinance Square and Jerusalem Warehouse,

RECEIVED per Steamers 'Balbec,' 'Eastern State,' and 'Canada,'

250 PACKAGES
BRITISH AND AMERICAN

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS.

These Goods are now ready for the inspection of Town and Country Merchants at above place of business. The attention of Wholesale buyers is respectfully invited.

—ON HAND—

Indigo, Nutmegs, Fancy Soaps, and Chests Congou TEA.

Oct. 12.—6 ins.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

RECEIVED per Steamer 'Canada,' at the LONDON HOUSE, a large lot of excellent BLANKETS, at exceedingly moderate prices. ALSO—A few pairs of the ROYAL REVERSIBLE BLANKETS, so much approved of last season.

Oct. 12.

E. BILLING, JR., & CO.

MR. JAMES WHITMAN,

Attorney, Notary & Real Estate Agent,

No. 50 Bedford Row,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Mr. Whitman's business in New York conducted as formerly, at 44 WALL STREET.

Oct. 12.—1 m.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN NAYLOR,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they have taken the shop,

No. 25 Granville Street,

In Messrs. Dechezeau & Crow's building, adjoining Mr. Wm. Gossip's Book Store, where they are now prepared to sell DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE STUFFS, &c., on their usual favorable terms. Further supplies are daily expected.

Oct. 12

COMMERCE HOUSE,

No. 40 Barrington Street,

RECEIVED, this day, ex 'Canada,' direct from Paris,—

ONE CASE FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Which we offer at the following low prices, viz.:

Alpine Kid Gloves, 2s. 3d. per pair, formerly 2s. 9d.	
Best French do 3s. 9d. "	4s. 6d.
Gents' do 3s. 3d. "	4s.
" Best do 4s. 3d. "	5s.

R. McMURRAY & CO.

Halifax, N. S., October 12th, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

—AT THE—

COMMERCE HOUSE,

No. 40 Barrington St.,

Per 'Canada' and 'Balbec.'

CASES 7-4 Black and Colored COBURGS, being part of a Bradford Manufacturer's Stock, purchased at a large discount, and which we assure our customers are fully one-third below usual price.

Bales Whitney and Mackinaw BLANKETS, superior quality and cheap.

Also,—One Bale Grey SHIRTINGS, damaged at the late fire, which we intend to clear out at very low prices.

R. McMURRAY & CO.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 12th, 1859.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!

E. W. SUTLIFF & CO. have received—3500 lbs. of very choice CHEESE, selected with care from the best Dairies in Annapolis County, and for sale at the

GROCERY MART.

Oct. 12. 37 Barrington St.