

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner's Jury visited the Medical College, for the purpose of examining the vault where the first remains were found, it having been suggested by some, that the pieces found there might have floated from the vault used as a receptacle of dissected subjects in the other part of the College, and thence into the Professor's vault, where they were found. A thorough examination of the premises at once showed the impossibility of such an occurrence.

The jury also made a further examination of the remains, when it was certainly ascertained that there was a knife stab on the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, through into the cavity of the chest.

Yesterday afternoon, the family of Dr. Parkman visited the College, and, after examining the remains, identified them as the remains of the late Dr. P.—Orders were then given by them to Mr. H. Merrill, undertaker, to procure a leaden coffin, in which the body is to be deposited, in spirits.

The grounds upon which the family have identified the mutilated body, as that of Dr. Parkman, are not made public.—*Traveller, Dec. 4.*

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Friday last, from Chagres, bringing intelligence from San Francisco to the 1st of November, and eight hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. She brought 160 passengers.

The general news, though much later, is not interesting.

The health of the people at the mines was generally good. Average diggings estimated at ten dollars a day to each miner.

Vessels continue to arrive at San Francisco. It was estimated that 100 British vessels arrived in the month of October. The town of San Francisco numbered about 30,000 inhabitants.

A large number of passengers were at San Francisco, waiting for a passage to the U. States.

The California constitution had been agreed upon.—Slavery is prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes.

The Unicorn arrived at San Francisco on the 27th of Oct.

Heavy rains had occurred at San Francisco, destroying goods, left in exposed situations to the amount of \$100,000. Considerable sickness was occasioned thereby, and rents rapidly advanced. A hundred buildings have been put up since.

Reports of the abundance of gold were still encouraging. Those who have been able to stand the fatigues of digging are getting well rewarded.

MARKETS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Lumber is declining, although the supply is small.—Boots and Shoes are in active demand and much wanted at full prices. Domestics are in demand as the stock is light. Flour and meal are in small supply, and prices upwards. Molasses improving. Provisions of all descriptions, except prime beef, are much wanted. The stock is limited. Goshen cheese 54c; brown sugar from 13 to 14c. Woollen goods of every description are active at high prices.

TO OGLE R. GOWAN, ESQ.

SIR,—At this time, when the reckless and bad men, who are suffered to rule over the Province, have, in the prosecution of their utmost endeavours, to alienate the hearts of good and loyal subjects, from their Queen and Fatherland, been pleased to visit you, with a signal mark of their displeasure. We, the undersigned Members of the Loyal Orange Institution, residing in the city of Montreal, are desirous to offer to you—not our confidence or sympathy—of these we are well aware you do not stand in need, but our hearty assurance of the high estimation in which we hold your character; and to express to you our conviction, that, instead of disgracing you, the late act of our Rulers, in depriving you of your office of honor, will have the effect of raising you in the esteem of all those whose good opinion it is of moment to possess.

We must, Sir, expect, that a Government which rewards rebels and traitors, will use all their exertions to throw obloquy and disgrace on good and loyal men.

We are, Sir, with the highest consideration and respect,
JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, D. G. M.
(AND 906 OTHERS.)

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been this day honored with your address—signed, as I perceive it is, by many of the first citizens of the great commercial Metropolis of British America.

Accept of my thanks for the prompt and generous kindness you have evinced, and rest assured that so long as I may continue to possess your confidence and good opinion, the paltry malevolent attempts of Lord Elgin and his Advisers, will not cost me a single pang of regret.

Like all who are proscribed for opinion sake, and who are punished without crime, the proscription and the punishment must fall on the heads of those by whom they are inflicted, and not on him for whom they are intended.

So far as I am individually concerned, my enemies (who are the enemies of our Country,) have served, instead of injured me; and were I governed by personal motives only, my first duty would be to thank them for their kindness.

But, Gentlemen, the present is not a time when a man can afford to gratify personal vanity at the sacrifice of his country. I may treat lightly Lord Elgin's proscriptions, but I cannot view with indifference or unconcern, the effect of his policy, on the future destiny of the Empire.

It is now clear that love for British Connexion and respect for Lord Elgin are incompatible. While regard for his Lordship and peace in Canada seem equally inconsistent.

We have had Conservative Governors and Reform Governors—Sts John Colborne, Francis Head, and Theophilus Metcalfe, on the one side, and Lords Durham and Sydneyham and Sir C. Bagot on the other. However

widely they differed, they never failed to command respect, and though the last named had for his Advisers the leading members of the present Cabinet, he was every where treated with proper respect and consideration. While Lord Elgin, by casting himself individually into the arena, stands between his Ministers and the Public, and is the hated one to whom all eyes are turned, and whose presence carries with it, to every part of the Province, the seeds of disorder and strife.

Lord Elgin found this Province a garden green with the verdure of health, and sweet with the odour of the flowers that perfumed the landscape by which it was surrounded; and though perfluence a violent gale might occasionally pass over its surface, it left the roots untouched. The ruffled leaves which the storm had upraised, but returned to the flowers they enclosed, bearing fresh supplies of vigor and of life, from the atmosphere they had kissed.

But under his reign Satan has entered in—the wild anarchy of opinion has taken possession—social order lies prostrate—the elements of society are shaken to their centre; and nought but the desolate waste, or the bloody track, or the smouldering ruin, now marks the once sweet and lovely abode of prosperity and peace.

The flowers are scattered by the storm, their roots lie withered before the sun, and the whole Colony, to use the words of a former Governor of Upper Canada, is one "Grinded Tree," its drooping branches mournfully displaying that its natural ornament has been deliberately cut off.

OGLE R. GOWAN.
Brookville, 12th November, 1849.

TRoubles on the Rio Grande.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st, contains information that the French Consul at Matamoros had been arrested, and was sent to Mexico under escort, charged with meddling with political affairs, and being one of the chief agents in supplying the Matamoros paper, the *Bien Publico*, with vituperative articles against the Mexican authorities. Dr. Berlandier and Mr. A. Trevino, had also been arrested on the same charge, and an order for the arrest of S. Mussina, editor of the Brownsville American Flag, was issued on the same general charge, but not happening to be within reach at the time the warrant was issued, he escaped. It is said that much jealousy and ill will have been stirred up between Matamoros and Brownsville, by the smuggling operations which are so extensively carried on along the Rio Grande, having Brownsville for their head quarters. The Mexican authorities, in their efforts to arrest the illicit trade, are accused of having overstepped the bounds of law, and great excitement is said to exist along the American side, which may result in serious collisions unless more caution is used on both sides.

A private letter received by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer states that Captain Glover, U. S. Consul for Monterey, had been stopped by the authorities, and the carriage and notes forcibly taken from him, confiscated, and as an act of this outrage Captain G. was suffering severely from rheumatism, requiring him to use crutches. He exhibited his commission and seal of office but was told in reply by the officers who committed the outrage, that they were acting under orders from the collector of Camargo. Captain G. reached Monterey after several days' detention.

CALIFORNIA AGAIN.—Two vessels cleared at the Custom House yesterday, for the land of hope, to which so many are now crowding.—The barque *James*, 123 tons, J. M. Thaine, master, cleared for San Francisco, with a cargo of sawed lumber and scantling, shingles, window frames, doors and door pieces, lime, bricks, grind stones, salmon nets, socks, clap boards, and a wagon; valued in all at about 750 currency; shipped by Messrs. Demill and Seely, and consigned to order.

The other vessel which cleared for San Francisco is the brigantine *Ellis*, 134 tons, R. Caffel, master, with a cargo of boards, 2 house frames and fixings, clap boards, a scow, and 832 mules shoes; the latter article being rather a novel shipment from this place. The value of the cargo is about £200 currency.

Should the shipments increase from this port at the same rate that they have been recently, it will not be necessary to notice them particularly, as they will then become part of the established trade of the Country; and should the trade between this Province and the United States be put on a footing of reciprocity, (and with reference to which we learn from good authority that there are great statistical preparations making on the part of the United States as to the trade of these Provinces,) there is little doubt that our Merchants will be able to compete successfully with the Americans in the California market, where there must be a great demand for lumber for many years to come.—*New Brunswick.*

We are informed on good authority that the Provincial Legislature will not be called together earlier than the first week in February; the controlling powers being, like the public in general, fully of opinion that Legislative Sessions in this Province may very advantageously be shortened, and that too early a gathering of the Legislature tends only unnecessarily to lengthen the period of their sitting, to encourage profligate debating, and to increase public expenses. We are informed that a few days ago, one of the highest officers of the Government expressed, in conversation on this point, his decided opinion (founded on long experience and intimate acquaintance with the many evils of our present Legislative system,) that the public business of the Province might easily be dispatched by the General Assembly in forty days, by adopting certain highly beneficial and indispensably needful reforms; whereas about double that period is now uselessly frittered away at every Session, at an enormous expense, and no corresponding advantage to the public. Such reforms, we believe, will ere long be successively proposed to the Legislature; and if so, the unanimous voice of the people will insist on their adoption.

New Brunswick.
On the 1st November, there were 756 persons in the gaols of Ireland committed as dangerous lunatics.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The R. M. Steam-ship *Europa*, E. G. Lott, arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, the 7th inst., in 12 1/2 days from Liverpool,—she brought 51 passengers. There is no news of importance.

The affairs of Canada still occupy the attention of the English press. It is generally admitted that the present system of colonial government is a mere farce, and that some important changes must be made. The *European Times* thus speaks of public feeling on the subject in England:

The growing feeling in this country is, that we ought to give the colonists in every part of the world free institutions; to let them have complete control over their own expenditure; the power of appointing their own governors and magistrates; and make them, in every sense of the word, independent and self-supporting states. The system hitherto acted upon has produced dissatisfaction and heart-burnings; and the Colonial office stands confessedly unable to manage an empire, scattered over various parts of the globe, which contains an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India put together. Of the thirty eight or forty colonies which belong to the Mother country, not one of them is self-supporting; while many of them, through the blunders, the obstinacy, or the neglect of the Colonial office, are sick of the connexion, and anxious on the first opportunity to repudiate it.

IRELAND.

Ireland presents a melancholy picture of social distress and rampant patriotism. In proportion as the people are steadily verging to decay, and the country threatens to be decimated, the howls of the rival patriots are heard above the storm. The scene reminds us of an incident in some tale of fiction, where the parties came to blows over a dying man whose house they had visited to tender their condolence. But the actual throws into shade the imaginary scene. We have Mr. John O'Connell denouncing Mr. Duffy in strong terms for daring to open a rival agitation shop; and the friends of the latter eject summarily from their meeting an honest Teague who reminded them that Daniel O'Connell once lived; while the Orangemen, indignant at the antics of both parties, are busily engaged in adjusting their muskets and drying their powder. During this pastime, faction fights keep in action the muscles of the peasantry; in certain districts Poor-law Unions proclaim their inadequacy; the gentry seem to be almost as destitute as their tenantry; and the very elements which bind society together appear to be breaking up.

What is to be the end of this wretched trifling while the wolf is at the door? When will Irishmen sink their differences, and give a practical solution to the question that the basis of the nearest relations is the most power? Surely the hour of distress, nay, of impending ruin, is the most unseasonably which could be selected for the indulgence of the personal and party animosity that now rages like wildfire across the channel.

MR. COBDEN ON AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following letter addressed by Mr. Cobden to the Austrian Minister of the Interior, Herr Bach, and dated London, 29th October, 1849: "Sir, these lines are addressed to you in your character as a member of the Austrian Government; they are addressed to you personally, as a gentleman whose liberal and enlightened views left a lasting impression on my mind when I had the pleasure to make your acquaintance in Vienna. An excuse for this step you will find in the principles of humanity and civilisation which at that time were equally cherished by us both. Mindful, then, of the opinion which recommended me to your friendly attention in the year 1847, I cannot suppose that you are now less favourably inclined towards them than you were then.—Public opinion in my country is horror-struck at the cold-blooded cruelties which have been exercised on the fallen leaders of the Hungarians. The feeling is not confined to one class or to one particular party, for there is not a man in all England who has defended, either in writing or by word of mouth, the acts of Austria. The opinions of the civilised states of the continent will have already reached you, while that of America will very soon be known in Vienna. You are too enlightened not to be aware that the unanimous verdict of contemporaries must also be the judgment of history. But have you considered that history will not deal with the brutal and the creatures of cruelty, but with the ministers, who are responsible for their crimes! I should not like to appear to less important motives than those of an honorable ambition; but have you well considered the dangers which threaten you in your present course?"

You, who are so well read in English history, must remember that, four years after Jeffrey's "Bloody Assizes," not only he himself, but a royal master, was a miserable fugitive before the avenging hand of justice. Or do we live in a time when the public conscience can be treated with contempt, without fear of the punishment that followed in the seventeenth century? Is it not, on the contrary, the peculiar characteristic of our time, that deeds of violence whether committed by Governments or by people, are followed by reaction with astonishing celerity? But I am taking too great a liberty in offering to defend your reputation, or in permitting myself to be interested for your personal safety. I appeal to you, in the name of humanity, to make an end of this renewed reign of terror, which not content with butchering its victims, must also put to the rack all the better feelings of humanity, for the world has advanced too far in its civilization long to permit upon its stages heroes like Alva or Hayman. I conjure you publically to protest against the judicial butchering of prisoners of war; against the still more disgraceful whippings of females; and, finally, against the practice of kidnaping; in order that you may be acquitted of all participation in the responsibility for acts which must brand with shame their authors."