

terpillars is still more annoying to every good cultivator. No man would expect a premium on his orchard, if a single full nest of caterpillars should be found on it by the Agricultural Committee.

United States News.

Halifax Colonist, Oct. 27.

Latest from the United States and Canada.—By the arrival of the steam-ship *Celedonia*, yesterday morning from Boston, and the Eastern Mail, we have been put in possession of late Boston, New York, and Canadian papers, from which we make the following extracts:—

Safety of Sir John Franklin and his Expedition.—The highly interesting intelligence received by the *Niagara* from England, of the probable safety of the long-lost navigator, Sir John Franklin, and his expedition, is confirmed by an arrival at New London, U. S.

This news will send a thrill of joy to all parts of the civilized world.

Interesting, and probably highly important news from Baffin's Bay—Sir John Franklin.—Capt. Chapel, of the bark *McLellan*, of this port, from Davis' Straits, whose arrival we announced yesterday morning, furnishes information which will at least be read with interest in the United States, and, indeed, in every part of the world. About the 1st of August, while the *McLellan* lay in Pond's Bay, an indentation of Baffin's Bay, in latitude 74. lon. 72, the natives of the coast came on board the *Chietao*, an English whaler, and gave information by signs that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there last in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep" (that is not dead) but were all well. This information was considered by the Englishman and by Capt. Chapel, as indicating that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant.

The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions, with which his ship was furnished by the British government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there as they would be obliged to do on their return to England. This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crew are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The *McLellan* and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by a miracle—at any rate, have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit.

On the 12th of June, the bark got "nipped" in the ice, and only escaped destruction by the almost super-human exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her. She was so severely injured that she leaked so as to be kept afloat only by the incessant work of nearly all hands at the pumps, and by means of two large metallic pumps obtained by Captain C. from the English ships crushed and totally lost just ahead of him.—The leak was, however, partially remedied by thumbed sails under the bow, though she continued to leak badly until her arrival home, and was only kept above water by continual and unceasing labor at the pumps, till she reached the dock, which, indeed, is still obliged to be continued as she lies at the wharf. The *Superior* and *Lady Jane*, mentioned yesterday, were both lost very near the *McLellan*. Two of the crew of the lost ships arrived in her. They are natives of the *Sherland* Islands.

On the 30th of August, the *McLellan* lost a man named Joseph Schoeder, of New York, who fell from the mizzen top-mast head, and lived but twenty minutes, being shockingly mangled in the head and limbs. He was 21 years of age.

It is due to Capt. Chapel, his gallant officers and ship's company, again to say that their conduct in bringing home their vessel, is deserving of more than common praise, and even with their exertions, it could not have been done, but for the staunch and enduring qualities of the ship. The skill and perseverance of the officers and men were objects of admiration to the Englishmen who witnessed them.—*New London Chron.* Oct. 18.

The Musquito Question.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of the 17th inst., says:—

The mystery is solved, and there is no longer any room for evasive denials, obscure hints, and apologetic explanations,

as to the course of this administration on the Nicaragua or rather the Mosquito question. It is distinctly enough avowed by Mr Clayton, through the *Intelligencer*, to-day, that instructions were given to Mr Squire, in conformity with his late address to the Director of Nicaragua, and that he was instructed to represent that this Government would resist the acquisition of any territory on this continent by any foreign power.

It appears from various sources of adequate authenticity, that the United States Government proposed its intervention to that of Great Britain, in behalf of the claims of Nicaragua, and that Lord Palmerston had replied, in substance, that no intervention would be of avail, the Government of Great Britain having come to a definite resolution on the subject of her pretensions—and that Nicaragua would not be allowed to set foot in Grey town. An issue has therefore been made between the two Governments, and we shall see which will back out.

There is not in England a more ultra stickler for British rights than Lord Palmerston, and very warlike propensities have been attributed to him. Senator Rivers, now minister to France, declared in a speech in the Senate, that we would have had a war with Great Britain on the North Eastern boundary question, had not the ministry been changed—for Lord Palmerston was bent upon a war with this country.

As to Mr Clayton's course of policy on this subject, it is now necessary to inquire how he is to sustain and enforce it? Merely to issue a declaration, is not of much account. It is *brutum fulmen*.—Will the Cabinet recommend a declaration of war? Something must be done to oust Great Britain from her proud occupancy of the Mosquito country, or the portions of it claimed by Nicaragua. A manifesto will be ridiculous. Mr Squire intimates that force will be resorted to by this country.

The only way will be, to get up a row in Grey town, and then send a message to Congress declaring that "American blood has been shed on American soil," and ask Congress for a hundred thousand men and fifty millions of dollars. Congress will not as we know from past experience, dare to refuse it. The people are always ready to prosecute a war, though they may, as soon as it is over, repudiate and punish its authors.

From the Vermont Watchman.

Snow Storm.—On Sunday, 7th inst., this section of the country was visited by a severe snow storm, very extraordinary for the season. The tops of the highest hills were covered, both east and west of this; here, however the snow, melted as it fell. At Northfield we saw snow on Monday evening; and from some of the highlands we have heard that the ground was covered on Sunday by from three to six inches of snow.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

From the St. John Observer.

We deem it necessary to inform our country friends that the Young Women who were lately beguiled from their homes by artful Yankees, for the purpose of engaging their valuable services in the Cotton Factories, have been most grossly deceived, both with regard to the amount of labor and the extent of their reward.—The former they find to be unceasing toil and exceedingly unhealthy; two of these unhappy young women were lately sent back to their homes in this Province, completely worn out—perhaps enfeebled for life;—some have become mentally deranged, and all would most gladly return hither, if they had the means; but the fact is, their wages (nominally large) are all consumed in necessary expenses—all the shops in the neighborhood are connected with the establishment, and the prices are so exorbitant that it is impossible for the poor girls to lay by a single cent. Thus are they virtually enslaved to a most laborious, toilsome and unhealthy employment, without the slightest prospect to escape. The above we have from undoubted authority, and it may be entirely relied upon, as a true picture without the slightest exaggeration.

At the time the "expedition" was fitting out, (in July last,) as our readers will perhaps remember, we remarked "what a commentary is this upon New Brunswick, to think that the fair blossoms of the land should be driven from their homes, and be exposed to the storms of a pitiless world." We trust that the above paragraph will operate upon pa-

rents and guardians, should another drain be attempted upon this Province.

St. John New Brunswicker, Oct. 30.
Early Closing.—We observe with pleasure, that the "good old custom" of closing the Dry Goods Establishments in this City at 7 o'clock, P.M., during the winter months, has been commenced already; and we hope the community, the Ladies especially, will not be backward in seconding this kind act of the employers toward the employed, by abstaining from late purchases; thus giving an opportunity for usefulness to the many excellent young men connected with such establishments.

Canada.

Montreal Gazette, Oct. 19.

For California, Ho!—Direct from Montreal.—The American barque *Eureka*, 400 tons burthen, belonging to Cleveland, Ohio, left our wharves yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, on her way to Quebec, where we understand she will undergo coppering, and be otherwise finally prepared for her long voyage. On casting off her hawser, the spectators assembled gave her three hearty cheers which the gallant crew and passengers returned by giving three cheers for Montreal.

As a specimen of naval architecture we forbear commenting upon her, as she will in Quebec pass before hands more competent to the task. We understand she sails well, and only draws 7½ feet of water.

We heard she had sixty to seventy passengers, who looked cheerful and respectable. We only saw one lady on board.

Quebec Chronicle, Oct. 25.

It is estimated that existing contracts for beef in and about Cleveland, will require the slaughter of twenty thousand head of cattle during the fall and winter.

Great Western Railroad.—We learn from the *Hamilton Spectator* that the District Council of London, C. W. has passed a resolution authorising the Warden to take on behalf of the District, £10,000 of stock in this great provincial work. Who will say that Canadians are deficient in enterprise?

Quebec Chronicle, Oct. 27.

We had nearly forgotten to mention that the Receiver General, the Hon. L. M. Viger has resigned in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto.

An American vessel which arrived here on Sunday last from Cleveland, Ohio! with 53 passengers for California, for which Messrs. Welsh & Davies of this city are the agents, is now being coppered in Mr Oliver's floating dock. She is a vessel of 400 tons—long and narrow, and of a light draft of water; but with extravagantly tall masts. She has a long poop cabin which extends before the main mast, which is stepped through it just at the break of the poop. The interior of the cabin is roughly fitted up like the steerage of a regular passenger vessel, the sleeping berths being open and one above the other. Her cargo consists of:

37 barrels paint, 5 tons grind-stones, 4 cases cigars, 123 wooden doors, 50 cooking stoves, 110 cottage stoves, 70 barrels flour and corn meal, 1 ton Bologna sausages, 500 bags salt, 30 M feet lumber, 10 boxes pickles, 1 engine boiler and fixtures and saw-mill fixtures, 26 tin boilers with covers, 103 elbows, 214 hdds, stove pipe, 37 tin ovens."

She is the first American merchant vessel that has ever sailed from the Great Lakes to this port; she has been allowed to do so by special authority from England.

Quebec Chronicle, Oct. 29.

The Montreal Gazette says:—The Post Office negotiation has reached maturity so far, that it only requires an Order in Council to put the new arrangements into effect.

It is said that Mr Hicks is to be the new Post Master General, and that a reduced rate of Postage, will accompany his advent to the office, by way of giving him a little of an article of which he stands much in need—popularity.

It is also said that the Ministry intend to make the office a political one, and we think that they are right in this respect; but that of Hicks is of opinion that he may as well retain one temporary office as another. He expected the Post office to be an appointment for life, and finds that he can't come it. So much the worse for him poor fellow.

An anti-annexation meeting, called by the Mayor, has been held in the town of London, C. W.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

The mail brings us British papers to the 20th ult., from which we copy such extracts as our limited time will permit. The news is not important.

The blood-stained Government of Austria is provoking the execration of mankind. Already its excesses, in the way of cruelty and vengeance, have raised an outcry far and wide; but these excesses however horrid, had at least the palliation of having been for the most part perpetrated while the sword was drawn in the civil conflict, and the blood was hot with excitement. But this plea can no longer be urged. Hungary has been subdued. The ancient constitution, in defence of which the people poured out their blood like water, has been destroyed. The Magyars, who entertain thorough contempt for Austrian pusillanimity, have been quieted less by Russian lead than Russian gold, as Georgey can testify. This, then, was the time for a feeble but generous foe to make a favorable impression. But what has been witnessed? No less than thirteen Hungarian generals, who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms, have been murdered under guise of a court-martial; and to make the tragedy display a suitable denouement, count Baityaay, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances which will forever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery, and dishonor.

It is painful to write about Ireland. The mere mention of the name of that unhappy country excites feelings of pain and disappointment. The lull in the storm of Irish politics which preceded the Queen's visit, induced us to believe that a new era was dawning. The old spirit of faction had happily disappeared, and the rush of strangers to see the land and explore its beauties—to spend their money, and possibly to invest it permanently in the soil—were cheering sights. The announcement of the Queen's intention to build a palace, and have a temporary residence in the vicinity of Dublin, imparted hope to many who had despaired. Alas! the calm only preceded the storm. The old bickerings have recommenced. Blood has been again shed in the terrible collision between landlord and tenant. Murder rears its crimson head. Orangemen and Repealers are once more glaring at each other with the malice of fiends; and the chronic disorders of the country appear incapable of cure, or even of mitigation.

The dismissal of Lord Roden from the magistracy has not been followed, as many anticipated, by his removal from the lord-lieutenancy. But stung with the insult put upon their leader, the Orangemen of the north are preparing for a grand field day on the 5th of November next—the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. The fiery diatribe of the brothers Beer, hurling defiance at the Irish government, has been followed by the resignation of kindred spirits in the commission of the peace. The Government must act with promptitude in this emergency. If the Repealers are foolish, the Orangemen are rampant, and blood will assuredly be shed, unless the strong arm makes its power felt, and prevents the sons of the same soil from indulging in the old luxury of cutting one another's throats.

The corn plundering seems to extend. At Killooghby, near Tullamore, a massacre of policemen followed this congenial sport. The peasantry are throwing aside all moral as well as legal restraint. These incessant conflicts between landlord and tenant, foreshadow society in the last stage of disruption.

The report of M. Thiers on the Roman question has necessarily excited much attention this week. The report is decidedly Conservative, and at variance with the express views of the President's letter to M. Ney. The conclusion at which M. Thiers arrives is this, that liberal institutions are incompatible with the independence of the Pope as a temporal sovereign, and that where the interests of the Catholic Church and the rights of the people are at issue, the latter must and ought to give way.

The turn of events at Constantinople is still matter of conjecture. Much has been written on the view which the Czar may take of the present position of affairs in Western Europe. The general belief is, that the misunderstanding will blow quietly over, and that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England.

In Paris, it is rumored that the French Executive is very cold in the Eastern quarrel, and that, in consequence of the