

may be,) that I am C. D., whose name is entered on the assessment Roll of the parish of , and have not already voted at this election.

No. 3.

Oath to be taken by every County Councillor in addition to the oath of allegiance.

I, E. F., having been elected a councillor in the county council of , do hereby sincerely and solemnly swear (or do solemnly affirm) that I will faithfully fulfil the duties of the said office according to the best of my judgment and ability; and that I am seized and possessed to my own use of lands and tenements held in fee within the limits of the county of of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds, over and above all charges and incumbrances due and payable upon or out of the same; and that I have not fraudulently or collusively obtained the same for the purpose of qualifying me to be elected as aforesaid.

No. 4.

Oath to be taken by the County Auditor.

I, G. H., having been appointed to the office of Auditor for the county of do hereby promise and swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will faithfully perform the duties of that office according to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I have not directly or indirectly any share or interest whatsoever in any contract with, by or on behalf of the council of this county.

[This Act was specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th day of August, 1851.]

European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times. September 20.

IRELAND.

The Ballyshannon Herald says that half the number of hands required for the harvest work are not on hand. The men are, however, employed for only 1s. per day, which is described as greatly increased wages.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Dublin, has left Ireland for the United States. He has carried out with him a capital of over £20,000. The exile of his only son, unfortunately led away by the mania of '48, who is at present a practising barrister at the American bar, has been the cause of Mr O'Gorman's departure.

Encumbered Estates Commission.—The Daily Express notices as a fact, from which the most important deductions may be drawn as affecting the policy of the Encumbered Estates Act, that the net annual rental referred to in the petitions lodged up to the 3rd of July was £1,094,869, while the total incumbrances on the same properties amounted to £21,837,421, or upwards of 21 year's purchase on the rental.

Panacea for Irish Woes.—A new project for advancing the social welfare of Ireland has been put forth, and has secured the advocacy of the Evening Mail, the Packer, the Evening Post, the Freeman, the Northern Whig, and other Irish Papers. The project is simply to establish in Ireland freehold land societies, so as to afford to the humbler classes in town and country, a profitable investment for their savings, and to construct a new proprietary class in the country, consisting chiefly of industrious laboring men. It is contended that the scheme is quite practicable, and that if it were carried out under the direction and trusteeship of men in whom faith could be reposed, it would confer on the community incalculable benefits.

The Londonderry and Coleraine Railway is expected to be completed about November.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

We learn by accounts from Alexandria to the 9th inst, that the pending differences between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, which last month were so nearly brought to an amicable conclusion, seem now to have become greater than ever. It appears that the Sublime Porte insists upon the introduction into Egypt of the Tanzimat without any reserve whatever on the part of the Viceroy, who it is hoped will be firm in his refusal to give up the power of life and death over the inhabitants of the country. The tranquillity and prosperity of Egypt depend entirely upon the Pasha's present authority and power being left to him undiminished, otherwise there would be as much anarchy and disorder as in any of the provinces of the Ottoman empire. The Sultan also highly disapproves of the construction of the railway between Alexandria and Cairo, though his Imperial Highness has been dissuaded from making any direct opposition to it. After paying his tribute, the Viceroy has an undoubted right to dispose of his revenues as he may deem fit, and his highness could certainly not lay out his surplus money in a manner more profitable to himself, and more beneficial to the country than by making a railway to connect the two principal towns in Egypt.

It now remains to be seen whether the Sultan will endeavor to force the Abbas Pasha, to obey his commands, and in the meantime the forts in and about Alexandria are being mounted with guns, and preparations have been made to resist any attack upon the country. It is generally believed, however, that the European powers, and England particularly, will not allow Turkey and Egypt to go to war.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

A correspondent of a Posen newspaper relates that, in the beginning of July, several persons who had been long imprisoned for political offences in the citadel of Warsaw had sentences passed on them. The families of the unfortunate men had hoped that the arrival of the emperor of Russia in person at the Polish capital, and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of his ascending the throne, would procure them an amnesty. But instead of that, the city had to witness a scene of unutterable torture. The unfortunate men were compelled to run the gauntlet mounted backwards and forwards between rows of soldiers armed with staves, which they were compelled to use with their utmost force. One victim received a thousand, two others fifteen hundred, and another had been sentenced to two thousand blows. He, however, fell down dead before half that number had been inflicted: nevertheless, the corpse was placed upon a wheel-barrow and borne through the ranks to receive the full amount. Thirty other offenders were exiled to Siberia. There are still a great number of prisoners upon whom sentence has yet to be passed. The court-martial proceeds with peculiar severity against all individuals who took part in the Hungarian insurrection.

COTTON AND LINEN SAILS.

A naval surgeon, writing in the Times, says:—The America is worked by a very small crew, because her sails being made of cotton, are much lighter than those of our yachts, which are made of ordinary linen sail-cloth. Now Sir, I have repeatedly urged upon my executive messmates the advantage of cotton over linen sails, and the reply has always been, "Oh, they spoil in no time from damp and mildew." Yet a large majority of merchantmen in the Mediterranean use cotton sails, at Malta. Some years since an application was made to Government, by persons interested in the progress of Maltese manufactures, to allow the sails of men-of-war employed in the Mediterranean to be made of Maltese cotton sail cloth, and a calculation was made proving that the proposal, if accepted, would effect a considerable saving of public money. The objection still was, "They spoil by damp and mildew," and the objection was well founded when no means were taken to preserve the cotton from rotting. In the hope of removing this evil I caused some cotton sail-cloth to be prepared by steeping in Sir W. Burnett's solution of chloride of zinc, and trials were made as to the strength and durability of sails so prepared, in comparison with ordinary linen sails unprepared. The results were invariably in favor of the prepared cotton sails. I write in the hope that our Manchester men will find a new object on which to exercise their skill, and that our shipowners may repair some of their fancied losses from free trade by using sails which are cheaper, more durable, and, being lighter, much more easily worked than those now in general use. I may add, that after a careful calculation I find that a certain saving of public money of upwards of £200,000 a year will be effected by the substitution of cotton sails in the navy for those now in use, to say nothing of the saving in labor to the crew.

United States News.

Terrible Conflagration in Buffalo.—Five Hundred Houses Destroyed.—Ten Acres Burned Over.—Thousands made Houseless.—Buffalo, Sept. 26.—A very destructive fire broke out here last night; the whole of the section of the city known as the Hook's, together with several squares, north, between the Niagara Falls Railroad and the Lake, are in ashes. The flames are still rapidly spreading, and the wind blows a gale from the South, rendering the exertions of the firemen almost powerless. The damage is already very great, and there is no telling where the fire will be checked.

Second Despatch.—Buffalo, Sept. 26.—That portion of the city extending along down between the canal and the terrace, is entirely destroyed. Thousands of poor people are rendered houseless, and millions of property have been consumed—an area of no less than ten acres have been burned over. The flames have just been checked, though the wind still blows a perfect gale from the South. One dead body has been taken from the ruins, and a fireman is seriously burned. Will send further particulars as soon as they can be ascertained.

Another account states that the number of buildings burned must be upward of 500, and the ground burned over about thirty or forty acres.

The fire broke out in a wooden building on Peacock street, situated in the very centre of what is called the "Five Points."

A strong South east wind was blowing at the time, and the buildings all being of wood, and very dry, the fire spread with fearful rapidity.

The number of families turned out of homes is very great. Many of them barely escaped with their lives, so fearfully rapid was the progress of the flames.

It is feared that a number of persons have been burned to death, although no bodies have as yet been recovered. The loss is estimated at half million of dollars, only a small portion of which is insured.

Villainous Outrage in Detroit.—The Detroit Free Press of the 23rd, contains the following:

The house of J. P. True, corner of State

and Washington streets, was entered by some devil in human shape, who went to the sleeping room of the servant girl, and with ferocity attacked her while asleep, she screamed for help, and the villain, with a giant's grasp undertook to silence her, as the marks plainly show upon her neck. Mr T. and wife heard the alarm and sprang from their bed to her rescue. The villain finding himself in close quarters, clasped the girl in his arms, and threw her out of the window into the street, and then sprang upon her, striking and kicking her in the most shameful manner—threatening to kill her if she made an effort to escape. At this moment Mr T. sprang to the window of his room, with the purpose of intercepting him in his flight. In raising the window the spring bothered him, and he succeeded in getting it up but part way, when he shouted at the top of his voice for help. The villain caught the girl in his arms and ran into a back alley, about ten rods from the house when he kicked her most unmercifully and then took to his heels. The girl is a German, only about 17 years of age.

Trials for Murder in the United States.—Three men were condemned to death, at New York on the 27th ult., for separate murders; and five others were arraigned for similar offences, at the same Court of Oyer and Terminer. The first man sentenced was named Clarke. He said: "I do not care any more about being hung than about a bad breakfast, because I had no intention of killing the man when I struck him." The court pointed out to this man the atrocity of his conduct in killing deceased (a policeman), who had endeavored to save him from arrest. The next, Michael Mulvey, had shot a man with a pistol in a scuffle. The court said that this offence arose out of the evil habit of carrying arms. The last case was that of James Sullivan.—He had been severely beating his wife and a girl who lived with him, when the deceased, as the Court said, properly interfered to prevent it. Thereupon the prisoner and the two women set upon him, and committed the offence for which Sullivan was sentenced. The Court said that the crime was aggravated by the attempt of the prisoner to escape, by shifting the murder on his wife. He remarked, too, upon the fact that all three men were foreigners who had committed the dreadful offences imputed to them in a country to which they had come for shelter, and whose laws they ought therefore to be most inclined to respect. He gave Clark and Sullivan no hope; but said that, on the recommendation of the Jury, the Executive might commute the punishment of Mulvey to imprisonment for life.

Seeing the Procession.—A number of persons who came into town from the country, to see the procession on Friday, met with a ludicrous contretemps on the occasion. For want of better quarters they took up lodgings in the new jail, where they found excellent bed and board in spite of stone walls and iron bars. Unluckily while despatching their breakfast on Friday morning, the door of their apartment accidentally swung to and shut them up with a spring lock as safe as a thief in a mill. The jailor having gone to see the show, they were kept in a tantalizing incarceration during the most interesting part of the performance. A pitiful hearted individual who heard their mournful supplications to be let out comforted them with this assurance: "Well—I'll go to the show, and if I can't find the jailor, I'll come back and tell you all about it." We rather think these unlucky captives will not soon forget the "Jubilee."—Boston Journal.

By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer Europa, from Boston, we have received late American dates, from which we glean the following intelligence:

One of the vessels composing the Arctic Expedition has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Rescue and the Advance parted company with the English Squadron in search of Sir John Franklin in September, 1850. The same night they were frozen in at Wellington Channel. From that point commenced their northern drift, and they were carried up channel to latitude 75 25, the greatest northing ever attained in that meridian. At this time the eruptions of the ice was so great that they could not keep any regular fires, on account of the motion of the vessels. From that latitude they commenced drifting again to the south, and in November, 1850, entered Lancaster Sound. The mercury in the thermometer fell below zero, the bedding froze in every apartment, and the coffee and soup became congealed as soon as taken off the fire. The principal eruptions occurred on the 11th of November and 8th of December, 1850, and the 13th January, 1851—on which day the Expedition entered Baffin's Bay. During the time the vessels continued in the ice they were lifted up by the stern as high as six feet eight inches, thereby causing great inconvenience. The men had also to be prepared at all times with their knapsacks, sleighs, &c., not knowing at what moment the vessels, strong as they were, might be crushed with the ice. They were three weeks without taking off their clothes. At this time the scurvy broke out, attacking all the crew and officers. Captain De Haven and Dr Kane, however, succeeded in curing them all.

From this ice the vessels emerged on the 10th June, 1851, after an imprisonment of nine months, during which time they had drifted 1060 miles—a polar drift unprecedented. Neither of the vessels received much damage.—The Advance lost part of her false keel, and the Rescue had her cut-water and bowsprit literally chiseled off. The expedi-

tion now proceeded to the northward, and was again hemmed in with ice in Upper Melville Bay. Liberated again, August 19th, Captain De Haven reluctantly determined to return home. The Advance called at various Greenland ports, at which abundant supplies were procured, and the scurvy soon totally disappeared. The expedition has not lost a man during its absence. The Prince Albert, the last British ship seen by Captain De Haven, had, he thinks, given up the hope of getting round the bay ice, and was apparently making for the Southern passage. He thinks it probable she would reach Prince Regent's Inlet. Dr. Kane is of opinion, after seeing the regions and the resources on shore, that Sir John Franklin and his crew are probably yet alive. Advance has brought home the relics of Sir John's visit to the place where three of his men were buried. Lady Franklin entertains the same opinion as Dr Kane with respect to her husband.—Halifax Nova Scotian, October 8.

Important Rumour.—The National Intelligencer endorses and publishes a most important rumour from England, to wit:—

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well informed circles. He says:—"I have a letter by the last British steamer, which states that Spain, France and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guarantee of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the Cortes at Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable."

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

The Canada Mails.—We learn from reliable authority that negotiations are pending between the Imperial Government and that of the United States, with a view of effecting an exchange of Mails, between Montreal and Halifax, through the United States,—the same to be in charge of the Mail officers of H. M. R. M. steamers. By this arrangement, if effected, we shall receive our Montreal exchanges in three days in place of about seven, as at present occupied in their transmission subject, however, to the delay incidental to the mail steamers only calling at Halifax semi-monthly. It is just possible, that by adopting the contemplated arrangement, the Imperial Government may be induced to order the Cunard line to Halifax every week. The injustice of taking the New York branch from the Colonies was deeply felt at the time, and it would be a graceful act on the part of the Home Government to repair the evil that has been done, with an assurance that any similar oversight will not soon be repeated.

The Late Captain Darby.—The numerous friends of Captain J. W. E. Darby were greatly shocked yesterday to hear on the arrival of the Revenue sloop Daring, that her former active and enterprising commander was dead. It appears that he had retired to rest on Tuesday evening last, requesting that if anything occurred he should be called up. At 12 o'clock the same night he was found dead in his cabin, an untimely victim—he was only thirty four—to a species of Epileptic fit, with returns of which he had long been afflicted. He has left a widow and three children, an aged father and mother, several brothers and sisters, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn the loss of a devoted husband, a dutiful son, a tender parent, and a tried friend. Captain Darby has been engaged in the Revenue and Sable Island service of this Province for a great many years, and we speak advisedly when we assert that, as a Pilot for that ticklish locality, he has left behind him no man more capable. Peace to his memory.—Halifax Nova Scotian, Oct. 8.

Newfoundland.

Whilst all the rest of the world be up and moving in the direction of social improvements our fellow colonists of Newfoundland are not sleeping. At this moment an exploring party led by Mr Gisborne are busy in the arduous undertaking of tracing out a line of telegraph which will connect the capital with Cape Ray and thence open a communication by the way of the Northern extremity of Cape Breton and across the Island over the Strait of Canso with the Continent. For the carrying out of this project the local legislature in its last session made handsome provision.

On the 20th ult, a public meeting numerously and most respectably attended, nearly all the leading men of the Colony being present, came off at Saint Johns. The hon. Mr Thomas in the chair. The object being to consider the matter of establishing communication by steam direct, with Great Britain.

Mr Robinson, Q. C., in moving the first resolution, alluded to the almost certainty of the Legislative grant being increased to £3000, shewed the passage money and freight would be over £7000, independent of the Government aid which we had every just claim for, and reason to expect, which would in the aggregate, give probably £15,000 per annum.

The last number of the Harbor Grace Herald contains the particulars of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Temperance Hall. The attendance was large and the ceremony highly interesting.