

peachable integrity—a high sense of honour—a frank and candid bearing—and those conciliatory qualities which disarm opponents and rivet friends—are scarcely less valuable in their mild and beneficent influence upon a nation's welfare, than the dazzling and fervid course of those meteor minds which at intervals blaze along the political horizon. Lord Goderich is the Statesman we have described; and hence it is that in the selection His Majesty has made of this Nobleman to preside over the Councils of the Empire, an entire and perfect acquiescence in its fitness and propriety has been expressed by all parties.

A great crisis is at hand, and more than usual discretion is necessary. With proper precaution, we augur, that the new field about to be opened to our commercial activity in Greece and Egypt, will be of incalculable advantage; and we may congratulate mankind on the prospect now held out to them of the restoration to their wants of the unbounded productions of Egypt. We anticipate a great amelioration of the necessities of mankind, from the civilization which the European family of States must speedily introduce, on both shores of the Levant. To convert Egypt and Greece, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, into independent States unconnected with the Grand Seignior, will do more to promote the happiness of the human race, than any combined operation which the civilized governments of Europe could now undertake for the same purpose. A new era is to be performed in the East; the curtain is drawing up; and Greece and Egypt, renovated and united, form the back ground of the brilliant spectacle.—*Lon. Pap.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The Chinese interior insurrection has been quelled, and its leader Khadja, killed.

The Russian fleet, destined for the Mediterranean, had arrived at Portsmouth, and proceeded on its destination, commanded by Admiral SINIAVIN. It consisted of eight sail of the line, five frigates and a corvette; was fully manned, and the large number of mariners on deck, gave rise to reports that it had a large land force on board. The officers and men are well provided with money.

Some accounts from Greece represented the affairs of the Patriots as in a deplorable state; that new divisions had arisen among the leaders; and that their confidence in Lord Cochrane was much shaken.

Portland advices of the 22d July, announced that the Persian army had experienced a signal defeat in the neighbourhood of Erivan, by the Russians.

The portuguese news is unpleasant. The Regent had dismissed General Saldanha. This excited general dissatisfaction. The populace were thrown into a great disorder, and the peace of the Capital was disturbed. In the Provinces similar discontents had occurred.

We fear from the intelligence from Portugal itself, and from the language of the French Papers, that the plan for placing Don Miguel in power in Portugal, is matured, and that an attempt will be made to carry it into execution. Nothing but the presence of Don Pedro, in that country, appears likely to save the Charter he has established from destruction.

An article from Corfu, dated July 3, and published in the Paris Moniteur, states that Lord Cochrane, with a Greek squadron of 80 vessels, had an action off Candia, June 25, with the Egyptian squadron of 120 sail; and succeeded in dispersing it, and taking some of the vessels. The Egyptian fleet, it is said, fell back to Navarin.

THE ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

It affords us the highest gratification to communicate the safe return to this city of Capt. Franklin, after his adventurous expedition to the Arctic Sea. Capt. F. is accompanied by Dr. Richardson, and both gentlemen are in excellent health. They sail for England this day. A part of the expedition returned by Hudson's Bay.

The enterprise, if not entirely successful in the way originally designed—the plan of a junction with Capt. Beechy being frustrated by unfavorable weather, as before announced—has yet sufficiently determined the grand question so long agitated, and removed all reasonable doubt respecting the Northwest passage.

Captain Franklin's private letters received since his arrival in New York, inform him that Capt. Beechy proceeded in the Blossom 120 miles east of Icy Cape. If this account be accurate, there do not remain more than 40 or 50 leagues of the Coast from Point Turnagain to Icy Cape unsurveyed; and as the discoveries of Capt. Parry extend some degree westward of the first mentioned Point, "the interesting fact of the practicability of the N. W. Passage at certain seasons appears to have been determined."—*Albion Sept. 1.*

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN'S ARRIVAL AT THE ARCTIC SEA.

Every circumstance connected with the history of the expedition under this intrepid commander is interesting; and it gives us pleasure to mention the little incident which we have now the opportunity of relating. When passing through this state on their way to M. Kenzie's River, Capt. Franklin and his party were entertained at Albany, by General Clinton and the Patron. The Governor's Lady with great delicacy of feeling presented Captain Franklin with a small package which she requested might not be opened till the party arrived at the Arctic Ocean or M. Kenzie's River. In perfect conformity with the injunction of Mrs. Clinton, when the explorers reached the spot that had been designated, the package was opened. It consisted of some of the finest Tea, prepared in a particular manner for the Chinese mandarins, which had been presented to Mrs. Clinton. Preparation was immediately made for partaking of the delicious beverage, to which the party had been strangers, but not aware that the water in the river had now become salt, it was unfortunately employed in making the infusion, and the mistake was not discovered till in great glee they tasted the rare luxury. Their disappointment may be imagined. Happily, however, Capt. Black had also received a parcel of the same tea which was yet untouched, and which being more suitably prepared, was drunk with a relish to be conceived only by those who have suffered a similar privation of this enjoyment. One bottle of spirits and one of wine had been brought for the festive occasion of reaching the sea, in which, after drinking the health of the King, that of Mrs. Clinton was drunk by all the party in grateful remembrance of her kindness.—*Id. Sept. 15.*

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

Deaths by Cold Water.—Two men lost their lives at Jersey City by the injudicious use of cold water last Saturday. One of them, Owen Mc Ilvogue, a stranger to our climate, a laborer on Yates and Mc Intyre's row of buildings, in Grand St., drank seven glasses in succession before he perceived the deadly effect. The other, Thomas Mc Laughlin, having an eruption of prickly heat, bathed himself in cold water, and drinking freely of it, totally obstructed his perspiration, and he survived his rashness only a few hours. On Saturday, a laboring man in the

city, though frequently admonished of the danger, indulged himself in drinking cold water. Before night he was a corpse. A man yesterday morning, while very warm, drank at the pump in Wall st., and fell before walking 20 yards—he was immediately carried away. Whether he was resuscitated or not we were unable to learn. Temperance in the use of cold water, in the warm weather of our summers, seem to be as necessary as in drinking ardent spirits.

COLONIAL.

from the Upper Canada Herald, Sept. 11.

KINGSTON RIOT.

The trial of the Irish Catholics who were concerned in the Riot of the 12th July, took place on Saturday last. Five were indicted by the Grand Jury, four of whom were found Guilty. Yesterday the Orange party, fourteen in number, were tried, and all acquitted.

GUELPH.

MR. GALT, agent to the Canada Company, arrived from Montreal on Sunday last, and proceeded to York in the Queenston yesterday morning. At Guelph, a few weeks ago, the corner stone of a Seminary was laid. A public dinner followed the ceremony, and among the toasts given was "Prosperity to the Canada Company".... Mr. Galt, in returning thanks, said

"That the Canada Company as a Corporation, became an individual, and as an individual would act as was deemed best, for promoting its own interests; but at the same time, ever with that degree of liberality, he hoped, which was commensurate to the greatness of its undertakings.... that there could be no doubt that much good must arise to the Province, from the active operations of a large moneyed body.... but at the same time, he would state, without political feelings of any kind, or hostility to the leading Church of the Province, that the Company was deprived of half the means and half the motive to do the good, it otherwise might have done, by being denied the acquisition of the Clergy Reserves. Every one could already contrast the spirit of the Company, as evinced in its operations, with the proceedings of the Clergy Corporation. That body possessing the entire seventh part of the Province, had never yet built a log hut... and though like the Canada Company, as a Corporation, it was to be looked upon as an individual, it had never yet in its corporate capacity, contributed one farthing to the public revenue.... by what means and influence it had been allowed to shirk its obligations, was for others to determine; but the fact was undeniable, that the Clergy Reserves were blots on the map of the Province.... they were equally to be objected to as affecting the value of property, and as a constant cause of discontent.... in a word, the policy of preserving them as they are, is a stumbling block unto the Jews, and to the Greeks foolishness."

FROM THE NOVASCOTIAN.

New Enterprise.—We are informed to day that a number of the residents at Kentville have determined to establish a stage between Halifax and Annapolis. The project is yet in its infancy, but they design, as we learn, to make it run three times a week... starting from Halifax on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and from Kentville on the mornings which respectively follow, arriving at Annapolis the same evening. Part of the stock has already been subscribed, and it gives us a lively pleasure to state that some of the Capitalists of Halifax have added their names to the list. We have no doubt that the mails will be intrusted to

the Establishment, and that the Legislature will grant a handsome sum in its aid. The advantages which would result from it are manifold and apparent. The facility of communication would not only be increased; but travellers from the States, as was lately suggested by a contemporary, would be tempted to pursue the line of steam boat from Eastport to St. John, by crossing the Bay of Fundy and extending their tour to Halifax, whence they might easily take wing by one of the regular Packets to Boston or New York. By thus enticing them through our finest agricultural districts, the true character of the Province would become better known, and, as it deserves to be, better estimated.—*Sept. 13.*

AURORA BOREALIS.

This evening the AURORA BOREALIS OR NORTHERN LIGHTS, assumed an appearance, so extraordinary, and so far exceeding any thing that I had heard or seen of them before, that I hope they have been observed by some other person who can better describe them. I am well assured that no one who was not an eye-witness, can have more than a very faint idea of their appearance, from the most accurate description which can be given. The convex cloud which first appeared in the evening, a little to the eastward of north, and emitted innumerable streams of radiant lights dancing through the northern hemisphere, in the usual manner of the Aurora Borealis, was no doubt beheld by the people in general; but that singular and amazing appearance which I will attempt to describe, was a vast body of thin, nitric vapour, that about 10 o'clock in the evening, issued from the north, with a front dressed in the most beautiful crimson colour, and, like a mighty wave, rolled to the Zenith, where it formed a brilliant crown, tinged with all the hues of heaven, darkening the stars, and spreading with an astonishing motion resembling the sun's reflections from an agitated basin of water. It descended to appearance, as low as the clouds fly during a depressed state of the atmosphere, presenting in colours, motion, form and size, a sight long to be remembered by the astonished beholder; and then ascending and scattering to the southward like an ocean of flame torn asunder by a whirlwind, it covered a great part of the southern hemisphere, and for some time after kept flashing like lightning, without noise.

Thus an Invisible Hand plays off the artillery of the skies by making certain causes produce those wonderful effects. Many surprising curiosities of the Aurora Borealis have been seen from the Shetland Islands, and northern parts of Great Britain; but, I believe the natural cause is not generally known.—These aerial couriers were unnoticed in England till the seventeenth century, since which time various opinions have been formed by the Literati respecting the cause. It has been observed by some, that they never come nearer the earth than those meteors which are called shooting stars: but I am well assured, that these which appeared this evening were much lower. North of the Equator, the cloud, from which lights of this kind proceed, first appears towards the POLE, of a darkish colour; and, I believe that south of the Equator, it would appear in like manner towards the POLE: hence, I conclude, that all such phenomena proceed from subtle, light, nitric vapours, which having ascended from various parts, and gathered towards each POLE, by the diurnal motion of the earth, catch fire, and, expanding with the heat, spread over the heavens, ascending, and descending, according to the manner in which they are rarefied or condensed by the surrounding fluid or atmosphere, through which they pass, making such strange appearances. To illustrate the foregoing remark of the