PURTHER TOTAL PER STEAMER STO CAMBRIA PARLWAYS OF BRITISH NORTH

AMERICA. Prom the Railway Record. The vestigational, political and continercia on North America, of isk will be the line from St. Wood, induces us to present the Record of this work. The

ed States with 8,000 or 9,000 miles of lway, British America with not 100-how tale is the bottom of the difficulty set forth in a late despatch of the Colonial Ministerregred to observe that the settlement of the fire province of New Branswick is procoming so sports; and I am of opinion that the thention of the legislature might, with the of the mesos which it may be in their overthe adopt with the view of promoting be more rapid advence of the colony is operation and wealth, and the development f its greet natural recurees." A cheap term of the province will premate this object in the most practical and satisfactory way ossible, Inasmuch as the large local traffic the it's the further interior which demands developement) will offord an ample immediate etern for investment of capital; and while it does not deter by complicated machinery or two comprehensive character, is not the les certain to lead to grantic results.

An investment of £30,000 of English, to meet £\$0,000 of colonial capital, surend over a ported of three years, for the construction of a cheap railway of SU miles, with a guaranteed imam dividend of five per cent. from Covernment, order extral estimate of twenty er cent-from existing traffic, is not a very formidable matter; and yet, at the same liminvolves the certain intercommunication. be its branches and extensions, of Halifax Q shee! Montreal, Frederickton, St. John and Minimischi; paul Hamilton, Sandwich Toronto, the great Lakes, and Hudson's Bay of Augusta, Perbugate Baston, and Nev York; the opening of the mineral Assources of New Pronswick-its tid, iron; and copper inest its enal-fields, one of these extendi forer 5,000 square miles; the consequent reation of manufactures and of a new emtire of steam; the extension of the fisheries of the Rev of Fundy; and with emual certainty, the establishment of Betish North America, within little more than a week's steam-sail of England, at abounding in agrith this side of the St. Lawrence, 20,000,000 of scree of rich unlocated territory and valuable timber, must, when intersected by railways, surpess in attractiveness all the more distant fields for the employment of British industry or the exhibition of Batish enterprise.

The part of St. Andrews, at the mouth of the St. Croix, and on the Bay of Furnity, is The terminal point of the British coast of North America, and of the boundary between the British and Republican territories. The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway with the most amicable understanding with the States, will run parallel to the boundry line of Lord Ashburton for its whole course. The Act incorporating the original Company, whose operations were suspended pending the adjustment of that boundary, was obtained in 1836. The new Acts, which have just been confirmed by the Queen in Connell, confer the following extensive privileges. In the first place, the survey has been com-

pleted by the Government, at an outlay of £10,000; and the works are now about to be commenced. Along with a belt of land 200 feet on each side of the line, for its whole I night, involving the possession of the frontage of all lands to be settled contiguous to the railway, a grant of 20,000 acres has been in convenient blocks. All the timber, fuel, and materials necessary for the construction are also conceded; with a guarantee of five per cent. on the portion of espital subscribed in England-the Joeal shareholders being abigity satisfat attivition commercial prosposas and refusing to participate in this guarantees and above all, and emperially important as respects the systematic colonization and adjuncement of the provinces, power to form branches to all parts of Hew Branswick, with

Commensurate privileger.

To every class in Great Britain the settle ment of British North America is a subject of deep importance and interest; and now that a new opportunity thas presents itself to the statesman of effectively encouraging the plant tation of those magnificent provinces, it is indeed most desirable that no false step, a in the case of New Zealand and almost al in the case of New Zealand and almost all our modern colonies, be taken in the out-set. The principle which seems to actuate Ear Grey, and in which we thoroughly concurs in make Colonization as systematic and metility dieal as you will, but let Emigration be entired by spontaneous. In other woods, clear land, make surveys, build towns, lay out road establish municipal; discussional, religious and other institutional attractions of civilian. life, by the agency of combined capital in hired labor; in a word, prepare, morally and physically, the field of enterprise. If that he made sufficiently attractive—if the diseduragements which have hitherto damped the energies of the yeoman, and frittered away his moderate capital, and thrown the moor Irish or English laborer a burthen upon colonial, instead of British poor rates, he removed, eapital and labor will of themselve flow to the settlement ; the capitalist company will rean a rich reward for its investment in preparation; the yeoman will willingly pay the price or rent of lands from which he readily finds a return; and the English, Scotch, and Irish able-bodied laborer willit is within the range of easy possibility-

The principle of colonization adopted in most-modern experiments has been to sell land at such a price as shall embrane preparation and systematic adaption to the requirements of a transplanted society. But, most unfortumost part, at the antipodes; and the preparation fund has been swallowed up in the passage money of panpers-has been all expended in the transmission of labor. We believe that this circumstance, as much, perhaps, as official pride so figreely denounced, the mercantile overhastiness of the New Zealand Company, the imbecility of mis-Governors, the graspin. avariciousness of land Jobbers, the jealone; the New Zealand failure, Both Earl Grey and the present zealous Governor of New Brunswick, Sir William Colebrooke, agree in this principle of preparation ; and the latter in a despatch dated the 27th April last, also Lord Grey-a not less valuable element in Union. colonial progress that the agricultural bong fide settler should have possession on credit. For, truly, that price must be very inadequate to supply a fund for adaption to the purposes of a community, which the moderate yeoman, acres, especially near a town site. Supposing large scale. for example the formation of a town, with accommodation and farm lands surrounding it, 1.0:0 scres; to construct roads, bridges, quaya, and to lay the fonodation of the requisite social institutions and facilities for progress and comfort, would involve an investment of Bown, whether for country accommodation, or town lands, would press heavily upon the resources of the settler, while a moderate Arnual katalment, securing the freehold at the end of 20 years, would be adapted to his factory :meses, and replace the rapital to the specula-

price or rent of the whole territory, might be reserved as the endowment for educational and municipal purposes.

But, assuredly, it is the most obviously just principle that the land itself should be the Custom House of the State; and, in a new country, where no vested interests interfere to movent the adoption of a principle abstractedly ust, it is to be hoped that this fountein of State evenue may be in the outset diverted into its right channels.

In truth, the lubula rate of British North America, now presents to the British Sovernnent a means and an opportunity of establishne a system of political and civil remone. involving an incalculable amount of mutual and reciprocal benefit. The territory itself when intersected by railways, offers, to begin with, the best of all foundations for a system of national currency; for surely food pro during land, yearly increasing in value by cultivation, and by facilities of interchange and intercommunication, would be the best of all securities for a conventional State money, resenting on inexhaustable means of carrying ont, on a large and effectual scale, whatever approxements of a public character New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada may require to enable them to maintain the railway mee with the United States and Europe.

[A body of official Reports presented to the House, of Assembly, embracing details relafive to the resources of New Brupswick, its adaption for settlement, the natural history of its timber forests, the character of the eastern harhors of Nova Scotia, and upon the intro-duction of wooden railways and Electric Tule; graphs Into British North America, has just heen republished here by order of the Govern-ment; together with a Blue-book of copies or extracts of correspondence with the Golonial Office, relative to the construction of rallways in several British colonies. The general mexica, therefore, is evidently intended to form matter of serious consideration during the present recess.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON

An adjorated meeting of the above compa was held in London on the 27th July - Mr. Charles Franks in the chair. The chairman explained that this was a meeting adjourned from the 8th July inst., for the parpose of te-pressure for money has also operated to check ceiving the accounts of the company duly au- anything like speculative business. The imperprinted popies. In answer to various questions from Mr. W. Hawen the chairman statted that the directors had every disposition to prosecute the undertaking; but, as was mentioned in their report, they were anxions to as-certain, first, what determination would be come to by the government upon the subject of the Halifax line. In the mean time, the expenses of the company would be very trifling, and could be met for the next two o three years, supposing that active operations were not previously commencedyby the balance of about £250 in hand, the company standing free from rent, &c. The director considered that if a line of railway were hade to connect the whole province of British North America, the Toronto railway would become a desirable source of investment, but it appeared the p eferable course to await the determi nation of the government. Mr. W. Hawes was anxious to know if the Toronto railway were to be considered as being under the control or in the hands of the Canada Land Company, because in such case there would be no. probability of it being carried out, unless it merged into the Canada Company, or was remodelled. The hon, proprietor wished also to learn the extent of their liabilities. Huron Railway was not to be regarded as having any connection with the Canada Comnany, although the latter was naturally interested in the success of the railway. The di-rectors of the projected enilway had been most cautious to preserve this distinction, so far indeed as not to adopt exactly the recommendation of Mr. Gwynne, that the line should ter-minate at Goderich, although that route would he most desirable for the Canada Company.

The proprietors might rest assured that the Toronto Railway Company should never be conducted by the present directors unless there was a prospect of its becoming n ipaying en-terprise, but the directors, felt coordined that if the proposed line of railway to connect the British North American possessions were adopted, the Toronto railway would have the sensit of the western traffic, and much of he United States commerce in that direction. Estimates had been submitted to the directors thowing a probable return of 20 per cent. upon the capital required for the Toronto line, but although the board did not adopt these calculations, or hold out any specific promises, lie felt sanguine of a most satisfactory result if the line were carried out. No steps would be taken, however, without the fall concurrence of the proprietors; and the directors, he felt certain, would forego all remuneration until active operations were commenced. Two or three years might possibly clapse before the views of the British government were ascertained or carried out, but there would be no expense in the mean time. As to the shares not taken up, he had no doubt they would be subscribed when the money was needed, and the directors would consider bereafter whether the parties who had not paid up should be declared to have forfeited their right, as appeared to be the wish of some of the proprietors. Mr. Gwynne's services were fully recognised, and would be entitled to further acknowledgement when the company resolved to call up capital and commence the works. After a few remarks from Mr. J. C. Sim and Mr. Moyon, the audited accounts and report

were adopted.

IRELAND. The remains of Mr. O'Connell having been brought by way of France to Southampton, were carried by railroad to London, and thence transferred to Chester, where they arrived on Monday evening, and were laid in the Roman Catholic Chapel of that city. Mr. Gardner, of Chester, had received orders to make a new coffin, as that in which the body was encased and which was made at Genoa. was of rather common workmanship. High mass was celebrated in the chapel on Sunday, and in the evening a procession accompanied the remains to the railway station. On Monday, the 2nd, they were placed on board a steamer especially engaged, and by it con-veyed to Dublin. The funeral will take place on the 5th August.

The week's rent at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 10th, was announced to be £59 19s. 4d. On the succeeding weekly meeting it amounted wondering aborigines, was at the bottom of to £60. Mr. Collett, the late member, and present candidate, for Athole, gras present, and with Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, addressed the meeting. All the speakers expressed a confidence that the Repeal moveon a despatch dated the 27th April last, also ment would regain strength, and that the next orges another essential point on the notice of Parliament would grant a Repeal of the

An immense number of tenantry have been evicted at Charleville on the Earl of Cork's estate; and it was represented to have been effected under circumstances of considerable harshness. This, however, has been contraother materials, is able, generally speaking, been perpetrated by the agent, still the eviction of the transity speaking, in on the nail? for some 50 or 100 tion of the tenantry seems to have been on a

THE POTATO CROP .- Upon the whole, the as some convenient spot, on the proposed line reports are still favorable, although it is ad- | sand. Great hopes are entertained that she f railway. To clear, say, 151,000 acres of mitted on all hands that there has been a par- will be immediately got of. land; to lay out and make plans for a town of tial failure in some districts. There are conflicting accounts from Mayo in town to-day one of which positively asserts that whole fields at Bellinrobe are affected with the dis- and the United States, possed into her water; case of last year in its most virulent form. | clement on the 28th ultimo. She has been named perhaps one million sterling. To make up This statement, however, requires confirmaance of the crop up to yesterday presented no val architecture, indications of the blight. From Kilkenny Dears or Jone the report, as will be seen by the following, from the Journal newspaper, is very unsalis-

"There is not, we believe, the slightput tor with an equal or greater profit. At the don't but that there will be at least a partial and of 20 y are, the anemal contribution of failure of the potato crop in this country. the settler would not be rent, but payment to Since Wednesday last the blight is quite visit | eral of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger as Govthe male for the expenses of fivernment, his on several of the polato stalks and leaves orner of Madras. of maken, and other social conveniences. A which have been examined; and, strange to The prince of tenge parties of the total receipts from eales say, in cases where there had not been the or leaves would be transferred to the common smallest symptoms of disease before that day. Homeway for parties purposes; or, which would | One of the largest and most experienced farsome to the some thing, s pertion of the set- mere in the country has told us that early on stoness seed, a half or to estimate, the proper Wednesday morning he observed an uncom-

fog having immediately preceded the signs of the potato disease last year, he examined hi entatoes on Thursday, and that he discovered the rot in a field of the vegetable which had been perfectly sound on Tuesday night. He also mentioned to da corrous fact - camely that there was no appearance of distant of the leaves of the polatoes he had planted with we have appened commorate the testimony I the gentleman to whom we have alluded as regards the dense fog of Wednesday mor ning, and that of last year, and assured us that potatoes publich had a perfectly healthy apperance on Torsday night were found with the leaves spotted on Wednesday.

FRANCE. The Peers of France have completed their riodication of the law against the corrupter of M. Teste, M. Pellapra, who has been condemned to the payment of a fine of 10,000 frances, and the forfeiture of his civil rights. In the case of the unhappy M. Teste, his maishment is not unlikely to terminate b ife, serious apprehensions being entertained of the fatal effects of an abscess formed o the chest where struck by the pistol shot i his insane attempt at snicide. Resterated attacks have been made upon other members of he cabinet, who are charged with coringt acts, one of which is made the subject of an action for libel; and so serious had popular discontent become, that it was apprehended some general disturbance would break out on the delebration of the files of the revolution of July. All, however, passed off quietly and the Bourse recovered from the pani which had agitated its members, partly or these accounts, but principally owing to the eavy fall of rain, and of the temperature at the beginning of last week, which threatened the prospects of the harvest. The weather had become mild and warm, and new wheat of very superior quality, bas been brought into the market and sold at 38 france the bec-

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Since our publication of the 27th ultimo, ger eral attention being absorbed in preparing for the lections now in progress, Commercial affairs have not occupied exclusive attention. Ti pressure for money has also operated to check fited. The proprietors had already received he good hervest having, however, sipened into eritainly, we trust that the present inconvenience will be removed, and commerce returned into its

> The pointerracted fineness of the weather dowing the last fortnight still holds out the a surance that our harrest of grain will be a full averagerone. From all quarters of Europe there is also a general concurrent opinion that the yield will be abundant in the chief grain producin moth: On the 19th May the price of best Ameri san Floor in Liverpool was 48s. to 49s. Yester day a considerable sale took place of the rame due piption of flour at 27s to 27s. Gd. The highest norket price of Wheat at Mark lane on Munda the 2nd, when a further reduction again ton place of from 8s. to 10s. per quarter below the curency of the previous Monday, was 70s. pe parter. Considerable supplies were brought to narket, and sales were with the greatest difficulty ffeeted. The quality of the new Corn exhibited rubbed out;" was excellent. We regret to state that some failures have taken place in the Corn trade, and the sumors which have reached us respeating the credit of some of the London dealers are very unsatisfactory. We are of opinion that, however abundant the harvest may prove, the stocks in Europe being so exhausted, and the decroased supply of patatoes, whether arising from a diminished cultivation, or from their deteriorated quality, requiring a large importation to make up that such measures are generally ineffective the deficiency, that prices of Grain will, towards and, in some cases, aggravate the evils? the still be maintained at a further cost of production. At this moment, however, the market is in a state For Cored Provisions of almost all descriptions

there is a steady demand. The state of trade in the manufacturing dirtricts is, on the whole, of a satisfactory character.

COLONIAL PRODUCE .- Very numerous arrivals have taken place within the last few days, from the Canadian ports, and form an important item in the supplies of grain and provisions from North America. The following are the latest: —The Contad, from Quebec, the contact of the latest of oalment; the Douglas, from Montreal, 2,765 barrels of flour and 9,671 minots of wheat; the Robert Stride, from Quebec, 2,259 barrel of flour, and other productions; the Adelaide, from Montreal, 7,525 bushels of barley and 1,383 barrels of floor; the Chapman, from Montreal, 1,353 barrels of flour and 9,000 bushels of wheat; the Jane, from Montreal, 1,610 quarters of wheat, 772 barrels of flour and 500 barrels of Indian corn meal; the Jemima, from Quebec and Mootreal, 6,438 barrela of flour and 7,983 bushels of wheat; the Montezuma; from Montreal, 2,637 barrels of flour, 560 barrels of oatmeal, 9,525 bushels and 345 bags of wheat, 63 kegs of butter and 55 of hams ; the Cave, from Quebec, 4,490 barrels of flour, 79 barrels of oatmeal, 189 kegs of lard, and 262 barrels and 12 half-barrels of pork ; the Celeste, from Montreal, 501 casks of pork and 2,778 barrels of flour; the Charles Jones, from Montreal, 1,509 barrels of floar, 162 kegs of butter, 1,300 quarters of wheat and 168 barrels of oatmeal; the Isahella, from Montreal, 3,215 barrels of flour the Eliza Price, from Montreal and Quebec, 7,640 barrels of flour and 391 bags of wheat the Leo, from Montreal, 12,425 bushels of wheat and 1,068 harrels of flour; the Hebe. from Quebec, 4,566 barrels of flour, 25 barrels of oatmeal, and 25 barrels of Indian meal; the whole the produce of Canada.

THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN .- After

previous but partially unsuccessful experiment, the preparatory operations being com-pleted, on Thursday, the 20th ult., a second attempt was made to raise the mighty vessel. At nine o'clock the ship began to move, as was apparent to those on board by the grinding of the chains over the rollers as the hove descended. At half-part nine, she had risen exactly a foot, when the tide had only risen ten feet. It was expected by Captain Claxton and Mr. Bremner that she would rise with and equal to the tide, as she was nearly tight. The result after a consultation, was an order to cease puraping. At forty-five minutes past nine, she had risen half a foot more, and Captain Claxton ordered the valves to be opened, to let water into the ship. At ten, she was up two feet, and the tide had risen to twelve feet. More means were ordered to be put in practice to let more water in, some of the wedges having floated up. At half-past ten she appeared to stop rising. The tide, however still mained stationary, at a rise of two-and-a-half feet, and orders were given to shut the valves and let no more water in. After twelve the tide turned, and by one had fallen two feet, during which process some awful crashes took place, as the boxes were pulled open. When at her highest, a large quantity of stones, previously prepared, and ready on deck, were shot under her, being dropped on shoots ingeniously contrived. Several boats were bired by Captain Claxton, who went on shore with a strong hody of laborers, and speedily returned with loads of stones, which were discharged under the outside hilge. We have since received a statement that the vessel was sufficiently raised to leave the keel completely visible, and that workmen were busily engaged in repairing the bottom, the vessel being uspended in the air by means of the lever the wedge, the screw, and the large boxes o

Sur. - Another of the Steam Ships, intended for the conveyance of the mails between England the "Ningare," and, like her sister ship, the America," is a noble specimen of English na-

DEATH OF JOHN WALTER .- This respected gendeman, who has been chief proprietor of the Times newspaper since 1803, and the exclusive manager close of the Edinburgh poli the numbers were of that mighty journal up to a late period, expired as follows :on the 28 ult , at Printinghouse Square. The Government have proposed to the Court of Directors the Earl of Dollarusiens Gryernur Gen

The prince of Capea, brother of the King of Naples, has advertised three commanderships tion order of Mr. John, of Jorusalems, for sale, to

the highest bidder. Annual Geo. Mastin, G. O. R.-This distin. ration of warth in indicated in the general monty thick fog over his land; that, a similar at his residence in Berkeley Square; aged 88.

BRITISH WHIG

reland : E. R., London.

. . "Opifer per Orbem Dicor." KINGSTON, WEDNES'Y, AUG. 25, 1017 N. S., Waddington ; M. Q. Gore's Bidge

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Ang. 3, 1817. The Parliament of 1817 closed its labors on Friday, July 23rd; and to show that England possesses the appliances of wealth and ailendor, the new House of Lords on that day presented a most magnificent spectacle-wery part being alled except that before and amind the Throne. In every other direction threve rested upon beauty of form and face, rich costumes. State robas, or military and uplomatic uniforms. The body of the House on either hand presented a mass of light anicelegant color, above which rose snowy feathers, wreaths, head-dresses of a single flower dispersed with excellent taste, or more ruely, rich diamonds and gems. The Peers were 3201. forced to sit together in a close line we the front benches, and on the seats next the Woolsack, forming, with their scarle; and ermine robes, a rich centre to the tableau. The ed by the Liberals, splendid uniforms of the Corps Diplomaique, and the helmets and breast-plates of troyor three officers of the Guards, varied and relieved the view; the effect of which combined with the gold and massive carved works of the wall and roof, was that of a bestiful picture enclosed in a gigantic and gogeous

The Royal Speech at the end of a Serion susually regarded only as an act of giseful remark. On this occasion it was more than usually arid; and is, in fact, a mere reital of seats here. the chief public measures which have pased, accompanied by the expression of Her Micsty's gratification in having assented to bem. For the edification of your readers, I shjoin the Royal Speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have much satisfaction in heing alf. elease you from the duties of a laboride and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense "bithe ssiduity and zeal with which you hat apslied yourself to the consideration of the police

"Your attention has been principally dis rected to the measures of immediate which a great and unprecedented calguity rendered necessary. "I have given my cheerful assent to hose laws which, by allowing the free admission

grain, and by affording facilities for the at ugar in breweries and distilleries, tend quincrease the quantities of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse. "I rejoice to find that you have in his-stance proposed new restrictions, or intered with the liberty of foreign or internal trafe, as a mode of relieving distress. I teel awared that such measures are generally inefficual,

alleviation of which they are adopted.

" I cordially approve of the acts of arge ed the sufferings of my Irish subjects. Thave also readily given my sanction to a law to make better properties for the permanent elief of the destitute in Ireland. I have he wise given my assent to various bills calculated to romote the agriculture and develope dustry of that portion of the United Kindom. My attention shall be directed to such wither measures as may be conducive to those valutary purposes.

"It has afforded me great setisfaction to find that the measures which in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been uttended with success; and that the civil war which for many months had afflicted that county has at last been brought to a bloodless termina-

"I indulge in the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be gained rapidly. applied with due care and economy to the

"I am happy to inform you that, miswithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. Ite increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly sugumented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you havemade for education in the United kingdom will, trust, he conducive to the religious andmoral improvement of my people.

4 My Lords and Gentlemen, " I think proper to inform you that it's my

intention immediately to dissolve the gesen Parliament. " I rely with confidence on the loyally the throne, and attachment to the free falitu-

tions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them's sup-plications to Almighty God, that the death by which we have been afflicted, may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into chepness and plenty."

The Lord Chancellor then made proclamation, by the Queen's command, that tiff Parliament do stand prorogued until Tuesd's, the 21st day of September next, then to met for the despatch of business.

Parliament is now dissolved, and before I can again address your readers, a new House of Commons will have, with few exciptions, been selected from the people. In the peantime I will proceed to give you an accusant of such of the elections as have yet takehplace, always premising that hitherto thay have gone greatly in favor of Ministers. The ffrt Sentlemen returned to the new Parliament were Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Wakiey, the fedical M. P.'s for the Borough of Finshury. city of London three Liberal candidates have been elected, Sir George Larpent, the fourth, only losing his seat by three votes. It Westminster Mr. Cochrane, a Liberal, ha been defeated by Lushington, also a Libital, by only twelve votes. The keenness of fiff contest may be inferred from the fact, that Googh the majority was so small, each of the candibeen returned for Marylchone.

The two great cities of the North-Edinburgh and Glasgow -have returned fold Liberals to Parliament; but at the former place, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Paymaster of the Forces, has lost his seat, through the opposition of a section of his party. At the

Comm (Liberal) 2063; Gilson Crais (Liberal) 1851 ; elected. Macaulay (Minister) 1447; Blackburn (Conservative) 980. GLASGOW .- The Lord Propost (Liberal

2084; Mr. Maugregor (Liberal) 2198; elect-Dennistown (Conservative) 17-18.

In the Lower Hamlets Mr. George Thomp

Pearson has supplanted Mr. Hawes, Under distinguished kind, but his displayed ron polls at places known for their importance. or as worthy of notice from the closeness of the struggie. The L denotes Liberal, C and P Protectionists. Those in italics are

Anisanos .- Sir Frederick Thesiger (C.) 153; General Caulfield (L.) 151. BATH .- Lord Ashley (C.) 1287; Lord Duncan (L.) 1268; J. A. Roebuck (L.) 1120.

A seat gained for the Liberals. COVENTRY .- Hon. E. Ellis (L.) 2563 Turner (P.) 1532; W. Williams (L.) 1436.

A seat gained for the Protectionists. Поизнам.- J. Lewis (L.) 164; W. R. O Fitzgerald (P.) 155. LAMBETH .- C. Pearson (L.) 4590; T. D.

Emcourt (L.) 3666; B. Hawes (an Official)

LIVERPOOL .- E. Cadwell, (C.) 5581 Sir T Birch (L.) 4982; Sir D. Macworth, (P.) 4089; Lord John Manners (P.) 2413. A seat gain-

CITY OF LONDON .- Lord John Russell (L. 7137; J. Pattison (L.) 7030; Baron Rothschild (L.) 6792; J. Masterman (P.) 6722 Sir G Larpent (L.) 6719; R. C. L. Bevan (P.) 5268; Alderman Johnson (P.) 5069; J. W. Freshfield (P.) 4701; W. Payne (L.) 513 Norwich .- S. M. Peto (L.) 2414; Marquis

of Drouro (C.) 1713 : J. H. Parry (L.) 1648 NOTTINGHAM .- S. Walter (C.) 1830; Feargut O'Connor (Chartist) 1340; S. Gisborne formality, and scarcely affords room formuch (L.) 1089; Sir. J. C. Hobbouse (a Cabinet Minister) 974. The Government have lost

BIRMINGHAM .- Muntz (L.)2825; Scholefield (L.) 2814; Spooner (P.) 2322. In this borough Ministers gain a seat.

CARLISLE .- Dixon (L.) 479; Hodgson (P.) 471; Howard (L.) 440. This city has been represented by Liberals since the passing of the Reform Act. NEWFORT, ISLE OF WIGHT .- Plouden (P

251; Martin (C.) 250; Blake (L.) 242; Crompton (L.) 237. SUREWSBURY .- Boldork (P.) 769; Bloney

L.) 743; Tomline (P.) 732. A vote lost to the Protectionists. TAUNTON .- Mr. Labouchere (L.) 544; Sie

T. Colebrooke (L.) 386; Mr. Mills (P.) 376. BEWDLEY & SLOOSFORT-Ireland, (P.) 160; Sir T. Winnington, (L.) 158. A seat carried by the opposition, BRISTOL .- Buckley, (L.) 4398; Miles, (P.

2600; Fripp, (C.) 2469; Pellatt, (L.) 160. The contest for the representation of the University of Oxford, continues to excite the | tain them, and if not, and they would not | the hand. deepest interest. Sir Robert Inglis (P.) was attend to the business of the Council, they from the first, considered to be unaffected by should be noticed through the medium of the he struggle, and what has since taken place proves that the opinion was well founded --He is in the happy position of rescinding the

second votes of the friends of either of the

other candidates. Yesterday, Mr. Gladstone, the Peelite and Tractarian, was gaining on his opponent, Mr. Round, (P.) but not to such an extent as to discourage the friends of the latter gentleman. The Poli is to be kept open to-day, and it is not deemed improbable that they will insist on its being kept open for 14 days, the longest period allowed by law.

The following is the latest state of the 2 desire! Sir R. H. Englis, (P.) 1655; Right Hon

W. E. Gladstone (C.) 977; Round (P.) 99% It is expected that the entire number who will not will not fall much short of 2200." At the Cambridge University, Mr. Law's seat is safe, the contest has been between Mr. Goulburn and Viscount Fielding, Mr. Law and Lord Fielding, were at the commencement of the Poll, far abead of their opponents, but on Saturday Mr. Goelhum

The numbers at the close of the Poll, Hon. Mr. Law, (P.) 1486; Viscount Field-

ing (P.) 1147; Right Hon. E. Gladstone, (C.) 1189; Mr. Leteyre (L.) ---There has been a sharp struggle at Walingford. is, we should willingly add our mite to father

Blackstone, (P.) 166; Morrison, (L.) 144; Torsess.-Lord Seymour, 280; Barry so desirable an undertaking. Baldwin, 154 ; S. Ricards, 153. Cobden and Heald have been returned for

Lockport, the numbers for the several candidates being-Cobden, (Free Trader) 673; Heald, (Cons Free Trader) 570; Kershaw, (Rad. do.) 537 West, (Chartist) 14.

WEYMOUTH .- W. D. Christie, (L.) 280 Colonel Trustien, (L.) 280; G. M. Butt, (C.) 270; Hon. F. Villiers, (P.) 272.

DERBY .- Strutt, 880; Gower, 852; Raikes 800 ; M'Grath 216. Baron Meyer De Rothschild, brother to the

accessful candidate for the City, contested the Borough of Hythe, with Mr. Brockman, but was defeated, the numbers were-

Brockman (L.) 220; Rothschild (L.) 198 Nearly all the Country elections will take

place this week. It is now decided that Lord Dalhousie, formerly President of the Board of Trade, will proceed to the government of India, at the expiration of Lord Hardingo's services as Gotelligence was received from India on Saturin the Bombay army. The affairs of Negand | wretched emigrants we had on board. continued in the greatest confusion. All was tranquil in the Punjaub. Dost Mahommed was desirous of contracting an alliance with the Indian government. In France, the celebration of the three days of July has taken place, with the acoustomed rejoicings. The King Consort, by her Majesty's commands. had been refused admittance to the Palace during her absence. Mr. Labouchere entered on his duties as President of the Board of Trade, on Thursday. Sir Denis le Marchant, has also entered on his duties as Under Secre-Mr. Labouchere.

The Obituary includes the O'Conner Don. M. P. for Roscommon, and a Lord of the Treasury; Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay; Admirals Erskine Douglas and unavoidable. ed. Mr. Dixon (Conservative) 1814; Mr. Sir George Martin, and John Walter Esq.,

Chief Proprietor of the Times newspaper.

najority of upwards of 3000; and Mr. C. of Sir George Arthur have not been of a very Secretary for the Colonies, in Lambeth, by a diplomatic talents of a high order, which obpajority of more than 1000. In all the me- tained for him specessively the governments repolitan beroughs, the Ministerialists or of Sydney, Upper Carrada and Bombny, from Radicals have carried the day. Below I give which laws Presidency the worthy General has just returned.

The extremely fine weather we have had the last ten days, has brought the crops for-Conservative, or followers of the ex-Minister, ward very rapidly, and a comiderable quartity of wheat will no doubt be cut in the early Districts during the week; this circumstance, in addition to the large supplies of Foreign Wheat and Flour from all parts, has quite paralyzed the trade. Yesterday the transactions in Foreign Wheat were quite unimportant, although freely offered at a reduction of 54, to 69, per quarter; no one purchasing except for their immediate necessity.

American Flour realised yesterday in Mark Lane, 28s. to 30s-and Canadian 27s. to 30s. extreme quotation.

Barley and Peas are each cheaper. Outs go off heavily at a farther reduction. The last quotations of Foreign wheat are from 55 to 69s, per ar.

Members elected-207 Liberals, 64 Peeltes and 67 Protectionists. OMEGA.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, August 23, 1847. Parsent-His Worship the Mayor, Mesers. Ford, Rourk, Baker, Flanagan, Meagber Counter, Anglen, Patterson, Channonbouse. Harvey, Linton, Wiley, Smyth, McMalton.

Mr. Councillor Brent's Bill for the prevention of Fires, was referred to a Select Com-

Minutes of previous meeting read:

Upon the consideration of the second readng of the Bill relating to the Streets, and the duty of the City Surveyor, the Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Councillor Patterson in the Chair. There were several slight amendments in one or two of the clauses of the Bill; the principal one of which was, that every vacant lot within the limits of the City, (without reference to the lines of Bay or West Streets,) should be fenced in. Some of the clauses of the Bill caused a great deal of discussion; yet when the question was put "shall this clause pass 47 the Conneil were almost unanimous in passing it. Some of the members said this lengthy

discussion amounted to nothing and therefore was useless, and left the Hall; while others moved for an adjournment, which Mr. Anglen strongly objected to; and said that he thought the Mayor should have power to depress. At about a quarter past ten, the Committee having proceeded as far as the 27th clause, rose and reported the Bill so far as

The Report of the Finance Committee relative to the claim of the executors of the late

Andrew Mayne was adopted. The second reading of the Bill for raising

and levying a Tax of 13 in the # was read a

The Council then adjourned. Capted waby's Statements which we think will close this long winded affeir. It was greatly to be boped that some active stens

have had the guilty persons identified and mined to allow the crime to pass over without investigation and punishment, the public must large portion of the inhabitants of Kingston, among whom we class the whole of the respectable Roman-Cutholics othat this most ly when we add, that even at this late time be built upon the Credit. of day, could means be taken to identify the riotors, money would not be wanting. Very many persons, are willing to contribute Five. Pounds a piece to form a fund for this purpose, and proverbially poor as the Canadian Press

For the British Whig. Sin,-Roused from my retreat by the" Tal ly-ho" of your correspondent "Nimrod," and desire to interest the public, by whom, To course mean, the readers of the British Whig, as well as to gratify-the coocathes scribendi which has just seized me, I beg leave to occupy your columns with half a dozen letters illustrative of a late trip to the West.

Hoping that " Nimrod," your readers, and your humble servant may be all equally pleased at the performance, and that a meed of courteous gratitude may be acceeded to the writer, I beg permission to subscribe myself with great respect,

Your's, &c., A TOUR TO THE WEST. LETTER NO. I.

I left your loyal City of Kingston, on board government of the Cape of Good Hope, will arrival of the Montreal boat at her usual tune, trying for those who soldom plough the "vasty

day. A further reduction has been effected deep," but more so for the five or six hundred On getting up in the morning, completely sick from inhaling the pestilential air that boxes, beds and prostrate men and women; the effluria from whom was perfectly disguiting, that it was by dint of squeezing I was able to accomplish my intention; and when I did succeed, I found myself, if possible, only in a worse situation; I had nothing else to do tary of State for the Home Department, in but turn back, go through the same pushing the room of Sir W. Somerville, appointed and aqueezing, and confine myself to the cabin, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of until some change for the better should be wrought.

Fox, (a member of the Government) by a Sir George Arthur. The military services grants, men, women and children submitted to a perfect ablution. He did not leave this unenviable task to deputies, but was himself ac- | dian ? It has destroyed that savage greatness tually engaged in scrubbing and drenching tunate dissension exists between a portion of the Irish and him-a dissension which I regret to understand has spread among the great body of the lately united Irish. I deeply deplore this I thought the creats of fast winter had for ever eradicalen and destroyed the very germs so unfortunately made them the scoll and by-Are their naturally excitable temperaments to be made the means by which they are to be disunited. I fondly, ardently, hope not. As an Irishman I entreat of them to throwfrom them the firebrand that is causing so much ruin. As a Protestant Irishman I must assert per harrel. It has been quite impossible to that I do not think so meanly of the Roman effect sales of Indian Corn at almost any Catholic Clergy, as to believe, that any one of price—but 40s. per qr., maybe considered as them would be aiding and exciting a mobile

> The scenery from Cohurg to Toronto is really heautiful and picturesque. Here and there fine table lands, waving like a sea of ruddy gold under their heavy, grops, high cliffs The following are the latest election returns: crowned with majestic forest trees, and mow white rodages prering here and there through the openings, of the woods, render the scene highly pleasing, while the still and placid lake, upon whose bosom we are sailing, reflects, like a broad mirror, the different objects that lie adjacent to its borders, giving the whole a similitude to some of those quiet, but exquisite scenes so beautifully described in Llala Rookh.

We arrived at Toronto at 4 P. M., and landed the emigrants at a wharf at the west end of the city, reserved exclusively for them. The, " Eclipse" sleamer, which had been waiting some homes for our arrival, came along aide to take off those going to the " far West," and as I was for Port Credit, I got on board A few moments and we were under way, skirting the shares at blue Ontario.

How differently were the emigrants dis posed on board the " Eclipse" to those on the Sovereign." All communication was cut of between the enigrants and regular passen gers. The same thing could be done on board the latter if there were not such a crowd put

"The " fittings" up of this boat are chast and beautiful; the Exdied Cabin and Saloo are finished with taste; nothing gaudy, but every thing elegantly simple. Her, Com mander is affable and courteous, her officers obliging, and crew attentive. But enough for one letter. I am mw-safely landed at Port Credit. For the present, then, I bid you readers adieu, and gently squeeze them by

Township of Kingston, Appeal 15, 1847.

" PORT CREDIT!

LETTER NO. 11. The close of my first:letter left me landed on the wharf at the village of

sides of the mouth of the River Credit, at its entrance into Lake Ontario. It is sixteen miles from Toronto by water. It numbers about 200 inhabitants; has two well kept taverns, a good store, several large storehouses and Post tillion, two blacksmiths shope ac-&c. It has a fine capacions harbor, the entrance to which is between two piers of 500 feet in length. When once a vessel is inside would have been taken by Mr. Bethune'sto the piers she is completely embayed. The harbor is being rendered more capacious and arrested; but since that gentleman has deter- of greater depth by a powerful bedge, which is now and has been for some months, at work there. Some idea may be formed of the shipbe content. It would have greatly gratified a ping trade of this village, from there being shipped from it, up to the 10th July, 20432 barrels of flour, an immense quantity of wheat, about 1,000,000 teet of lumber, and Oh! why are its melodies dylog away? 10:000 feet of square timber. .. These returns unnoticed by the laws and we speak advised- show what extensive grist and saw mills must

> There is one thing here I cannot pass by without patice. Lit is hard torblame where there is so much to praise, but the presen condition of the bridge over the Credit, at this village is certainly a reproach to those who have the control of the barbor. It is nearly as long as the Cataragui Bridge, yet for its entire length there is not a vestige of a sale rail; the boards are for the most part unsound and full of holes; the water is within three or four inches of the planks, and in a very short time will overflow them; even for foot passengers it is dangerous to travel over it. This is shameful, and calls goergetically for reparation. If not shortly repaired, it will gettainly tend to the disadvantage of this thrilly and flourishing village.

About the distance of two miles up the

river is, or rather was, an Indian village, now desolate, as the tribe, with the exception of its Chief, the somewhat celebrated Peter Jones, and a squaw, the wife of a white, have removed West, out of the march of civilization. The village is prettily located on a high bank, overlooking the river. The "flats" on each side the river are highly rich; and afford luxuriant posturage for cattle, long before the highlands begin to put on their verthe Royal Mail Boat Soveteign, at 5 o'clock | dant livery. Goldsmith's " Deserted Village" on a Summer's evening, for the "Queen City" found here its counterpart. An air, of quiet, vernor General. Sir Henry Pottinger will of the West. Or rather I should have said I solemn solitude breathed its spell over it .assume the government of Madras; and the intended to do so; for on account of the non- The houses tenantless, windows fastened up. no cheering hum from the schoolhouse, not a probably be the reward conferred upon the we did not leave the wharf until ID o'clock. solitary being seen to break the monotony .-gallant Sir Harry Smith. The following in- The night was rough and stormy; peculiarly I stood on the bank and looked down on the river, that crept along like a silver serpent, vainly expecting to see one of the stalwart tribe, as I saw them of vore, standing on the edge of the bank with poised spear, ready to plunge it into some scaly inhabitant of the found its way through the sky-lights and door flood; but I looked in vain. 'A saw full's into the cabin, I made my way for the deck clatter reverbented through the solemn quiet. in order to breathe the morning air; but this I turned away heart sick, but on it went. was a tack more difficult to be accomplished seemed as if it was proving to me with cash dates polled nearly 3000 votes. Lord Dudley Madrid papers announce that the Queen had Str B. Hull, both Liberals, have left that city for La Granga, and that the middle and saloon deck was so choked up with over wild and unsophisticated Nature. Init not a great pity that in the progress of

events, no igreat good of any amount can be obtained without a rust amount of injury, both national and domestic. Look at the history of civilised nations at the present day. How have they introduced their dogmas, &c. ? is It with the " olive branch of peace" or the cannon's mouth "Civilization" the arts and sciences, and humanity itself have been taught to nations, tribes and casts, by murpa-This is a disagreeable position for passen- tion, cruelty and death. Nay, the Bible-the gers to be placed in, yet the extraordinary in- charter of buttently and peace has been flux of emigrants this season renders such preached at the bayonet's point; and love and friendship have been introduced, not by the Before leaving this subject, allow me to pay warm embrace or the friendly grap, will be the friendly grap, will be the clash of swords and there is the standard of Strange this, and 4 and 3 there is the guisted nevel officer extered on We hearder last, son (Liberal) has displaced Major General the day after departure, he had all the om- mettie weed, what think be the result?

What, I ask, has the housted refinement and humanity of the "White" done for the Inof soul which once reigned with uncophistis them. I am the more ready to pay this trifling cated grandeur in the hearts of those sons of expression of merit from finding that an unfor- the forest. The introduction of the arts and sciences by the "pale face" has payed the way for the deep degradation of the "red man." That unhallowed thirst for gain which predominates amonest our race, induced the introduction of the accursed " fire water" as if to render their destruction more sure, and of that baneful animosity which so long and the annihilation of their manners, customs and independant nationality more complete. The word of their enemies. Are they again to march of civilization has with rapid strides become the pliant tools of the designing?- stalked over their hunting grounds, once sacred to their throne alone; it has encroached on and prostrated their liberties, and comverted their once noble lords of the soil into the condition of serfs dependent upon some haughty noble for liberty and subsirtence. In a few short years we may look in vain for the red man's path; while wandering through the forests once their abode, and thinking perhaps of their hapless fate, our cars will be saluted, not with the stooning, thrilling whoop which made the forest ring, and caused the warm blood to course quickly through the veins, but by the sinbrous " gee-haw" of some plodding ploughmin as he follows his patient oxen in some adjacent clearing. Alas! alas! that civilization is attended with such humiliating const-

> state, were savage, barbarous and illiterate z but have we taught them better? have we improved their condition? We proposed to teach them morality, humanity, and religion s have we done so? Of the first, we have set them a fine example indeed; of the second, are we more humano? True, we do not being our enemies, &c. ; but war with us and them differs more in kind than degree. As returds the last, what better is our holy hundred garbled systems of religion to their simple faith? Better, far better, to have left them to their simple and pure method of devotion, than inundate them with deacous, priests, dissente and the ghostly train which profess to stellhave only involved them in doubts and fears, and debased their pobleness of soul, and made shipwreck of the simple and unalloyed faith of their fathers.

I admit that the Indians in an uncultivated

Leaving Port Credit I travelled for the distance of three or four miles through a dense ane tract to the pretty village of Cooksville. But as I have extended this letter to a reasonable length, I shall reserve a description of this place for the commencement of my next, VIATOR.

Township of Kingston, August 16, 1847. TRIBUTE TO DANIEL O'CONNELL

The following poetic effusion reached us by the last mail from Gore's Bridge, Ireland, accompanied by a MS. copy of the music, together with a MS. copy of what the compo-ser calls "The Kingston Polka." Mr. M. Quick is unknown to us, and what his object can be in sending his compositions so for affair is also unknown. We regret we have no music type in the office, whereby we could This flourishing village is atuated on both have laid the music as well as the words be-

> Gorr's Barbor, Ireland, July 27, 1847. Sir.-I beg to take the liberty of sending: you some poetry and music, written to the memory of Paniel O'Connell; for many years he elequent and zealous advocate of frish liberty and independence. : The head of death has fallen on the master-mind and great spirit of Ireland-the greatest benefactor of the human race—the best friend of Ireland, and the truest supporter of English prospessty had ceased to exist.

ODE TO THE MEMORY OF WORDS BY LUCILLA PAGAN—MUSIC BY M. QUAN. Oh! why is the wild harp of Eria unstrung?

Oh! why is the cypress wreath mournfully fifty; Where late was the shamrook, so green and sorger! Oh! the heart of the harper is mute with despair, His voice is sent forth in a desolate moun,

prayer; And finds him, also! now descried-alone For though all the ties of his kindred might part Though death had struck from him the loved and

That in unison blends with his heart-breathin

There was one who had truly a free Irish heart, And over would shed with the joyles of thes. perished?

Was that mighty heart stilled, in the midst of its Ob ! and 'tis to break from the thing we have che That loved us as friends and resisted our foca

But while we lament for O'Connell with sadness,

And with the wild grief of despen o'er him ween. Let us cherish a hope-a bright glitter of gladges. We know that he shall not forever thus along Though the dark grave be akeed our the hard ble head,

And the voice of our champion be builted in the Yet the angels of God shall watch o'ar his de And the bright store of Heaven iftem ine the

And the strife of that spirit with earth, now shall No longer it mourns for oppression or wong But inhabits the haloyon region of peace, In that "very far" land, where no mortal may

For see, from the skies, a bright charint descinding. Conducted by angels, and borne on the wind, It bears his freed spirit to juy never ending, And leaves but the cusket of earth here belief So, minstrel resume thy moledious pumbers, ...

And breathe in each accent a soft lay of love, For O'Connell, though now in his grave, only slambers. I ill the voice of the trampet shall call him about And his own lovely Erin, fair gem of the comm.

Shall sweetly broak forth from her derkansis repose. No longer be ravaged by civic commetion, But rising triumphant to friends turn ber fus Our crops in this country are as luxuriant

and promising as they have been in an son for the lest few years; they look in heautiful and prosperous condition. The tures are most blooming, and the spring con and wheat are the same. At present them is a great quantity of new boar out; and large quantities of new potatoes are sold white seem free from disease. Notwithstanding the prosperyus condition of the crops, there have been some cars of wheat blighted, about Gora's Bridge and several other places, but not to any considerable extent. The turning culture which had been considerably retards by the welfess of the retaon, is new soft got in in greater quantities in this than in one years. In fact, up to the present the weather has been all the arms. Alichart bush desice.