BRITISH WHIG.

"Oplfer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1849.

LORD ELGIN'S RECAL.

The news which we alluded to yesterday, of the recal home of the Governor General, has not been confirmed, although as yet, it is generally credited. It would be a happiness of inestimable value were it to prove a fact; for it would quiet the Province for many years to come. In the first place, it would release the Conservatives from their false position, and enable them to re-assume their proper attitude, that of being foremost in devotion to British Supremacy and British Connection. Secondly, with the knowledge and experience before them, they would give up any ideal and futile schemes they may still entertain of regaining their lost political ascendency, but would devote all their energies to ridding the Province of the terrible incubus of French Domination. The present party in power love the French no more than the Conservatives do; but they are compelled to have recource to their aid, in order to conquer their old opponents, the Conservatives. The latter should, therefore, coalesce with the Reformers and pitch Monsieur Lafontaine and his Myrmidons to the deil. In fact we see so many advantages from the going home of Lord Elgin, that we trust the news may prove true. We wish his Lordship no ill—on the contrary, we wish him and his family a safe and pleasant voyage to England, where if Lord Grey and Lord John Russell chose to reward his great and important services in Canada with a British Peerage (the great object of his ambition) it will not possibly annoy any person he may leave behind him: so long as he leave Canada, his friends and relatives may make him a duke for all the Conservatives care.

The Reformers will not be in a worse position by the retirement of Lord Elgin. Whoever is sent out to replace him must adopt his opinions and follow out his policy. There will be a change of men, but not of measures. The only persons who will gain by the change will be the Conservatives. Their dislike to Lord Elgin is personal, and were the Marquis of Clanrickcarde or any other Whig peer sent sent out to succeed him, they would have an opportunity of reinstating themselves in their true and proper station.

☞ THE NEW NOTARIAL LAW.—The latest *Official Gazette* contains the names of thirteen persons appointed to act as Notaries Public in Western Canada. Among them are the names of two residents in Kingston, C. W. Jenkins and G. S. Mowatt, the first named gentleman an Ironmunger, and the other a Grocer! A Notary Public is the only trade going; for every note now-a-days, not paid at maturity must be protested, at an expense varying from ten shillings to a pound!! For this boon to Western Canada we have to thank our own representatives, who did not find out until too late, that the new law, although intended by its promoters to apply to the lower portion of the province only, [illegible] of purchasing good Books at low prices, would do well to attend a sale of Books, to be held to-night by Messrs. Hunter & Bartliff, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Baker. See advertisement.

THE POPE'S VIEW OF THE FRENCH CAPTURE.

Colonel Neil was sent to announce to Pius the ninth, the victory of the French. An Italian journal gives the following account of the reception:—

"Colonel Neil, chief of the staff of Gen. Vaillant, was received at Gaeta by the Pope.—The joy and satisfaction of the Holy Father on learning the surrender of Rome was profound, and it was with tears in his eyes Pius IX was told of the victory of order and of the deliverance of a population so betrayed by him, and long oppressed. He listened with emotion to the history of the sufferings of the French army, to the description of the difficult works executed to save Rome from ruin and disorder. 'Colonel,' added the Supreme Pontiff, under the influence of violent emotion, "I have already said very often, and I love to repeat it still, after so great a service, it is on France that I have always relied.—She had promised me nothing, and I knew well that when the opportunity would occur, she would give the Church her treasures, her blood, and what is more difficult perhaps for her brave sons, that courage tempered with moderation, that perseverance in suffering to which I owe that my city of Rome has been preserved; Rome, that treasure of the world, that city so beloved and so submitted to such trials, towards which during my exile both my heart and eyes have been constantly turned with anguish. Tell the General-in-Chief, and all the Generals under his orders, and all his officers, nay, I would it might be told to every soldier, that my gratitude is unbounded. My prayers for the prosperity of your country shall be more fervent; as to my affection for the French, it would become stronger, (he added with a smile) if it were possible. I should be happy, colonel, to give you personally a proof of my especial esteem.' The colonel answered, that he would be happy if His Holiness would deign to give him and his wife a token of affection. 'Here,' said the Holy Father, immediately giving him a magnificent chaplet with exquisite grace, 'here is a present for your pious wife; and here is something for the brave soldier.' The Pope, saying these words, gave him the insignia of the order of St. Gregory."

MUTINY IN A CONVICT HULK AT BERMUDA.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, July 3, on board the Medway convict ship, by Charles C. Keane, Esq., coroner, on view of the bodies of Thomas Kerrigan and John Tobin, who had been shot. The following is the substance of what was elicited before the jury:—The 400 or 500 hundred convicts on board the Medway were assembled that morning on the spar deck (the forward part of the ship) to witness the punishment of one of their number, James Cronin for mutinous conduct. The overseer F. B. Black Esq., and his officers with the convict guards, fully armed, and their pistols being loaded with ball cartridge (the usual practice, we believe,) drawn up on the quarter deck; they numbered twenty in all. The medical officer was also present. The quarter-deck is divided from the spar deck by a railing, about five feet high. The man to be flogged had a brother on board the ship, older than himself, who had permission from the overseer to absent himself from witnessing the punishment; but this kindly offer on the part of Mr. Black was refused, and he appeared with the other prisoners.

When the proper officers were in the act of securing the man to the gratings or ladder, his brother rushed forward, and leaping on the barrier and waving his hat called upon him by name—He (the elder Cronin) then addressed some words in Irish to the convicts, which was answered by a wild cheer, and a rush of some 250 to the barrier, upon which they clustered like bees, preparatory to a descent upon the quarter-deck. The men were desperately excited. The overseer waved his hand, and called to the men to "fall back;" which order was quite disregarded. Mr. Black, plainly perceiving what must be the object of the prisoners, viz. the rescue of Cronin, and the probable butchery of himself and his small party, gave orders to the guards to fire, which was immediately followed by a volley from the front rank. This did not have any immediate effect, the desperate men entertaining the idea that only blank cartridge was fired. The rear rank of the guards, which had been kept in reserve, then moved to the front, and under order from Mr. Black fired. Two of the mutinous convicts fell dead, and 12 were wounded. This instantly quelled the mutiny; they hurriedly retreating to hiding places about the forward part of the ship. The punishment was then administered to the younger Cronin. After a lengthy investigation, the jury unanimous, returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" One of the wounded men died on Tuesday afternoon. An inquest on his body was held yesterday The ringleader Cronin was wounded in two places. Two others are maimed for life, one having had his leg amputated at the knee, and the other having received a ball in the spine.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION UPSET—A NEW CANADIAN CONFEDERACY PROPOSED.

Our readers will find, in another part of to-day's paper, a highly important document, which has been addressed to the people of Canada by the members of the British League, which recently convened at Kingston, for the purpose of taking the present condition of Canada into consideration, and adopting measures for improving the commercial and manufacturing interests of those provinces. It is a plain, calm, and unostentatious paper, and will no doubt have great influence on the minds of those to whom it is addressed, and may bring about at some late or early day, the day of judgement, the measure which is proposed by the League for benefitting Canada.

The present depressed state of the province is attributed by the League to the free trade policy of Great Britain—to the withdrawal of the discrimination in favour of Canadian produce, which threw Canada into ruinous competition with those to whom the ports of England are more immediately and cheaply accessible. The remedies proposed are, a federal union of all the British American provinces—retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure, and protection to home industry. The United States is but once alluded to in the address, and then as a mighty and prosperous nation.

It was expected by a great many in the United States that the British League would have declared for something like annexation of the Canadas to this republic; but after reading the proceedings of the League, and the debates of the members, we were satisfied that such a change had not at any time been seriously contemplated by any but a very small portion of the people. The Canadians have been reared under royalty, are attached to a monarchical form of government, and think that it is the only government under which they can prosper. This was plainly evinced during the sitting of the League. Indeed, one of the first things the members did was to pass a declaration of attachment to the mother country. As soon as we observed this, we knew the annexation game was over.

We have no doubt that a federal union of all the British American colonies will tend greatly to the advantage and prosperity of each and all of them. By the establishment of a federal congress to legislate for the whole confederacy, the French supremacy, so odious to the British portion of the inhabitants, would be impossible; for the addition of British representatives that would be brought from the other colonies into the halls of legislation, would give a vast preponderance over those returned by the French. It would also create a community and identity of interest and feelings, as well as diminish the public expenditure. We do not know whether it is contemplated that each province shall have its separate provincial legislature, as the American States have, leaving the federal legislature to act on general matters only concerning the good of all, as in our Congress at Washington; or, for there to be no provincial legislature, but a general one at the seat of the general government, wherever it may be. If the latter were adopted, there would, of course, be a very great diminution of the expenses of government, and in the taxation, as a matter of course; for the whole expense of the federal government, would not be a great deal more than is now paid for the support of each separate provincial legislature.

By this, as it may, there is apparently no desire among the Canadians to be annexed to the United States. [illegible] think it would be to our interest that this should be consummated. It would cause an excitement [illegible] which all others would be little. The animosity and ill-feeling between the North and South on that subject, now too virulent, would be increased, for the latter would never consent to any extension of the anti-slavery influence, unless that of slavery were extended likewise. The excitement which has been caused by that most ridiculous of measures, the Wilmot proviso, which is now happily subsiding, and which will disappear, we hope, entirely when California demands to be admitted into this Union as a state, next winter—this Wilmot proviso excitement would be increased a hundred fold, and might produce a collision between the two sections of the Union, that might result in a deplorable and irreparable injury to both, and to the stability and permanence of the republic. The League, therefore, having declared for a federal union of all the British American provinces, General Scott has written his letter and given his opinion on the annexation of those colonies, to no purpose. It was but a "hasty plate of soup." The idea of annexing Cuba, too, must go overboard for the present, unless the difficulty growing out of the abduction case in New Orleans should open into a war with Spain, and oblige us to take Cuba as indemnity for the past and security for the future, in much the same way as we treated Mexico.

The examination of the abductors at New Orleans is still progressing. The principal hand in the affair has been clearly traced to the Spanish consul. The story brought by the British steamer, that Rey left New Orleans voluntarily, bears no probability with it. He may have been bribed after leaving New Orleans to say he left voluntarily, but there is little doubt that he was decoyed, dragged, and taken violently on board the vessel which bore him to Havana. Now, that our authorities are taking serious hold of the matter, the Spanish pirates would, no doubt, be glad to lay at any price a confession from Rey to save their own heads. But shall such a confession clear them, if it be proved that Rey was taken lawlessly from under the protection of our flag? Shall not these miscreants be taught that the protection of that flag is sacred to whoever seeks it, and is entitled to its shelter? We trust that the authorities of Louisiana will sift the matter to the core, and if no other punishment can be dealt to the abductors, let them feel the weight of public indignation and scorn.

IRELAND.

It has been arranged that the address of the gentry and other inhabitants of the county of Dublin is to be presented to her Majesty soon after the entrance of the royal squadron into Kingstown Harbor. Should the weather be unfavorable, the high-sheriff and the other members of the deputation from the metropolitan county will be honoured with an interview in the state cabin of the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, where the address would be received by her Majesty At Sandymount, where the royal party are to leave the railway to enter the metropolis by the ordinary road, arrangements are at once to be made to prevent any inconvenient pressure from the crowds that will be congregated in that quarter. In this place accommodation will be provided for the civic officers and other functionaries who are to receive her Majesty At the entrance to the city boundaries the keys of the city—an old corporate relic produced during the visit of George the IV—are to be presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland are to hold their meeting in Dublin—as it happens—during the time fixed for the sojourn of her Majesty The council of that society have already forwarded a communication to his Royal Highness Prince Albert soliciting the honor of his company at dinner during the cattle show. It is not yet quite certain whether his royal highness can avail himself of this invitation, but he has signified his intention to visit the cattle show, in order to make himself personally acquainted with the progress of a society in which he has already taken so deep an interest. At a former show of this society his royal highness obtained a premium for a very splendid cow sent over to the exhibition. One of the official communications received in Dublin announces that her Majesty and Prince Albert will be accompanied by three of the royal children.

There is to be a grand review in the Phoenix Park. All the disposable troops and constabulary within 60 miles of Dublin will be drawn in here. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will therefore be enabled to witness something like an army in the field. All the evolutions of a regular battle will be gone through, by a force of probably 14,000 or 15,000 men—horse, foot, and artillery, pensioners, police, and constabulary.

Her Majesty will hold a levee and drawing room at the Castle, observing the rules in force at St. James's, and receive deputations with addresses from the university and the corporation.

Several other addresses from public bodies in Dublin and the country will be presented to her Majesty through Sir George Grey.

Her Majesty will it is said, honor the Duke of Leinster with a visit at Carton.

An adjourned meeting of the Limerick corporation was held on the 23rd to receive the address prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose The Mayor read the address agreed to by the committee, which contained the warmest expressions of loyalty to the Queen and her throne; also a full statement of the sufferings endured by her Irish subjects during the past four years—suffering borne with the greatest patience, and causing the home and grave of the land to emigrate to the shores of America; lastly it contained the following paragraph in reference to the state prisoners: "That we cannot conclude this address without humbly praying your Majesty's merciful consideration, and exhibiting the extension of your Majesty's pardon to the state prisoners—an act which we feel convinced will be received by your Majesty's Irish subjects as another proof of your Majesty's clemency and wisdom, and which we venturously believe will give satisfaction to all classes of your Majesty's subjects, and constitute the love and universality felt for your Majesty's person and family." Some difference of opinion arose as to the propriety of including this paragraph in the address, or making it the subject of another one; but it being the feeling of the council that the pardon of the state prisoners should be prayed for to preserve unanimity, the body (containing men of all classes, creeds and politics) unanimously adopted the address prepared by the committee containing the paragraph above copied.

At the petty sessions of Castlewellan, a few days ago, 37 persons were charged with appearing in armed and disguised bands at the constabulary station at Dairy's Brae, on the 12th inst. A number of witnesses, all constabulary, were examined and after a lengthy investigation, 17 out of the 37 prisoners were committed to the ensuing assizes of Downpatrick, but bail was subsequently taken for their appearance.

The commission for the South Riding of Tipperary was opened at Clonmel on Friday. The calendar is light, notwithstanding the imposing array of 14 cases of "high treason," which figured at its head. In the course of the day, Lord Sandhurst, foreman of the grand jury, with 12 of his fellows, appeared in court, and handed down true bills for high treason against two of the leaders of the insurrection of 1848, viz. against Messrs. Michael Doheney and John Blake Dillon. It is said that some other bills for high treason are in the course of preparation, with a view to having warrants ready for the apprehension of others of the leaders, should these gentlemen think proper to return to Ireland. This prevents recourse being had to the issue of warrants under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and will enable the Government, if the parties be apprehended, to bring them to trial at once at the assizes next ensuing after their apprehension; whereas parties charged in bills found at the special commission in 1848 for the county at large, could not be tried at Clonmel any sooner than at the assizes held under a commission for separate tidings of the county It is said that all the others now in gaol and charged with being connected with O'Brien's insurrection, will be discharged on moderate bail.

SUSPECTED VOLCANO IN LABRADOR.—The remarkable meteoric phenomenon that has occasioned in Canada since the country became inhabited by civilized man, was first seen in October, 1719, and again in July, 1814 At noonday a pitch darkness, of a dismal and sinister character, completely obscured the light of the sun, continuing for about ten minutes at a time, and being frequently repeated during the afternoon. In the interval between each mysterious eclipse, dense masses of black clouds, streaked with yellow, drifted athwart the darkened sky, with fitful gusts of wind; thundering, lightning, black rain, showers of ashes, added to the terrors of the scene. [illegible] appeared its colour was a [illegible] The testimony of Mr Gagnon gives corroboration to this idea. In December, 1791, when at St. Paul's Bay, in the Saguenay country, he saw the flames of an immense volcano, mingled with black smoke, rising to a great height in the air. Several violent shocks, as of an earthquake accompanied this strange appearance.—*Warburton's Conquest of Canada.*

ITALY.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The following despatch from General Oudinot has been published by the French ministry:—"Rome, 16th July, 12 o'clock.—The re-establishment of the authority of the Pope was proclaimed yesterday, amidst the warmest acclamations of an enthusiastic crowd. At St. Peter's a Te Deum has been chanted in thanksgiving for the event. Tranquility and confidence become firmer every day. The greatest harmony reigns between our soldiers and the population."

Accounts brought by the steam frigate Albatross, which sailed from Civita Vecchia on the 16th state that Rome was tranquil as the 13th. Assassinations were becoming less frequent, and the city was resuming its usual appearance. Still it was found necessary to patrol the streets night and day with strong detachments, both of infantry and cavalry. At least 1000 men of the Roman army had applied to General Oudinot to be permitted to enlist in the foreign legion in the service of France. Several priests had been arrested at Rome, and the authorities at Toulon had been apprised of the approaching arrival of a convoy of prisoners.

General Rolandan published a proclamation on the 12th, at Rome, stating that his disarmament having been effected with great regularity, the inhabitants were accordingly admitted to visit the streets until half-past ten o'clock, p. m. Two cannon shots were to serve as the signal for closing their houses. Twenty-five members of the Constituent Assembly were ordered to quit Rome, and not approach the city within a distance of thirty-five miles.—Colonel Chapuis, the prefecture police, had prohibited persons wearing costume they were not entitled to, and if the individual arrested was a foreigner he was to be expelled

The conduct of the French soldiery in Rome is likely to lead to some unpleasantness between the French Republic and that of the United States of America. It appears that the residence of Mr. Brown, Consul of the United States, was violated by some French soldiers, in order to make an arrest. The soldiers had no respect to the American flag, but insulted the consul's wife, and wounded one of his servants. Mr. Brown strongly protested, struck his flag, and withdrew.

On the 10th the high dignitaries of the clergy repaired to the Palace Rospigliosi, to thank Gen. Oudinot for the important service the French army had rendered to the population of Rome.

General Oudinot has succeeded in forming a sort of ministry, composed of M. Piacentini, Extraordinary Commissioner of Peace and Justice; Lunati, of Finance; and Professor Cavallieri, of Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce. It is said that M. Mamiani refused the Foreign Department.

M. Benidi, extraordinary Pontifical commissioner at Bologna, had addressed an invitation to all persons holding office previous to the 16th of November, 1848, to return to their posts. On the 14th he issued a circular to all the public functionaries, directing them to meet the members of the Constituent Assembly, and those of the Provisional administration under the last Government.

It appears that the whole number of passports recognised by the French amounts to 5000, so that if we add to that number the 4000 who accompanied Garibaldi, we shall have the total number of strangers who fought in Rome.

Nothing positive is known respecting Garibaldi, but it is believed that he has succeeded in reaching the Neapolitan frontier. The Neapolitans occupy Frosinone, Veroli, Anagni, and Ferentino. The Spaniards have re-established the Pontifical authority in the outlying districts northwest of Terracina, and are now occupying Velletri.

It is reported, however, that Garibaldi had defeated a detachment of French troops, and was last heard of at Terni.

From Ferrara we learn that a demonstration has been made in that town against the French. Funeral service was celebrated in honor of the youth who died for the cause of their country, in leading Rome against the tyranny of France. This gave rise to some disturbances, and the authorities had sent off in all haste to Bologna for aid. In different parts of the country the peasantry collected, and forming bands of armed men, who were preparing to join Garibaldi.

Letters from Rome of the 17th announce that the Emperor of Russia is about to lend the Pope a million, with no interest, the money to be repaid in twenty years, at half a million per annum.

A schism has broken out among the cardinals, Antonelli heading the absolute party, desiring an unconditional return; Lambruschini and the moderate party thinking that the constitution should be restored. Lunati had resigned the Ministry of Finance. Baccetti was expected daily with full powers. All decisions and public business are now done in Pio Nono's name. A new order, decreeing all the people of Rome to repair home at half-past eleven, has been issued. The city was tranquil.

By letters from Orvietto it appears that Garibaldi was in that neighborhood on the 14th His middle-man appeared at the gate to negotiate a tax on the town of 30,000 crowns. Ultimately 2000 crowns were accepted Garibaldi entered the town in the evening, and at ten at night had himself and his band proceeded in the direction of Fiesole. Many of the inhabitants of Orvietto had quitted before Garibaldi arrived.

On the 15th 350 French cavalry and 400 infantry arrived, and Garibaldi had turned to meet them.

Dates from Florence to the 19th state that several Tuscan corps had been despatched to the Frontiers, to protect the country against Garibaldi's bands. The latter passed by Chiusi on the 15th, but their direction was not known. Some affrays had taken place with peasants, and the Tuscan troops retired to wait reinforcements

MEETING OF ENGLISH AND IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.—An influential meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on the 21st inst, in one of the committee rooms, for the purpose of making such arrangements as would ensure a cordial co-operation in Parliament between the members of the movement parties on both sides of the channel. The meeting was presided over by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and was attended by a large number of the Irish Representatives, and by many leading members of the progressive party in England. We understand that the meeting unanimously resolved upon a united course of action in the House, upon the three following questions:—The Irish Church question; the Franchise question in both kingdoms; the land question in Ireland. It was also understood between the gentlemen who composed this important conference that every exertion should be made out of doors to secure for these fundamental questions the most active and extensive support.

PROGRESS OF ENGINE-FACTORIES IN SWEDEN.—At the Motala Works, during the year 1848, there have been manufactured 2 engines of 120 horse-power, 2 of 75, and 1 of 45, to be employed in Sweden, and on the Swedish coast; 1 of 160 horse-power for Lubeck, and an iron steamer, with an engine of 15 horse-power, for Riga.

It was reported that Lord Elgin had left Monklands for Upper Canada on Tuesday morning, but this was not correct, at least to the best of our knowledge and belief, for it is not easy to obtain accurate information of the proceedings at the Vice-regal residence, which in its stern and guarded seclusion, puts us very much in mind of the Chateau of Plessis Les Tours in the time of Louis the XI. It has been whispered to us that which the Hon. Mr. Egerton one of his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp went to England some few weeks ago, that young gentleman was the bearer of His Lordship's resignation; we believe that that resignation was accepted, and that the intelligence of the fact reached His Excellency by the Mail which arrived here on Sunday evening. His Lordship will go to Upper Canada, to Niagara perhaps, and he will go home by the United States.

We do not see why we should not be permitted to prophecy as well as the *Aecwir*; that journal, if we recollect, predicted that Lord Elgin would never leave Canada; we predict that he is about to leave it forthwith: a few days will show the truth of our prediction. We know that one of the officers of His Lordship's Staff was making enquiries at one of the Steamboat Offices the other day; among other questions asking whether the Packet [illegible] that boat was taken off the River Line altogether, on account of an agreement to that effect with the other Company, but that the Mail Line and the American Line were both open to His Excellency. So that we conclude he is about to take his final departure. There was a rumor in London that the Marquis of Clanricarde is likely to succeed him.—*Montreal Courier.*

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—*Probable Solution of the Question.*—Mr. J. A. Horriman, commander of the ship Brazilian, makes the following statement:—He left the Cape on the 19th of February, and on the morning of the 21th, the ship was becalmed in lat. 26. S. long. 8.12 E. being about forty miles from the place where Captain McCuaiz, R. N., is said to have seen the great sea serpent. About 8 o'clock on that morning he perceived something right a-beam, stretching along the waters to the extent of from 25 to 26 feet, and moving with a sinuous motion. The head, which seemed to be several feet above the water, had something like a mane running down to the floating portion, and within some six feet of the tail the supposed animal forked out into a double fin. As the Brazilian was making an headway, Capt. Horriman had a boat lowered, and took with him Mr. Boyd; and on nearing the object, it was found to be nothing more than an immense piece of seaweed evidently detached from a coral reef, drifted with the current which sets constantly to the Westward in this latitude, and which, together with the swell left by the gale, gave it a sinuous, snake-like motion. The Captain had it hauled on board, but it soon began to wither, and he was compelled to throw it over. He now regrets that he did not preserve it if in a water-butt for exhibition in the Thames, where the conflicting motion produced by the tide and steamers would, in all probability, give a like appearance.

A DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE HUNGARIANS AND THE RUSSO-AUSTRIAN FORCES.

From a bulletin by Prince Paskiewitch, published in the *Weiner Zeitung*, we have his version of a sharp action which occurred on the 17th ult. at or near Waitzen, between Gen. Gorgey, and the Russo-Austrian generals, Sass and Ramberg The bulletin states that, on the 16th, the Hungarian army marched upon Waitzen, which was then occupied by the Russian Moscelin regiment, which, according to former orders, fell back as the enemy advanced. At night, Gen. Gorgey had secured a strong position before Waitzen. His army was estimated at 44,000 men, with 120 pieces of artillery.

Gorgey was at once attacked by the advanced guard of the Russians, under Gen. S., but his powerful artillery foiled all attempts that were made to dislodge him. The cannonade on either side was very severe, and the Hungarian cavalry executed several violent charges upon the Russians.

On the 16th, the main body of the Russian army was brought up, and on the 17th the Russians attacked Waitzen, and, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town, with the loss of two standards, two cannon, and 500 prisoners.

In course of the pursuit, it was found that only the rear guard of the Hungarians had been engaged, and that their main army had marched to the north. Gen. Rudiger, with his cavalry, was despatched in pursuit.

This is the substance of the Russian bulletin, which a correspondent of the *Times* qualifies, by stating that it should be used with great distrust, or be looked upon as the forerunner of very disastrous news.

From private accounts, it would appear that General Sass had advanced to Waitzen on the 15th, and that General Gorgey, marching along the left bank of the river, took up a strong position near Waitzen.

At this juncture, General Dembinski's army of 40,000 men, which had been slowly edging away from the mining districts, came down upon General Sass, who was compelled to retreat to Duna Kiah, midway between Waitzen and Pesth.

The Austrian General, Rainberg, hearing, at Presth, of the defeat of the Russians, left that city, hastened to their support, and succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembinski's army, while he eventually fell back upon Waitzen. The body of the Russian army, meanwhile, came up from Ratren, and its strength was brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank and rear, by which means, on the 17th inst. a great battle took place, which ended in the discomfiture of Dembinski's army, while Gorgey had led his troops to the north, and not to Comorn, as was generally believed. It is thought that Gorgey will turn off to the east and march to Kay.

The Austrian commander-in-chief had advanced, with his main army, to Pesth, leaving his main division on the island of Hutt, and the division under Generals Grabbe and Schlick are on either bank of the Danube, to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn.

BRITISH WHIG.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1849.

Our subscribers must be satisfied with the current news of the day, for we have little else to give them. The times were never so barren of events to write leaders about as they are now. We have worn the Governor General threadbare, and our readers must be as tired of him, as he himself is of Canada; and whether he make his tour, stay at home, or return to England, from mere annoyance, is become a matter of indifference. We still cling to the belief that his Lordship will speedily take his departure for the great metropolis. The American papers say he will go by the way of Niagara Falls, but how they should know this is for conjecture.

☞ AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—On Tuesday night the non-commissioned officers of the 20th regiment, assisted by the Hill Family, give a tolerably good representation of that most difficult drama, "Luke the Laborer." It would be a bold attempt, even for professionals, to play *Luke* and *Bobby Trot* in a town, where Messrs. Lauder and McMillan, (of the old band of Kingston Amateurs,) by most careful study and good natural advantages, had rendered the personification of these well-known characters so truly excellent.—But bold as the attempt was, it met with a fair success. The *Luke* of Tuesday night was but indifferent, when the powerful acting of Mr. Lauder in the part was recollected; but *Bobby Trot* was really good; it was played naturally and quaintly, and brought down thunders of well deserved applause. The rest of the characters, (by amateurs,) were very respectably filled. Mr. Hill did Philip, the sailor, with much energy; and the ladies of his family very ably represented *Clara* and *Dame Wakefield*. By the way, we must and will loudly declaim against the worse than folly of dressing up men for women's parts, when the assistance of such ladies as Mrs. and Miss Hill can so easily be obtained. Mrs. Hill could have doubled *Jenny* with the *Dame*, and [illegible] as it did.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

We copy from the *Onsego Times* of the 14th inst, the following notice, which the Canadian Press would do well to make as public as possible.

"We learn from the Syracuse *Star*, that Mr. John Burnett has made arrangements in this city for all articles from Canada, introduced for exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair to pass *free of duty*. We hope this notice will be widely circulated in Canada, as we may expect from the other side some fine specimens of horses, cattle, and also other articles."

CITY HEALTH.

Official Report made to the Board of Health of the Interments in the several Burial Grounds of Kingston, from the 13th to the 15 h of August, both inclusive:

From Cholera	4
From other diseases	3
Total Burials	7

Of the above, not one single person died within the limits of the City proper.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK!—TOTAL LOSS OF THE NEW AND SPLENDID ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "KISTREL!"

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AND EXPOSURE OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Under our Telegraphic head in yesterday's paper, we briefly announced the loss of the new Cunard steam-packet "*Kistrel*," on her last passage from Halifax to St. Johns. Through the kindness of Dr. Lucius Comstock, of this city, we are enabled to present the following particulars of the shipwreck, received from his brother, Mr Geo. Wells Comstock, of New York, who was a passenger on board:—

AT SEA, BRIG "RAPID," bound from St. Johns, N. F. to Halifax, N. S. July 30th, 1849.

DEAR BROTHER,—I left Boston, as you are aware, in the Cunard Steamship "Canada," for Halifax, the 18th inst., and had a pleasant passage of about 22 hours to Halifax, meeting and exchanging salutes with the steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool, just outside Halifax harbor, arriving at about 9 o'clock, P.M., where I found the Cunard Mail Steamship "Kistrel" with steam up, ready to sail for St. John's, N. F. I went immediately on board of her, and was in about one hour's time again out at sea; the ship having besides the crew, twelve passengers. Owing to the thick fog encountered immediately after leaving the harbor, she made slow progress, the wind blowing fresh from the S W. This continued all day Sunday, the fog growing more dense and the sea increasing in violence as the vessel neared the coast of Newfoundland. The Capt. (Meagher) was on deck the greater part of the time, and the course steered was one point more off shore than he had taken in his previous voyages, and one which he imagined would take him clear of every danger. The ship had averaged that day about nine and a-half miles per hour, and all expected to be in St. Johns, N.B., the next day. All went on well till about 11 o'clock on Sunday, when, without the slightest intimation of danger, the Captain at the time being on deck, the ship going ten miles' per hour, struck against the rocks, which subsequently proved to be inside of the Western head of the much dreaded Bay of St Shotts the jib boom and bowsprit taking the cliff in succession, as the vessel ranged a-head and being carried away. The engine was instantly stopped and backed, and the engineer immediately let off the steam, and drew the fires, to prevent an explosion. No effect being produced by this, as the vessel was under all sail, the fore-mast was cut away. The sea at this time was very heavy, and the breakers on every side, almost prevented the hope of saving the lives of any on board, and the horrors of the scene cannot be described. The Captain ordered the life-boat to be lowered and [illegible] into this form passengers jumped, two [illegible] being females, and with two of the crew pushed off from the wreck, with a line attached, to establish a communication with the ship, should they be able to effect a landing. They however could not be done, owing to the tremendous surf running, and they cast off the line, and made out to sea, and next day was the boat on the shore about 3 miles from the wreck, having suffered dreadfully from cold and exhaustion during the night; the females having left the wreck as they came from their beds, and being unable to stand. All this time the vessel was beating with terrific violence on the rocks, and threatened every moment to go in pieces, and to all human appearance we were in a few minutes to be swallowed up in the raging waters, or dashed to pieces in the roaring surf—but at length through the goodness of God the ship's carpenter, Wm. Epsie, by standing on the bow of the vessel and taking advantage of the swelling wave as the ship rose on it, succeeded in throwing a handspike with a rope attached, into the cleft of a perpendicular rock some 20 feet high, and by means of the rope pulled himself to the top of it. A hawser was then thrown to him, and the passengers and crew drawn up from the wreck, which immediately afterwards filled and fell over. We remained on this rock all night suffering dreadfully from the cold and rain, being some of us nearly naked as we came from our berths, and death from cold and starvation staring us in the face. At daylight the horrors of the scene were more clearly revealed; the sea was making a clear breach over the vessel, and several of the oxen, of which there were 14 on board, besides a horse and several sheep were lying dead in the raging waters. The moans of these poor animals, together with the constant tolling of the bell during the night added to the horrors of the scene. The captain and several of the crew were in pursuit of a house, as soon as daylight, and after about 5 hours, three noble Newfoundland dogs appeared on the top of the cliff above us, followed soon after by the captain and two sturdy Newfoundland fishermen, who kindly led us to their hut, about three miles distant, and supplied us as far as they could with clothing and food to alleviate our distress. We remained with them two days, and finally chartered a small fishing boat to convey us to St. Johns, Newfoundland, where we arrived, after being out two days and nights, drenched with rain, and nothing but the canopy of heaven to cover us.

I of course lost every article of clothing (except the few I had on,) and my boots, the cabin filling with water immediately after the ship struck. But for these I care nothing, having, through the mercy of God, saved my life. Your affectionate brother,

GEO. WELLS COMSTOCK.

To Lucius S. Comstock, 70 Union Place, New York.

We regret, much to have to announce the death of His Honor Mr. Justice Bedard, which took place at his residence in Craig Street on Saturday last. Judge Bedard was the eldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Bedard of Three Rivers, and nephew of the late Pierre Bedard, Esq., who must be remembered by many in this community as having been for a long time, one of the most upright and respected members of the Montreal Bar.—Mr. Bedard had the good fortune to study his profession under the auspices of the late Mr. Andrew Stuart, and was called to the Bar about the year 1820 He represented the County of Montmorency in the Parliament of Lower Canada, from the general election which took place in the year 1828 until his elevation to the Bench in 1836 and was particularly conspicuous as the mover of the celebrated 92 Resolutions in 1834. He was made Judge of the Court of King's Bench by Lord Gosford and obtained considerable political notoriety subsequently to his appointment, by his judical decision, that the Special Council had no power to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. This happened during the political troubles of 1837. Although his suspension, as well as that of Judges Panet and Vallieres, which occurred at the same time and for the same cause, was confirmed in England, they were all subsequently restored to their high functions, and the subject of this notice, continued to discharge his duties at Quebec, until about a year ago when he was translated to the Montreal Bench under circumstances, with which most of your readers must be familiar.—*Montreal Pilot.*

THE BRITISH LION ONCE MORE.

At the Drury Lane Protectionist Meeting, a Mr. Bosanquet, who is also, according to the *Times*, called in the agricultural tongue, Bussicky, is reported to have obliged his audience with the subjoined bit of natural history:—"The British Lion is a loyal lion, but he is a bold one; and when you do put him upon his legs he may be easy to put up, but he is an awkward animal to deal with when he is awake."—The loyalty of the British Lion is not of a very active nature, since he displays it in nothing but in being a supporter of the Royal Arms. No doubt he is bold as brass, the material of which he is very often made. It is less than the truth to say that "he is an awkward animal to deal with when he is awake." He is awkward at all times; but his awkwardness would never be discovered if it were only shown in his waking moments. The truth is, that he is always a-leep and it is no use for Bussicky to try to wake him.—*Punch.*

THE CROPS.

Our harvest so far as the fall wheat is concerned is over, and the wheat bothas to quality and quantity was never before equalled in the Newcastle District, and is well saved. We are glad to say furthermore that the Spring Wheat which was at one time considered to be almost an entire failure, under the influence of late rains has come on much better than was expected, and will also escape mostly from the rust which was fatal in this part of the country to this description of wheat last year. It will turn out an average crop; so that on the whole we may congratulate our neighbors and the country generally upon a splendid harvest. If prices only square with the abundance of the crop, our farmers have "good times a coming."

A communication, dated Hong Kong, May 25, contains the following. At Canton all is quiet; the excitement has in a great measure subsided and the garde mobile have been disbanded. It has been ascertained that the Chinese brokers have consented to pay a certain small sum upon all goods bought from foreigners toward a general fund, denominated the "Consoo Fund," for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the garde mobile, and to meet similar outlays on future occasions. The "Consoo Fund" existed in the company's time, and the present is an attempt to revive it. The establishment of this fund, and of the guilds alluded to before, is considered directly opposed to the spirit and letter of the existing treaties, and indicates a return, on the part of the Chinese, to the old system. Pirates still abound in our waters. The Inflexible steamer brought in some days ago three large well-armed piratical boats, which they secured after a desperate resistence. The greater part of the pirates managed to get on shore, and to escape. Several were taken, but there has only been sufficient evidence to commit nine. Their trial will take place before the Admiralty Court to-morrow. Several European portmanteaus were found on board of the boats, among them one belonging to the Spanish mail agent, who was attacked a short time ago, and lost his life. A second small cutter in the Canton river was attacked since our last, and three of the crew were murdered. A large piratical boat has been brought to Ningpo, by her Majesty's brig Pilot, and handed over to the Chinese authorities. The Californian excitement still continues, and large shipments are going forward to that quarter. The United States ship Preble, Captain Glynn, has returned from Japan with some shipwrecked sailors.

The Governor of Macao issued a peremtory notification, May 12, in consequence of attempts having been made to frighten Chinese traders from Macao cautioning the Chinese that if they removed without licence their property would be confiscated.

The China Mail says:—"It is worth noticing that a report has been in circulation that Sea has determined on putting down the opium trade, after giving a few month's warning, in order that parties engaged in it may arrange accordingly. The viceroy, himself, we are told, contradicts the report; but we consider it by no means improbable that the subject has been under the consideration of himself and his council, who may only be restrained by the consequences of the previous interference with the traffic from again attempting feeb