the skin will have become white and hard, rather wrinkled, frozen. The part will be insensible for several minutes; and the only consequence will be a slight redness of a transitory duration. The powerful depressent effect of extreme cold prevents reaction in the parts which has been subjected to it.

Hitherto, the frigorific mixture might, in fevers, be swallowed undissolved and at some time a copious saline solution of about the temperature of zero of Fahrenheit might be used. Cold water and ice have often been used in cholera with advantage; swallowing of ice was indeed recommended on the authority of the Central Board of Health of London in 1832; but ice, or a cold, crature of of Fahrenheit, will be quite insufficient to satisfy an irritation that will be immediately subdued by a benumbing cold of zero. The two applications differ not only in degree of remedial power, but in kind.

Other remedies, including external heat, might be employed with advantage at the same time as the discretion which heat has fallen into the disrepute of cholera has arisen probably in great part from the imperfect modes in which it has been used. A large bag of marine-boiled cloth, having attached to it a long flexible tube or hose, by which boiling water can be supplied to it at short intervals, without removing it or disturbing the patient, affords a convenient and perfect mode of applying uniform heat of the temperature degree.

Sir, your most obedient servant

PAS. ARNOTT.

Junior Physician to the Brighton Dispensary.

Brighton, July 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, July 20.

FIXED DUTY ON CORN.

Mr. Herries then called the attention of the House to the condition of the public revenue, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the expediency of deriving an addition to the revenue from a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn. The right hon. gentleman declared himself altogether to fiscal grounds for the assent of the House to his resolution. It might be objected that this fixed duty was getting in the thin end of the wedge, after which it would be easy to convert a fiscal duty into a protection duty. He could only say that he had no such intention of getting his suggestion received, but entirely on fiscal grounds. It would benefit the revenue, and would not keep out corn, though it would have the effect of preventing its being let in at absurdly low prices, which he did not consider to be fair. It was outside his province to propose any other duty. He could only call the attention of the House to the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it did not seem to him necessary at present to resort to any duty but that intended to increase the revenue, but he was not at all to a fixed duty on corn, even for fiscal purposes.

After some observations from Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Newdegate,

Mr. Cobden found fault with gentlemen on the Protection benches for dealing in shams, instead of enabling the House to deal with realities. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Herries) could not suffer the session to close without endeavoring to keep up the delusion of doing something for the farmer, when, in reality, he made no motion whatever on which the House could express an opinion. He was out of doors supposes the right hon. gentleman was to move a fixed duty on corn, but he had not done so, and the empty benches behind him proved that he meant nothing by his speech but to appear to do something. If they wished to put a duty on corn for fiscal purposes they should put a duty on it the mill, and not confine it to foreign corn, and their not proposing this showed that their object was protection.

Mr. Disraeli denied the justice of the charges made by Mr. Cobden against the Protectionist Members, and charged the hon. member for the West Riding with a want of reality in the agitation he was seeking to get up for financial reforms, and in that House he sat behind the Ministers as one as a mouse unless he rose to support them. After some observations from Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Bright, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Banker, the subject dropped.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received by express from Bombay, in anticipation of the bi-monthly overland mail. It is of very little importance.

His Excellency Sir Charles Napier left Calcutta on the 2nd of May, to join the head quarters, the Punjaub, which he reached. The Cholera abated. Lord Gough continue at Simla, where the Commander-in-Chief issuing orders as Commander in Chief, after the assumption of the command by Sir C. Napier at the capital. Sir H. Lawrence is compelled to proceed to the hills for a time for the benefit of his health.

Quiet in the Punjaub all is at present quiet. At Peshawur, Colonel Dundas has been reduced from the rank of brigadier general to that of brigadier. We have no decisive information as to the fate of the Rance Cloude. She is still in the Nepaul territory, but whether she is to be allowed more into confinement, or to be allowed to remain where she is, appears to be as yet uncertain. The report as to a detachment of troops actually having been sent to recount her back, must evidently have been without foundation. It is said that jewels to the value of [illegible] rupees, (£100,000) belonging to the Rance have been confiscated by government.

We [illegible] Musfarilla gives us the annexed story of a conspiracy in a Sikh regiment:—

"It appears that a conspiracy was recently detected among the regiments of Sikh infantry in the Punjaub, which had for its object the murder of all the European officers. We are informed that though this has been formally reported, it has been considered advisable to hurke it. We are assured that the Governor-General has hitherto been in ignorance of this conspiracy, but that ere this it will reach his lordship's ears. It would be premature at present to state all the particulars that have reached us.

The Madras Athenæum of the 9th ult. says:—

Letters have been received from Peshawur to the 2nd of May. Everything is reported to be tolerably quietly, but the communications are filled with little of interest. Unpleasant jealousies, if not unfounded ones too—appear to exist between the Bombay and Bengal troops, which may lead to force, and bitter complaints have found their way into the papers of the partiality and favoritism of Colonel Dundas, who commands the station, and who is said to have shewed the Ducks an unfair precedence in matters of military convenience. The lines at Rawul-Pindee have been finished, and by the latest accounts the troops were at once to move into them. The military occupation of the country will, therefore, soon be complete. No manifestation of disaffection by the people has yet been made; and some profess to consider the present conditions but the deceitful preliminary to a storm, but rather inclined to augur from these symptoms more auspiciously for the Punjaub, and appear these as omens of a period of long and undisturbed tranquility.

From neither Affghanistan nor Scinde have we any intelligence of the slightest importance.

The principal item of news from Bombay, relates to the annexation of the Satara to the British Dominions in the East. No official notification of the fact has yet appeared, but a Bombay paper states that various appointments have been conferred on, and names the persons who are to fill them. The death of Jerjeebhoy Dadabhoy, a native of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected of the merchants of Bombay, has taken place during the month. The deceased has, in his will, made the munificent bequest of two lacks of rupees, (£20,000) to be expended on charitable objects, for the benefit of the Parsee community.

Hydropathic Hydropathy.—Hydropathy is making its way, and the continual dropping of water on the mind of the public is at last producing an impression. Water is in fact taking a very high position, but its elevation will not be of long duration, for it is in the very nature of water to find sooner or later its level. At the present moment, hydropathy is being received as a science of the first water, and it has been allowed to find its way into several domestic establishments. The doctor is in not the family physician, the contents in the medicine chest; the New River is not at Apothecaries Hall, and the doctor's bill comes in the shape of the water rate. This is all very agreeable if it is kept within bounds, and we believe that not only are water and soap the best of cosmetics, but that the ordinary buds form a substitute of as salubrious a kind as any that can be furnished by pharmacy. It is not the use of water, but its abuse we protest against, and we therefore object to the substitution of the bath itself for the bath chair, as well as to be watering of the patient with the watering-pot while lying in his bed, as if he were a geranium, or any other occupant of an ordinary flower-bed. Such is the out-door treatment under the Dunscrise Hydropathic system, which occasionally places the patient under the pump, until it is doubtful whether he is not as great a pump as the machine by which he allows himself to be played upon.—*Punch.*

More United States.—The territory not yet formed into States, will make forty-six and a half states as large as Pennsylvania.—Of these thirty-five will be north of 36 degrees 30 m.—or free states. Eleven and a half south of 36 deg. 30 m.—or slave States, supposing the Missouri compromise line to be adopted.

The United States will then consist of seventy-six sovereign States.

Should Oregon, California and New Mexico fly off, and the Rocky Mountains be the division between the United States of the Atlantic and the United States of the Pacific, the Atlantic Union will contain fifty—even sovereign States, the Pacific nineteen gigantic sovereign States.

These calculations are based upon the recent report of the United States Commissioner of the General Land Office—and take in all the United States territory of every kind not yet formed into States.

We have received information from New Brunswick, which we believe will explain in some measure the telegraphic despatch which we published a few days ago, relative to the federative union of the British American Provinces. As we anticipated, the telegraphic report conveyed an idea, which went far beyond the truth. But if we can depend upon our private correspondence from the sister province, which comes from well informed sources, there has been a plan before the Council of New Brunswick, for a certain alliance with Nova Scotia and Canada. We are also informed that the promoters of this scheme desire to connect with it a system of reciprocally low tariffs between the British Provinces and the United States. The plan is not a federative union; but that started, we think, by Lord Grey in one of his despatches—a species of Zoll Verein as the Germans called their Custom House League, together with a common administration of the Post Office in British North America. We have every reason to believe that this scheme which, if we remember rightly, was sketched by Lord Grey some time ago, has received the attention of the Canadian Government, and has been submitted by them to the Governments of the other Colonies. Mr. Merritt's reciprocity bill, would, if this plan were carried out, be negotiated not for Canada alone; but for the three Provinces. It possesses this advantage over the federative union of the provinces, that it would only tie them together, so long as the bond was mutually agreeable to each member of the League. It would not unite them by any organic law, which must either give an unjust weight in the joint Legislature to the smaller Provinces, as it would if New Brunswick were represented as Canada, or must subject the interest of the smaller to those of the larger population.—Under these circumstances, if the Union took place at all, it would be one, which must tend to our united strength—that is to say to give as mutual support in the efforts, which all the Provinces are now making to obtain easy access to the Markets of the United States. Let any one compare the progress of the breadstuff markets of New York and Montreal, and the prices actually obtained in the two cities at this moment, and he will see that this must be the direction of every genuine movement. Let it be considered that American buyers can afford to give prices in Canada West, which our merchants dare not offer because the latter are restricted to the British market, which is falling, while their Yankee competitors have also the choice of their own market, which is rising; and there be no doubt as to the direction to which we must look for improvement. Mere annexation plans, or the rehumes of party hacks, may for a moment, divert attention from the truth. But a truth which comes home to every man's pocket has a very penetrating quality, and it will force itself on everybody, that we must get access to the United States markets if we can accomplish it. It need not necessarily be by annexation; for our own part we should prefer any other mode; but it must be done, if any way can be found to do it. In this object all the North American Colonies have an equal interest. If they are to remain dependencies of Great Britain, arranging their own commercial system as they now do, they must, whether separately or jointly, attempt by the same line of policy to attain the same end. Whether it is lumber or fish, or breadstuffs we want, if we can to sell them in New York and Boston, when that suits us better on account of the higher prices, than to sell them in London or Liverpool. To persuade the Yankees to give us his favour, we must not adopt a system of legislation which would be hostile to them. In all these respects our interests are identical with those of the people of the Eastern colonies. We should have the navigation of the St. Lawrence to throw into the scale of favors to be accorded in return for those granted by the States to the Custom Federation, and should thus be given essential aid to forward the desires of our friends the "Blue Noses." They probably have some other peculiar gratification which they might also be ready to give, and thus aid us. Besides these manifest benefits, we should have perfectly free intercourse among ourselves; and should obtain a system of Postal communication which would doubtless aid very much in lend to develope the commerce at present very trifling, which may hereafter exist between us. We distinguish entirely between a federative union, in which one province would be ruled by the other, or by factions formed on the basis of the separate interests of different classes, in the Provinces, and a Zoll Verein based upon a tariff, which conciliate the interests of each Province as separate States, and which would cease, whenever it was found impossible to conciliate these interests. We should rejoice much, if the latter arrangement could be effected.

Montreal Herald.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE

(*After Cowper*)

Toll for a knave
A knave whose day is o'er?
All sunk—with those who gave
Their cash, till they'd no more!

Shareholders grumbled loud,
Directors wroth did get—
Down went the Royal George,
With all his lines complete!

Toll for the knave!
The Royal George is gone;
His last account is cook'd,
His work of doing, done!

It was not in the panic,
His credit felt no shock;
The House at Albert Gate
Stood firm as Albert Rock.

Clerks still drew bated breath,
And moved abed-ant pen,
When the Royal George went down
Never to float again.

Cast the tottle up,
See how the money goes:
And reckon, railway puppets,
how much England owes.

The Royal George is gone,
His iron rule is o'er—
And he and his Directors
Shall break the lines no more!

The Cholera at Toronto.—We regret to observe that the Cholera is slightly on the increase in this city, the number of new cases since our last is 46, the number of deaths is 32. The following is the report of the Board of Health:—

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, 11th, up to 8 A. M.	13	9
Sunday, 12th, do. - -	18	12
Monday, 13th, do. - -	14	11

Globe.

HEALTH OF MONTREAL.

Interments in Montreal from 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, 10th August, to 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday 11th August.

Total Deaths		From Cholera	
Catholics	5	Catholics	0
Protestants	2	Protestants	1
Pointe St. Charles	0	Pointe St. Charles	0
	*7		1

* 2 of these are children.

BRITISH WHIG.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1849.

THE PENITENTIARY.

We lately mentioned that the Board of Inspectors had been ordered to assemble at the Penitentiary, for the purpose of revising some of their late proceedings in the dismissal of several officers of the Institution; it seems however we were mistaken as to the time when the Feather-Breeched would hold their next sitting, as at the day appointed, only the "head, body, and tail" made his appearance, and after a short sojourn in Kingston, and a visit of two or three hours to the Penitentiary, he proceeded to the seat of Government—for what purpose, time will tell.

We have heard a great deal about the benefits to be derived from the recent investigations made by the late Commissioners, by which a saving of £2,500 per annum was to be made to the Country; and we have shewn that so far from such being the case, a positive loss would be experienced by not employing the Convicts in the manner they had formerly been engaged, viz: in the completion of the buildings in order to render the Establishment in such a state of efficiency that the labor of nearly the whole of the Prisoners could be hired out with advantage to the Province. The Commissioners have it appears made an attempt to do something in this way, as they have engaged with some person living on the south side of the line 45, to take the labor of 50 Convict Shoemakers at 1s. 6d. per day each. These are wages low enough in all conscience, but the Contractor not satisfied with this, has secured to himself the right of furnishing the Convicts with such shoes as they may require, and also of all the private work, the profit on the labor of which for many years past formed part of the income of the Institution, but which is now altogether lost. In this latter of the prison operations we are told that so great was the proficiency of the Convict Shoemakers, that whereas when work was first done, on orders, eleven or twelve years ago, their earnings were only about 2s. per day, they have latterly amounted to 4s. and it requires no great ciphering to tell the difference between the latter sum and thirty cents, which is all that is now available from the labor of these Shoemakers. We shall at some future day shew the loss the Province will sustain by this transaction, by reducing it to figures, and in the mean time we would ask why these Convicts could not be employed in the way it is now attempted to be done, and the profits paid into the Provincial Treasury, if it is determined that all building operations are to be abandoned? The sum to be paid by the Contractor for Convict labor will amount to somewhat over £1100 per annum, but the number of Convicts employed by them might be made to earn more than £3000 in the same period for the benefit of the Province, without taking into account a saving of between two or three hundred pounds if the Prisoners' shoes were made, as they formerly were, by the Institution instead of being purchased, which latter mode of providing these articles is directly contrary to law, as the clothing and bedding of the Convicts is to be manufactured by them (and not furnished by Contractors) when it can be done in the Penitentiary; but we are really tired of pointing out the number of instances in which the Feather Breeched have departed from the law.

Before we have done with this subject, we would just observe, that according to the terms of the Penitentiary Act no officer employed there shall be allowed to hold any other post or emolument; now if this is the law we should like to know how it is that the present Warden, with a salary of £500 per annum, is permitted to hold in addition to that office the shrievalty of the Eastern District, worth probably as much more. It would seem there is one construction of the law for the Radicals, and another for the Tories, as one of the latter class of politicians, who also holds a post in the Penitentiary, has recently been compelled to relinquish a valuable appointment, which he had held for many years, either in pursuance of the above mentioned statute, or that in which it is provided that a plurality of offices shall not be held by any one man, where the salary of either amounts to more than £250 per annum, both of which laws apply to our present subject.

Hook & Ladder Band.—Last evening the Brass Band of the Hook & Ladder Company, met at the Court House, and played several airs in an excellent style. There were a goodly number of the Inhabitants present who were much delighted at their performance.

The Montreal *Gazette* announces that the Hon. Wm. Morris has intimated to the Secretary of the British American League, that although sensible of the compliment paid to him, yet, as a member of the Legislative Council, he does not feel at liberty to act as Vice-President of, or join, an Association, one of whose objects is to influence the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Board of Health announce that in consequence of the great abatement of the Cholera, the Hospital at Point Saint Charles is closed, that in Saint Catharine Street remaining open for the present. We notice with much pleasure the decline of the disease in every other part of the Province.—*Pilot.*

For the British Whig.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF LOT NO. 21.

The people of Kingston begin to feel no slight degree of uneasiness at the lengthened stay of their Mayor and his fellow traveller in England; not so much for the personal safety of those gentlemen, as for the heavy expense of the journey, which, at the lowest calculation, it is believed, will exceed £500 currency. A pretty item this to appear on the books of an insolvent Corporation, at a moment when they are reduced to the humiliating necessity of going in debt for a few bedsteads, before a single patient could be taken into the General Hospital; while hundreds of pounds are wasted annually in frivolous litigation, in wild goose chase excursions, and visionary projects of no earthly benefit to any but those who pocket the money. What a happy circumstance for us, my friends, that we have had the good fortune to fall into the hands of such careful stewards. How very gracious of them to throw their fostering arms around us; but to prevent our frail forms, unused to great kindness, from getting crushed in the ardor of the fond embrace, let me entreat you to stand well upon your guard and prepare to resist the unnatural pressure by every legitimate means within your power.

The taxes this year, inadequate as they are declared to be, are nevertheless considered oppressively high, especially to the poor, at one shilling and six pence half-penny in the pound. Next year they must unavoidably reach the utmost limit prescribed by the Act of Incorporation. The Council have now learned to give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together," and take my words for it, that the ill tempered sentiment, "tax the people, who cares about the people," of which you may have some recollection, will then be summoned into full play, unless "the people" look carefully about them at the commencement of the new elections. But the people of Kingston may think it unnecessary to check the extravagance of their representatives now, more than for the last ten or eleven years, or to demand from them any such thing as an explicit understanding beforehand. We are not to be guided by their slovenly example: it is upon specific pledges, faithfully carried out, and upon nothing else, that the salvation of the city must depend. If we surrender the right to insist upon those pledges, and neglect to keep our representatives in our own hands, we must expect to suffer, and it were almost as well for us not to be represented at all. From a Kingston Council, as hitherto constituted, no good can be expected, for whether comprised of English, Irish, Scotch or Dutch, they all pursue the same blind reckless course, as if unacquainted with any other means of advancing the prosperity of the city, than by augmenting its difficulties and its debts.

The mission to England, which is to cost the city so much, has been authorised by little more than one-half of the Council, although it might have been expected that a matter of such grave importance to the inhabitants in general should receive the concurrence of the whole. During the brief discussion that took place one third of the members were not present at all, and knew nothing of the design before the deputation had left the Province: and of those who happened to be in the city a third at least, if we take their own words, recorded an unqualified dissent. Like all great enterprises, the success of which depends on profound secrecy, the whole affair came out bit by bit, until now, when every one speaks of it as a monstrous absurdity. You perceive then how very unsafe it is to place unlimited power in the hands of men evidently wanting common discretion to make a proper use of it.

This expensive journey has been undertaken for a three fold purpose. Firstly to get possession of a vacant piece of ground at the east end of the city. Secondly, to bring back the Seat of Government. And thirdly, to raise money in England for paying off the old debt on more favorable terms than were obtained in 1841. As regards the first and second, the idea presents nothing to indicate a very high degree of imbecility in those who entertain it, seeing that the object in view is attainable, though beset with objections of too formidable a character to leave even a faint prospect of success; but who, with the brains of a peacock in his head, could hope to raise money in England just now, on better terms than were granted five years ago? At no period since the first settlement of the Colony, was the credit of Canada better established than in 1844—at none worse, particularly in England, than in 1849—Canadian securities in the British market then, would pass almost at a premium, now if negotiable at all, they can only be at a tremendous sacrifice to the seller. Our prudent Council are aware of these facts, but they want money, and the want must be supplied, if possible, whatever the cost may be. The "favorable terms" therefore, was a mere delusion to hoodwink the over-credulous people of Kingston, who now discover that it is too much of a good thing to be humbugged and to pay £500 into the bargain.

Yours, my friends,

One of the Proscribed.

August 16, 1849.

At the sympathy meeting in London, in aid of the Hungarians, one of the speakers said that if the United States and Great Britain would unite, they could crumple Russia like a piece of paper. In reference to this expression, Willmer & Smith's Times says the United States and Great Britain could not raise 100,000 fighting men, and they would be no match for Russia on land. We beg to say to Messrs. Willmer & Smith, that every able bodied American is a soldier of freedom, and that the United States can muster 2,000,000 such in one week, enough to eat Russia up.—We sent 50,000 boys to Mexico and never missed them out of our ranks.

His Excellency's Expected Visit.—The tenor of the Ministerial organ is singularly variable, probably influenced barometrically. The Pilot has now taken to regular bullying. Amongst other pretty things it tells the Tories that demonstrations to welcome his Excellency in various parts of Upper Canada will take place, and bids them "beware how they dare to oppose them." Surely the Pilot must be demented when it uses such language. The Tories are not to be bullied in this manner. We tell it and its masters, that such demonstrations will be opposed, and Lord Elgin will not be permitted to suppose that it is popular in Upper Canada. We know the popular feeling. We strenuously advise his Lordship not to come at all, but if he will come, let him be very quiet, and more particularly, let his supporters be very quiet. If they be not, they will evoke the popular spirit and find when it is too late, that discretion would have been the better part of valor.

Toronto Colonist.

MINISTERIAL PAY OF THE PRESS.

It was the cry in Upper Canada, some years ago, that the Family Compact engrossed all the places and fishes. Poor fellows, a loaf or a fish was a luxury in those times. Now-a-days with the Devil's Compact in power, there are basketsfull of both created for a hungry multitude. And the present Compact are some sense in distributing them.

We have Mr. Brown of the Toronto *Globe*, fattening on an appointment as Penitentiary Commissioner, at the rate of £750 a year besides travelling expenses. 2nd. Mr. Rankin, at present assistant editor of the *Pilot*, employed on the same Commission, at the same rate of pay. 3rd. Mr. McQueen, of the Home Signal, made Clerk of the Peace, with salary of £300 a year. 4th. Mr. Higman, of the Pilot, in Lower Canada, made Superintendent of Roads in Upper Canada, with £250 salary. He was Book Keeper to Hincks, and after his leave of the *Pilot*, and consequently knows a great deal about road-making. 5th. M. Lajoie, a writer in the *Minerve*, has got a good place. 6th. M. Langevin, of the *Mémorial Religieux*, has resigned the editorial chair to get a birth, rumor says Mr. Tetu's, recently made vacant. 7th. M. Letourneux who edited *Le Revue*, is an *attendant*, and not a sort of fellow by-the-bye. He is to be provided for. 8th. Mr. Cauchon, M. P. P., an editor of *Le Journal de Quebec*, has been made Attorney for the Trinity Board, and expects to be made a partner of the Queen's Pictures. He would ask nothing in return but a place for five years. 9th. Mr. Matthew Ryan, a former sub-editor of the *Pilot*, was provided for long ago, through "public notoriety."

These are all gentlemen, editors or assistant editors of different papers, except Mr. Higman who had business matters with the Rt. Hon. Francis Hincks, which eventuated conveniently at the public expense by his appointment—and the ministry show a laudable disposition to incite gentlemen employed on newspapers to exert themselves. In the name of the press, without distinction of origin—we say in Lower Canada—we tender the Ministry our thanks, and beg earnestly that they will not think of doing any thing for us so long as there is one editor of a newspaper unprovided for. At all events they must really know something more in the way of Mr. Hincks, and Dr. Cramp, before they consider our claims. Those gentlemen undergo great wear and tear, quoad their conscience, and so little of that appendage will soon be left, that almost every office would be suitable or safe. Five might venture to recommend, we would suggest that some employment about the Penitentiary would answer one or the other of them exceedingly well, when done with the *pot.*—*Mont. Gaz.*

Editor Whig's Note.—The above is intended as a cool and cutting piece of satire against the conduct of the men in power. Now, in our humble opinion, it redounds to their great credit, that the Reform Party have been mindful of those who helped them to attain to power they at present wield. How different always was the conduct of the Conservatives. They let public writers wear themselves grey in the service of them and their party, and when too old to be of further use, were suffered to starve and die in a ditch. How many persons do we call to mind, of good talents, birth and education, who have been allowed actually to perish from want of the necessaries of life, who would have been bright ornaments of society, had they been honestly paid for the services they rendered to the Family Compact, the old Tories, or the modern Conservatives. While these gentry took especial care to bestow every vacant place under Government upon the scions of their own party, to the utter exclusion of every one else, they utterly neglected the Press, and neglect it again they would, did there exist the slightest probability of their regaining their lost ascendancy. On the other hand, every public writer in the Reform ranks is well assured, that if he be but true to the cause he has espoused, a time will come, when he will be amply rewarded for his allegiance. The Americans adopt the same principle of taking proper care of the Press. Were it from no other cause, than their cruel neglect of the press, we heartily pray that the Conservatives never may regain place or power in Canada.

HEALTH OF MONTREAL.

Interments from 12 o'clock, noon, on Sunday 5th August, to 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday 14th August.

Total Deaths		From Cholera.	
Catholics	15	Catholics	1
Protestants	2	Protestants	0
Pointe St. Charles	2	Pointe St. Charles	1
	*19		†2

*16 of these are children. †1 child.

Estates of the Railway King.—The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now being, or about being brought under the hammer:—Londsborough (bought of the Duke of Devonshire) £470,000; Holderby, £108,000; Octon Grange, £70,000; Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House in Albert Gate, £18,000; making amount invested in lands and houses alone within a trifle of £700,000.

Lola Montes, ex-mistress of the ex-King of Bavaria, under the title of Countess of Landsfeldt, was married on the 18th July, at London, to Geo. Tafford Heald Esq., a very young officer of the 2nd Life Guards. The ceremony took place at the French Catholic chapel, and subsequently at St. George's, Hanover square. Mr. Heald not long since attained his majority. His income is stated to be about £14,000 per annum. The London dowagers are unanimously of opinion that a piece of damaged ware was brought to a good market.

A subscriber informs us, that he lately bought a barrel of Superfine flour which he had the curiosity to weigh, and found it to weigh barrel and all, only 193 lbs. The barrel was marked "tare 18 lbs," consequently there were wanting 21 lbs. of flour to make the barrel correct in weight.

It was marked in red "St. Thomas Mills, C. W., S. W.,——wood," the lowest line of the mark is rather illegible. It was bought from a merchant whose character is beyond suspicion, and is branded Montreal Inspection "July, 1849." The barrel was sound and good looking, its very appearance induced the buyer to select it. One subscriber asks if it is subject to seizure by the Police.—*Gazette.*

IMPORTANT FROM DENMARK.

The whole of the German army in Jutland, is to move toward the south in a few days, pursuant to a general order lately issued by the commander-in-chief.

The fortress of Rendsburgh is to retain for its defence, no other garrison than Schleswig Holsteiners.

The Regency of Schleswig Holstein continues to recruit its army, and has called in the reserves. All young men from 25 to 30 years of age are to appear in the recruiting station at Rensburch.

The Regency and the Diet adhere to their late resolution, to oppose the execution of the armistice as agreed upon between Denmark and Prussia, but it is expected the influence of Prussia will carry it.

It is reported that Prussia is about to re-establish a diplomatic intercourse with Denmark.

General Bonin has received his dismissal from the Prussian service, and has entered into that of Schleswig-Holstein.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Tuesday's Report.

Montreal, August 14th 7½ P. M.

The Board of Health report 10 interments for the 24 hours ending noon to-day including 1 from cholera, of the aggregate 6 were children.

Quebec papers of yesterday report 30 arrivals from sea, and from 30 to 35 at Grosse Isle. It is said a vessel has arrived at quarantine on board of which there were 30 deaths from cholera during her passage out.

A Captain arrived yesterday direct from Newfoundland reports that the fisheries have been more productive than for 20 years past.

New York, 2½ P. M.

The Board of Health report 109 cases and 35 deaths from cholera to-day.

In Boston 17 deaths by cholera have been reported to-day. There was an increase of 10 deaths for the week ending Saturday the 11th over the previous week.

Three small girls were drowned at the foot of Poplar street last evening, they were tilted from a pile of boards and fell into the water.

In Philadelphia 15 cases of Cholera for the past 24 hours.

Washington, August 14th.

The President having reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States against the Island of Cuba or some of the Princes of Mexico, has issued a Proclamation warning all citizens who shall connect themselves with an enterprize so grossly in violation of treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heaviest penalty denounced against them by the Act of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country, and declaring that any such persons must expect the interference of their government in any form in their behalf no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct.

Wednesday Night's Report.

Montreal, August 14th.

Best brands flour offered at 21s 6d.

Ashes in demand at 30s for Pots and 28s. for Pearls.

Montreal, August 15th, 7½ P. M.

We have nothing commercial to report.

The Board of Health report 14 interments for the 24 hours ending noon to-day, of which 3 were from Cholera. Of the aggregate 13 were children.

Upwards of [illegible] emigrants arrived this afternoon.

Several arrests were made to-day of parties charged with being concerned in the late riots, viz. N. Cook, John Orr, and John Dier, all released on bail. Jas. Ewing and Alexander Courtney, charged with arson. For the latter bail was refused.

89 cases and 31 deaths from Cholera in York for the last twenty-four hours.

In Brooklyn there has been 18 cases and 7 deaths during the last twenty-four hours.

In Boston 17 deaths from Cholera since yesterday.

New York, 6 P. M.

Flour.—The receipts of Western and State not equal to the demand, and the inferior and low grades are better. Considerable sales are made. Sales reach 7,000 bbls. at $4 a $4,50 for sour, $4,25 a $4,75 for fine, $4,24 a $4,85 for uninspected, $5,37 a $5,44 common state and mixed Western $5,50 a $5,52 pure Genesee.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

New York, August 16, 11½ A. M.

The Steamship Hibernia has arrived at Halifax.

Foreign Markets.—Trade has continued quiet but steady—the prospect of the Harvest is good.

Money is abundant.

Cotton has been quiet and at the close the turn was in favor of the buyer.

Breadstuffs are depreciated, particularly Indian Corn—of which the stock is very large good prime qualities of white and yellow are quoted at 24s. a 25s. 6d. per quarter, ordinary 22s a 23s. Flour is in limited demand and the tendency is downward. Good American Sour and Sweet is not plenty and sales are limited at 24s. a 25. per bbl. while inferior uninspected is offering in quantity at 20s a 21s Wheat and Provisions are not quoted—neither are American Stocks.

The news from Hungary is glorious—another victory has been gained by the Hungarians under Bem.

Montreal, August 16.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a number of persons men and boys, proceeded to the residence of the Hon. M. Lafontaine, and obtained access to his yard. While there, they were fired upon by a number of persons who garrisoned the house in expectation of a visit. The fire from the windows took effect upon a lad named Mason, a son of a livery stable-keeper, and dangerously wounded him in the thigh. He expired at 6 o'clock this morning. About the same hour a disturbance took place in Notre Dame Street, a number of men having assembled and besieged the shop of Mr. Stafford, tailor, in which Mr. Tully was reported to have secreted himself. After some hallooing the troops were sent for, and a party of the 23rd, and pitt of Capt. Sweeny's of Montreal Cavalry, were speedily on the spot. Messrs. Ermatinger and McCord were also in attendance as magistrates. The troops marched and counter-marched, and the crowd accompanied them, with cheers for the Queen and the 23rd, and equally lively yells for those who had the misfortune to be unpopular with the mob. Nothing serious occurred.—The crowd dispersed about midnight. A party of the 23rd Regt., accompanied by some of the Montreal Cavalry, went up to Mr. Lafontain's house, about 11 o'clock.—All is quiet to-day.

Thursday's Report.

Montreal, Aug. 17th, 7½ P. M.

We have but little in addition to our report of this morning.

The Board of Health report 11 interments for the 24 hours ending noon to-day, of which 3 were from Cholera, of the aggregate 8 were children.

Henry Jameston of Hochelaga, was arrested to-day on a charge of arson; none others.

Troy line down when the afternoon report was being sent.

New York, 6 P. M.

MARKETS.

Ashes.—Market firm; sales 600 bbls. at $6 for both sorts.

There is less activity for Western and State Flour; demand for East moderate.—Market for fancy brands rather better, sales 600 bbls. at $4 a $4,62½. Sour $4,25c a $4,75c.

Grain.—Fair demand for Wheat for milling. Market less buoyant for new western. The supply of old is limited. Sales 4,000 bus superior western on terms not made public. 21,000 very good western at $1 10. 2,500 North Carolina at $1 16.

Corn less firm; influenced by the Hibernia's advices. Sales 17,000 bus. at 62c a 63c. Stock in store about 10,000 bush.

There is a firmness in the Provision Market. Ohio Pork—sales 1000 bbls, including 300 bus. prime, at $9; Mess $10 75.

Lard steady—sales 300 bbls at 6¼ a 6½ in tcs.

In Boston, there have been 18 deaths, from cholera, for the last 2 hours.

In Philadelphia, 3 cases and 2 deaths.

In St. Louis, the interments for the week ending Sunday, were 117.

The splendid steamer Empire City, sailed this afternoon for Chagres, with about 200 passengers bound for California.

New York, 2½ P.M.

Cholera to-day, 96 cases and 39 deaths.

The Hibernia has arrived at Boston. Her mail will be here to-night. Her news is nearly a repetition of that brought by last steamer.

There has been a change in the Austrian ministry.

France.—The President has been on a tour to the south. He is still accused of aiming at the Imperial Purple.

Italy.—Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope in Rome, they have not persuaded the Pontiff to return to the Vatican. Gen. Oudinot has been himself at Gaeta.

Austria.—The Piedmontese treaty is not yet settled, not from appearance is it likely to be at present, if at all. Both parties have exposed their determination to make no concessions, and it is said that under the present circumstances, Sardinia has been denied the support of France.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men is ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier between Demawar and Lemlin to protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

A polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia, that numerous arrests have been made, and that the whole affair was divulged by the Secretary of Orloff, 280 persons had been arrested, officers with letters have been sent to Moscow and to other cities which was intended to overthrow the reigning dignity, and to establish a republic.

England.—The Queen having quitted Osborn House on the 15th instant, for Ireland, the Parliament was prorogued by commission. The speech delivered at the close contains nothing very novel.

Arrivals in this City.

ARRIVALS AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Aug. 16th—Mr. H. White, A. H. Harvey, Syracuse; J. Wilkinson, Caledonia Springs; E. Mullins, F. B. Anderson, Mr. Lee Montreal; G. Browne, Toronto; S. Jessope, Brockville; E. J. Carlton, Quebec; R. Clots, Bath; H. Gillespie, New York.

Port of Kingston.

Aug. 14th—Mr. D. Rutherford, New York; James Watson, New York; A Wallace, Montreal; G. Leggitt, Bytown; E. A. Burrowes, Kingston; J. P. Millence, Rochester.

August 13th.

Str. Calumet, Ogdensburgh,—passengers and baggage.

.... Niagara, Lewiston—lot of cordage, James Marvine; 2 boxes medicines, Mr. McIlay; 9 bags pegs, T. Penery; 4 bbls. apples and 2 bbls. peas, A. Orleman.

August 14th.

Schr Triton, Oswego—in ballast, Hugh Polley.

.....Young Lepard, Oswego—4 tons crockery Ware, J. A. Glassford; 300 bbls. salt, G. F. Rogers.

Str. George Clinton, Oswego—2 barges in tow, Lester & Co.

Str Niagara, Ogdensburgh—passengers and baggage.

.....Bay State, Lewiston—4 bbls. cider, Mr. Sullivan; 4 bbls. apples, and 2 do. pears, A. Orleman.

Schr. Royal Susan, Oswego—in ballast, W. MacIlay.

August 15th.

Str. City of Toronto—general cargo, different persons.