HON. JOHN H. PRICE.

...to regret that Mr. Price is about to resign his ...tion as Crown Lands Commissioner. This ...has been taken entirely on private grounds, ...without any reference to his collegues. Mr. ...will retain his seat as member for the South ...ing of York. Mr. Price has had the singular ...fortune of gaining the respect of all parties ...his connexion with the Government—...he, not by any subserviency—but by a steady ...pursuit of his own opinions and straightforward ...

Madame Lebrun, celebrated for her attachment to the Queen, Marie Antoinette, died a few days since at Paris, at the age of 86. She preserved all her faculties to the ... She has left five orphans, the eldest of ...m is 78 years of age.

...PT. FOR THE WESTERN STATES.—We believe ...the steamer at Quebec the ship Europe, ...the Island of Ivica with a cargo of rocks, ...Messrs. C. E. Levey & Co. We have since ...heard that it has been sold in Quebec to Messrs. ...Young & Knapp for the Western States. ...It is very evident that when the free navigation ...of the waters is granted, the whole importation of ...goods to the West must be throughout the year ...instead of from New York, as at present.—*Montreal Pilot.*

BRITISH WHIG.

...DAY MORNING, SEPT'R 14, 1849

THE PENITENTIARY.

In our paper of the 11th inst, we published an extract from the *Toronto Mirror* respecting the expenses of the late Penitentiary Commission, on which occasion we paid a passing compliment to that journal as being the most intelligent of the ministerial prints. We ...hoped, however, in justice to the *Mirror*, to be said something more, and we now make ...for our omission by saying that the conductors of that paper, considering that they are not on the liberal side of politics, and in general, supporters of the present Government, ...did not have given the public a better proof of their independence than by exposing, as they have done, what we, in common with ...them, consider "a gross job" In our opinion the *Mirror* has not over-rated the amount ...based upon what we have always considered an ill-judged and unnecessary expenditure, as the following statement will ...show:—

...missioners, each 300 days, at £2...	£2 400
...do at £3 ..	900
...Secretary,	
...pay of two Commissioners to the United States.....	50
...Incencies, embossing carriage hire, ...Postage, Stationery, Printing, ...Clerks, Witnesses, Messenger, &c....	250
...ing the Report	1500
Total.....	£5,100

In addition to this great waste of money, we are told that the late Secretary and Commissioner is in the receipt of £2 per diem for ...time he is employed in looking after the ...ts of the Penitentiary, which we do not ...k at all unreasonable, as he performs the ...y of five Inspectors on his own proper person, the other four not thinking it worth their ...e to interfere with him.

Let us now look to some of the other results of this Commission We have already given ...opinion as to the expected advantage to ...Institution in letting out a certain number ...convict shoemakers, which we think will ...y thing but what the Inspectors seem ...ticipate; besides which, it must be borne ...nd that the plan adopted by the contractors in opening a store for the sale of the products of the convicts' labor, militates most seriously against the interests of many of our ...more fellow-citizens who are engaged in ...boot and shoe trade. We have always ...that on the score of non-interference ...the honest mechanic, the convict labor ...only be hired out for the manufacture of articles as were not produced in the immediate neighborhood of the Penitentiary, the Feather-Breeched do not appear to be ...convinced. We understand that there ...several gangs of convict stonecutters now ...ployed at the Penitentiary; but what the ...they are cutting is for, we believe that ...even the Architect himself can tell. No ...ding work has been laid out for the present ...r, and we are told that the great quantity ...stone which must necessarily be accumulated, from the number of hands employed ...the work, will, unavoidably, experience ...age from the action of the frost during the ...ming winter, and require to be re-dressed, ...thereby causing twice the labor to be expended ...it on this would have been, had the Inspectors gone steadily on in completing the buildings still required to be erected.

We know that the managing Inspector feels ...at finding the doings of the Penitentiary ...ntantly brought before the public eye, ...we also know that so great was his desire ...find out how certain matters relative to the ...investigation got into the *Whig*, some of ...witnesses were asked if they had sent ...communications to our paper, respecting the ...Commissioners' proceedings; but if, as he ...tes, the Institution is much better managed ...than it formerly was, why should he object to the truth being told—*magna est veritas ...prevalebit.*

As we have, from time to time, given our ...aders a few specimens of the improved state ...discipline which has taken place since the ...Feather-Breeched took in hand the reformation of the Penitentiary, we will, without ...ating all that came to pass since we last ...ched upon this subject, merely mention two ...three circumstances of recent occurrence ...which have come to our knowledge, and the ...blic may depend upon the correctness of our ...ources of information. One is the outrageous state of the women's prison, in which we ...understand that only last week several of the ...convicts shook their fists in the Matron's face, ...which seems to have been passed over without ...any punishment for such flagrant act of insubordination. Some of the convicts, we are ...informed, and among them the women, are allowed to be out of their cells several hours ...after the locking up of the prison, when the ...guards are off their posts, thereby rendering ...the chances of escape more easy than if they ...were confined to their cells, as they should be, ...at a proper time. It is but a few years ago that ...twenty of the female convicts effected their liberation in consequence of the want of proper ...attention on the part of the Matron to locking them up at the proper time, and we should not be at all surprised if a few more of them shortly follow suit; as to fights among these fair ladies, we understand they are by no means like angel's visits. We have been informed that in one of the shops, a short time ago, a convict was remonstrated with by one of the officers upon the impropriety of his conduct, when the gentleman by way of amusement, and to show his contempt for his superior, ceased from work, and kicked his tools round the shop in defiance of all order. It would naturally be supposed that to preserve the discipline of the establishment, and to serve as a warning to the other prisoners, a severe punishment would have been administered, but no such thing, and no doubt the fellow at some future time will take advantage of such mistaken lenity. The last thing we shall for the present notice is the want of proper respect on the part of the convicts towards their officers, a matter altogether subversive of discipline, and tending to the most serious results. A few days ago, we are told, a report was made against one of the officers for improper familiarity with the prisoners by laughing and talking with them, for which it would reasonably be imagined that punishment would be inflicted on the convicts, and the officer be dismissed from his situation, but fortunately for the latter, he was one of the Commissioners' prime witnesses at the late investigation, and was too valuable a man to be got rid of on such trifling grounds, so he kept his post.

We can assure the Feather-Breeched that we have by no means done with this subject, and that they shall hear from us more anon.

* Query.—Was the Commissioners' private postage paid by themselves, or did the Secretary frank their letters to their fathers, brothers, and wives?

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Official Report made to the Board of Health of the Interments in the several Burial Grounds of Kingston, on the 13th August, 1849:—

From Cholera.....	0
Other diseases.....	4
Total.....	4

One in the Penitentiary, one Hospital, 2 in city of which 1 was a child 10 months old.

(From the London Examiner.)

The news brought by the last packet from Canada, has, upon the whole, given very great satisfaction to the people of England. Arriving at a period when the press throughout the country is eager to fasten upon any subject to raise an interest with its readers, the manifesto of the British American League has been the theme of discussion in almost all the leading journals. We do not hesitate to say that the tone of calm ratiocination which prevails throughout the document is most creditable, especially when we consider how acutely the framers of it are suffering under the pressure of the grievances of which they so loudly complain. It is now evident that, with the full knowledge of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, an immense body of the Canadians are not satisfied with the course of imperial legislation since 1842. For our own parts we have constantly expressed doubts and anxiety thereupon. We have never concealed from either the Canadians or the people of the United States that a sudden change in the accustomed relations of Mother and the dependent of all the ...together, still more the annihilation of those ...between the parent state and her colonies, would be the cause of great and deep-seated discontent. It is very easy to lay down a perfect principle in theory—like a sliding scale of duties for instance—but in practice it wholly fails when brought to bear upon the dissimilar interests of the infinite and perpetual-changing relations of mercantile and national experience. Thus, free trade in corn, which we adopted with an earnest desire to increase our trade with the United States of America, does not promise to bring a greater supply from that great community, whilst it quite precludes Canada from furnishing any grain whatever under ordinary circumstances. No wonder then, the Canadians impeach the doctrine of free trade, and rushing into the opposite extreme, demand "protection to native industry." The Canadian corn bill of 1813 ought never to have been passed if the corn law of 1816 was within the possibilits of human occurrences Without accusing the parties who carried these measures, it is undeniable that with the Canadians we kept the word of promise to their ears, but broke it utterly to their hopes. They were told, month after month, in 1847 and 1848, that the increase of their timber trade was owing to the entire removal of the duties on colonial timber, when every merchant knew it was the demand for timber for railway purposes. This source of trade has sunk to next to nothing, and Canada is now thrown upon her own resources. No wo dee that designing politicians are on the alert to hurry her to mischievous courses. We hope they will fail. It has given great satisfaction to all on this side that the British American Leaguers repudiate all notion of parting company with us, but cling with an affection sincerely reciprocated by all Englishmen to the institutions of the old country. In the present early days of free trade it is scarcely possible to judge comprehensively how far the whole scheme will work. We say to the Canadians, as we have said to our friends in the West Indies, the landholders of Great Britain have been themselves compelled to throw off protection with regard to their produce Many believe it will deteriorate their property, and lessen their profits enormously. They are told the must get up early and work late to compensate for their deficiencies. They are incited to compete with their neighbours, and that, with increased exertions, they will, in spite of all rivalry reap a full average rate of profit in the general market of the world. All protective duties are, therefore, removed. Is it not in the power of Canada still, with a large protective duty on its timber, to maintain and carry on a vast trade with the mother country? Time alone will solve these difficulties. In the meanwhile, whatever great confederation the Canadians may form, we are quite sure the statesmen who now preside over the Government of Great Britain wish that the Canadian colonies may arrive at a great destiny, and will throw no impediment in the way of any federal union which, after a deliberate discussion, may be pronounced to be conducive to the better development o the great resources of the colony. A spirit of loyalty and union, and mutual concession may yet carry us through all the difficulties which at present meet us on every side.

FALL OF HUNGARY.

We are to-day compelled to record more disastrous news than it has fell to our lot to publish in a long time. Hungary has fallen! and the result must be regarded as a great national calamity, and as disastrous to the cause of universal liberty and human freedom. It is a result which, from the moment of Russian intervention, we have predicted; but the brave Hungarians, we were not yet prepared for, and we had hoped, by the aid of the God of battles, and their own indomitable courage, might have been averted.

The account which we publish this morning, is the full telegraphic report to the New York papers from Halifax. From what is there stated we look upon the struggle of the Hungarians as virtually at an end. The conduct of Georgey certainly looks, to say the least, strange. But we will not judge him hastily; we can scarcely believe he has played the traitor. Nothing is said of Dembinski. We shall probably be able to give full accounts to-morrow.

For this unfortunate result of the struggle of a brave but oppressed people for liberty, much blame now and forever, will attach to to the miserable and contemptable demagogues and despots who govern France. Against the French as a people we have nothing to say for we believe they are right in feelings but their rulers with the grasping, scheming man whom they have made President, at their head, are responsible for his evil—for had the French Government taken a bold stand against the intervention of Russia in the Hungarian war, the Austrians would have been compelled to tender honorable and just terms of peace. Russia would have acceded to it rather than risk a general European war.

But instead of pursuing such a line of policy, the arms of republican (save the mark!) France were turned against the infant republic at Rome—which she has succeeded for the present in crushing, by her superiority in numbers. In this movement many believe the French President was influenced by the Russian Autocrat whose favor he has evidently courted.

Napoleon when at St. Helena, uttered this remarkable sentence: "In fifty years Europe will be Cossack or Republican." To the condition of a Cossack government, events seem to be rapidly hastening in continental Europe, if the news received yesterday is to be taken as a sample of what we may expect from Hungary by future steamers.

We have no wish to visit on the French people a punishment justly their due, through the treachery of those who govern her in the name of a republic, or else we might wish to see Nicholas, when he has disposed of Hungary and Austria to his wishes, march his Cossack hordes a second time to the Parisian Boulevards, insist on the restoration of the Bourbons, and maintain their ascendency for the next ten years, at the point of 100,000 Cossack bayonets, garrisoned in the principal fortresses of that country.

It would be a just punishment to the rulers of France, who could have secured to Hungary her independence, by matching her legions to the support of that country the moment Nicholas placed foot within her boundaries. Germany would not have opposed her advance, but would have opened a way thro' her territory to the liberators of Europe.

But how will Austria—that old, rotten, crumbling power—come out of this affair? Even if she succeeds in regaining complete control of the Hungarian provinces, the seeds of discord, ill feeling, and revenge will forever rankle in the breasts of that people, ready to break forth in another revolution on the first favorable opportunity. Further she has become almost if not quite bankrupt by the expenses of this war; and last and worst of all, she must bear for an indefinite period the relation towards Russia of a dependent power.

HUNGARY.—TERRIBLE REVERSES—DESPOTISM TRIUMPHANT.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds has fallen past redemption. The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach. But of the main facts, the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason whatever ...

"The operations of the Hungarian General Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle, are alone given in an intelligible form, and would seem from the accounts before us to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

Gen. Hassford, who had been left with 6 battalions, 8 guns and 350 Cossacks to protect Hermanstant, had gone to Reissmarkt and Lohnlenbeck, where he gained the victory yesterday over the insurgent Gen. Steinall. This having been made known to Gen. Ludecs by his scouts he forces on Bem would fall upon Hasford, probably drive him into Wallachia and then take possession of Hermanstadt. Nothing remained to be done but to pursue Bem with all speed.

Before, however, Ludecs could overtake him he learned that Hassford had been attacked, driven from his position, and after a murderous battle in the streets of Hermanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Tallmacs. On the 6th, at 10 A. M., Gen. Ludec's army stood before Hermanstadt, 6 battalions of the enemy, 500 horses, and 18 guns occupying neighboring heights. A considerable reserve had been left in the city and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford.

A battle ensued, which ended in the complete route of the Magyars. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist to the sword. The enemy, who lost 1200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, had 600 killed and 500 wounded. The troops which had followed Hassford made the best of their way after their routed comrades. The Russians, including the loss suffered by Gen. Hassford on the 5th, had 364 killed and wounded.

The battles of Scharsburg and Hermanstadt produced a most dispiriting effect upon the insurgents. Many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DIET.

The Vienna accounts, by the way of Warsaw, of August 16th, state that the Hungarian Diet, having surrounded its powers to Georgy, dissolved itself.

END OF THE WAR.

A meeting, including Kossuth, Georgy and Bem, subsequently took place at or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to a war as sanguinary as useless. Georgey, addressing the council, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary—that all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle.

Georgey's reasoning induced a large number of the Hungarian Generals to side with him, and to insist on surrendering. Not only Georgey's corps, but also part of the besieging army, at Temsevar, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men, stood by Georgey, and the war party, headed by Kossuth, Bem, and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Orsova. It is also stated that they have already entered Turkish Territory.

It is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian Empire, including the State jewels.

GORGEY'S SURRENDER.

Gorgey surrendered to Prince Paskiewitch under the one condition, if condition it can be called, that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, his troops and his country. It is asserted that Gorgey's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous spirit of the Hussars.

A Vienna letter in the Deutsche Reforme states the number of troops that surrendered with Gorgey to have been 27,000 men, with 80 guns.

It was thought that General Klapka, too, would be induced to surrender Comorn, especially as the city of Raab was on the 13th inst., occupied a corps to the valley of the Waag.

KOSSUTH STILL IN THE FIELD.

From a Vienna letter of the 17th, the Kolner Zeitung, it appears that M. Kossuth intends to hold out to the last. He has published a proclamation announcing the transfer of his Government from Arad to Gurkos, where he is now protected by the Hungarian army from the Ban.

PASKIEWITCH'S ACCOUNT.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch to the Czar: "Hungary lies at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, the Government of the Insurgents makes an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. Her example will be followed by the other insurgent corps. The officers whom he sent to capitulate offered to proceed with or without Austrian Commissioners to the corps to induce them to surrender.

"I have the fortune to inform your Imperial Majesty that Gorgey's only condition in his surrender was to be allowed to lay down his arms to your Majesty's army. I have made arrangements for the immediate disarmament by Gen. Rudiger's corps. Respecting the extradition of the prisoners I am in communication with the commander of the Austrian army. As for Gorgey, I keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal."

It is rumoured that the Emperor of Russia had set a price of 60,000 roubles on Kossuth's head, dead or alive.

CONDUCT OF GORGEY.

It is asserted by some of the ardent friends of Hungary, that Gorgey has proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the "golden arguments" of the Russians.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY.

Kossuth's wife and family, it said to have fallen into the hands of the Imperialists.

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The question of reciprocal free trade between the U. States and Canada, has been the subject of petition, discussion and legislation by both the Washington and Montreal Governments, till it has come to occupy a large share of public attention on both sides of the line. It is a measure demanded by the interests and prosperity of the rapidly increasing population which is filling up the fertile and commercial regions of the Lakes and St. Lawrence, through the whole length of a frontier of 1500 miles in extent. The interests involved are of sufficient magnitude to command success, and by the mere force of agitation and discussion of the subject, the measure is certainly destined to prevail. It is deserving no little strength and consideration from the present movement on the other side for uniting the Colonial Governments of all the British American provinces, in the promotion and adoption of the measure. The growing commercial intercourse, and the identity of interest and feeling between people of one blood and a common Ancestry, moving forward in the same glorious career to a common and glorious destiny, must soon sunder the artificial restrictions upon their commerce. The recent departure of Messrs. Mimnette and La Fontaine, two of the leading members of the Canadian Government, from Boston for Halifax, has been made the subject of much speculation by the press on both sides of the line. A letter from a Gentleman on the other side, built to the confidence of the Canadian Government, under date of the 4th inst., has been received by a gentleman in this city, who permits us to make the following extract, bearing upon the business of the gentlemen who have gone to Halifax:

"You will see all sorts of rumors about the object of Messrs. and Lafontaine's visit to Halifax, &c. I saw a gentleman to-day who left Montreal on Sunday last, and he says the ...

... think it pretty correct. The last ... the British Provinces to make an offer for a reciprocity of trade with the United States if not granted, then to adopt a uniform tariff of high protecting duties, in fact the same as yours, and to return to the old plan of discriminating duties, giving a preference of one third less on all goods brought by the St Lawrence, no matter from what country.

"Now what think you of this? Will it gain the desired end, and drive you rifle Yankees to receive our products on more favorable terms than at present?"—*Quebec Times*

THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS, CROSSING THE IRISH SEA.

From the Times.

But for the warm-hearted reception which the inhabitants gave Her Majesty, it might have been said that the Black North avoided the Royal squad on but a cheerless welcome. The gale which blew all Saturday morning continued with undiated vehemence on Sunday, blowing up sheets of spray in the teeth of the ...chorage wherein the vessels rode, and whistling through the rigging till the shot noise drowned even its own fury. The shore, on both sides, all shrouded in mist looked through such glimpses of light as afforded one a opportunity of discerning it) gloomy and menacing; overhead was one dark canopy of driving clouds, beneath and around a cheerless land and an angry roadstead, tossed into a thousand foming waves. A few during yacht and small boats which ran down towards the fleet at times careened over to the water's edge, and soon sought shelter under the lee of the land, and thus for many a long hour the steamers rode in solitary association, heavily wind, tugging away at their cables as if weary of their stay and anxious for a speedy departure. At noon the Queen and Royal family had prayers on board the Royal yacht, which all hands were piped to attend. Soon afterwards, the signal for dinner, or some other meridian meal, which was answered by every vessel with praiseworthy alacrity and promptness, gave a pleasing interruption to the other tedious occupation of time on board the squadron, limited as it had been for the most part to plashing along a damp deck, looking through a glass at nothing in particular, making ingenious comments on the state of the weather, or superintending the healthful exercise of the men in restowing jibs and foresails.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock the Vivid was ordered up to Belfast to land a Royal messenger, and rushed up to the quay with a usual velocity amid the applauding shouts of numerous persons there assembled, who imagined the little boat had car ied up the Queen and Royal family on a sudden excursion to church. At half-past 2 o'clock she returned, and on approaching the roadstead where the Royal squadron had lain securely on her departure for the town, they were nowhere to be seen. They had, in fact, stood down the Lough to sea, though the weather had not at all moderated. The Vivid proceeded in search of them with eager speed, and passing the Copelands soon ran out into the open sea from under the shelter of the land. And now the force of the wind was felt in its fury. It was not for nothing it had been blowing 48 hours from the south. As the Vivid ran out to meet the long roll it pitched up on her quarter in a seething mass of foam, or slipping away from beneath, let down her hull into the yawning trough of waters, gulping as though it would swallow her at once. In advance, and nearly hull down, were the several vessels of the squadron, far separated, according to their rates of speed and power of endurance, taking up their stations, toiling to leeward, and thumping their bows through the waves. The farther from land the higher rose the sea, and the louder roared the wind. The Mull of Cantyre was small its glory. The south wind coming up the Channel, tore up the downward tide into ragged hills of water, topped with crisping froth, and dashed them against the quivering vessels, which quashed through and into them with a hissing noise, making a thousand rainbows of the spray Thus up and down those green hill sides the squadron sped on its way, the lazy vessels going fast astern; poor Lucifer, with all such sail as he could carry set, lagging hopelessly in the rear; Trident next, bowling along more steadily; and then, in various order, the Sphynx, Black Eagle, Stromboli, Vivid, Fairy, and Victoria and Albert. The little tender made excellent progress, though at times even the masts of her mast were invisible in the hollow of the sea. Towards 4 o'clock it was evident the squadron did not intend to make for the mouth of the Clyde, for their course was too much to the southward; and about 5 o'clock they were outside passing the Cornsil light, at the entrance of Lough Ryan, into which they ran, and where they anchored, off Cairn, at 20 minutes after 5. They lay in silence and gloom all night—not a soul visible on shore or along the high hills which surround it. A little boat put off from the Royal yacht soon after her arrival to a small landing-place on the south side of the Lough, and it was said the Prince was one of her passengers, but of this fact we lay all the onus upon rumor solely, merely ventuning to affirm that the boat put off, and after a short stay, during which several gentlemen landed and walked along the beach, returned to the vessel. At midnight all the vessels settled down into gloom and profound darkness; the lights were extinguished in the yacht, and no sound was heard over the dreary waste but the roaring of the wind, still rude and strong as ever, the scream of the gannet as he flew to his rocky nest, or the bells which marked the slow course of time on board the vessels.

With the dawn up rose the wavering blast of steam from every vessel of the fleet, and at 1 o'clock the Vivid, active, but not quite so joyous as the earliest of larks, weighed anchor and stood away through a thick morning and chopping sea for the Firth of Clyde, the Black Eagle having preceded her by about half an hour. Soon after 4 all the fleet was under way on the same course. The weather was wretched to a degree—haze and fog and rain and wind and sea—all "ugly," as seamen would say, and all very disagreeable, as any land-going individual could not hesitate to affirm. Ailsa Craig, rising from the middle of the angry waters, looked too dreary to be a fit place even on the most inveterate admirer of the solitary and grand. The glorious scenery of the Clyde higher up, occurred with all sorts of atmospheric devices indicative of rain and storm, lost all its charms—for, indeed they were invisible, the top of every hill being capped with cloud in one dark fogbank.

The Isles of Arran and Bute, looming like Alps through the mist, were passed with a heavy run of sea. A little revenue cutter here stood off from under the lee of the land, and got Captain Robson on board the yacht to act as pilot. At 8 o'clock the Vivid stood up to Greenock, and having made a short stay opposite the Custom-house, returned just in time to catch the Victoria and Albert and the Fairy steaming up the magnificent estuary of Loch Long. But alas! it was for the most part wrapped in a drizzling mantle of rain, and could only be taken for granted. At times a whiff of wind forced up the curling vapour and disclosed a sheet of water compressed at times into narrow straits between towering mountains, whose tops were lost in the clouds, or expanding into lochs by locked in on every side by the steep sides of cliffs, down whose precipitous descent rolled the foaming torrent of many a burn swelled into foaming cascades by the heavy rains. Again the dense curtain fell and enveloped the whole into a Scotch mist beyond the power even of Mackintosh to resist. At some sudden turn a giant mountain—with a thousand white streaks furrowing its sides—a few scattered ...

... and an old stray spotted ... toiling after some wild pack of grouse up the cliffs—about revealed for one moment in all its grandeur, to be lost in an instant. Soon after 11 the Royal yacht, the Tender, and the Vivid, turned back, the two former proceeding up Loch Goyl, whence it was understood that her Majesty and suite would, if the weather proved less unfavorable, start across the isthmus to Loch Lomond; the latter returning to Greenock and passing in her course several steamers, in one of which the storm-tossed Provost of Glasgow was said to be, intent on paying his respects to his Sovereign. The rest of the royal squadron anchored for the night below Greenock, and to-morrow her Majesty will leave her retreat among the mountains, and make her public entry into the good city of Glasgow.

THE PORTLAND RAILWAY.—Our readers are aware that an offer from the contractors to complete this work has been for some time on the tapis, and that Messrs. Young and Galt have been employed in making the arrangements in detail. We learn now that this arrangement is completed, and merely awaits the satisfaction of the directors of which we presume there can be no doubt We understand that the manner of paying for this work is to be something like this:—The line to Sherbrooke will cost in round numbers say £200,000. Messrs. Black are to receive in payment the city bonds for £125,000, they are to take stock themselves to the amount of £25,000, and two Corporations, the Seminary and the British American Land Company will furnish, each £25,000. When the line is finished to Sherbrooke, the Company will be enabled to claim the Government guarantee, for the remaining moiety of the entire work, and Messrs. Black will take this guarantee in payment. The line to Sherbrooke is to be completed in September 1850, and that to the lines in three years. The Portland people have completed the contract for their part of the line, with the same contractors, to be completed also in three years. We are informed, also, that Messrs. Black have offered to rent the existing line of railway, at a certain percentage upon the capital employed in building it. There may be some variation between these details, and the precise terms of the arrangement arrived at; but they are, in all probability, substantially the same. No one can possibly overrate the immense importance of this work to Montreal.

THE CUSTOMS' HOUSE UNION.—A reciprocal Free Trade with the twenty millions of people living alongside of us would give us all we want. The Americans want coal, iron, fish, lumber, &c., the products of the Colonies and we require their breadstuffs and manufactures Although it is self-evident that a reciprocal Free Trade would be advantageous to all parties, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the question is beset with difficulties. The American Government will be pressed by the Mining Companies of Pennsylvania, the Lumbermen of Maine, and the Fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, not to relax their protective policy.—The Americans can do better without us than we can do without them. We can only offer two millions of customers in exchange for ten times that number. A relaxation of the treaty which grants the exclusive right of fishing within three marine miles of the shore to our own people, will probably be demanded. This is likely to be the turning point of the negotiation. The Canadians naturally desirous of an outlet for their agricultural products, and with the New Brunswickers, anxious to revive the Timber Trade, will, we presume, be ready to acquiesce in the suggestion. The other colonies, having more to give and less to expect from the proposed changes, will probably pause and carefully weigh the arguments for and against the admission of American fishermen within the prescribed limits.—*Nova Scotian.*

From the Christian Guardian, Sep. 12.

THE COUNTESS OF ERROL.—We deeply lament to hear of the Death of the Countess of Errol at Kingston. The young lady was the eldest daughter of Major Gen. the Honorable Charles Grey, and has lived since her earliest childhood in this country, we are sure that we can say by say that no one who was ever more beloved for her amiable qualities and distinguished for the highest accomplishments, than the Countess of Errol whose death so soon after her marriage must be a dreadful blow to her relatives.—*Courier.*

NOTE.—The Christian Guardian and Courier, and other dotard Tories of this calamitous Lady will rejoice to hear that the Countess of Errol is not dead, but fast recovering from her illness and expected shortly to appear at large.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Tuesday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, September 10, 7 P. M.

The market for flour is quiet, holders generally asking 23s for good brands superfine, sour held at 21s 6d.

ASHES still tending upwards. Pots 37s 6d. Pearls 32s a 32s 6d.

FREIGHTS have declined—flour has been taken to Liverpool and the Clyde in 1st class vessels at 3s.

The Board of Health report 2 deaths for the last 24 hours, including 1 from Cholera.

An Extra of the *Canada Gazette* contains a proclamation proroguing Parliament to the 8th October, and then has to meet for the despatch of business; also a proclamation declaring the 1st of October to be the day on which the Act to provide for the insertion of certain official notices in the *Canada Gazette* only is to come into operation.

Accounts from Sherbrooke state that the recent frost in that district had caused material damage to Indian corn, potatoes, and buckwheat.

WASHINGTON, Sept 10th.

General Taylor is reported to be still in feeble health.

ST. LOUIS Sept. 10th.

The case of Childs charged with embezzling the funds of the Bank of Missouri has been postponed until the 11th of October. There has been 6 cases of highway robbery and 2 murders during yesterday and last night.

Wednesday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12th.

No news in the City. The Board of Health report 6 interments—none from cholera.

From St. John's, New Brunswick, we learn that the mail steamship *Hibernia* for Liverpool, when about 600 miles from Halifax was compelled to put back, and would have to proceed to St. John's to be repaired. Her mails and passengers will be forwarded by the Canada. Quebec papers of yesterday report 20 arrivals, amongst them the Thane, from Bristol, general cargo.

A thorny discussion took place in the City Council, on a motion made by Councillor Beaudry, for a grant of £200 to provide arms for the police. The subject was referred to the Police Committee.

NEW YORK, 2½ P. M.

NEWS BY THE STEAMER *EUROPA.*

In England, the cholera is on the increase.

HUNGARY.—The *London News* says: The general belief throughout the country is that the Hungarian General surrender. I with his ...

... great would guarantee the independence of Hungary. The latest intelligence says General Klatka still held possession of Comorn; and one account affirms that on the 17th ult., an action was fought by Bem. General Haynau in his last bulletin, reports that at the present moment, all Transylvania was cleared of the insurgents. A letter from Georgey to Klatka directing the surrender of Comorn, assigns no reason for this course, other than that he had become convinced of the helplessness of their cause, and that he wished to obtain peace for his country as the only expedient to save her from utter perdition. The letter from Kossuth written before he knew of the surrender of Georgey, is said by Austrian authority to have been found, which contains the frank admission, that the Magyars since the capitulation of Arad, 257,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon surrendered. Gen. Paskiewitch has delivered over the Chiefs of the rebellion. The former deputies of the diet, all prisoners and materials of war to the Austrians.

Accounts from Pesth say that Kossuth and been captured, another account states that Kossuth and Bem had arrived at Adrianople where they had embarked in an English ship.

Information was received in Paris on Wednesday that the Russians and Austrians had marched for Switzerland with the view of watching the revolutionary junta assembled at Geneva at which Ledru Rollin, and Beeghot are suspected of taking a conspicuous part in the under circles of diplomacy, the idea is said to have been revived withga new holy alliance for the maintenance of European peace of which France is to be a prominent member.

Italy.—The *Milan Gazette* of the 24th announces the important fact of the capitulation of Venice which took place on the 22nd. The terms agreed upon were unconditional and founded strictly on the proclamation of Radetzky. The seige was disastrous to the besiegers, the Austrian officers state that their loss by cholera and fever amounted to 20,000 men.

NEW YORK, 6½ P.M.

The Europa reached Boston about 12 o'clock to-day.

ROME.—Satiny has taken the reins of Government. Gen. Oudinot having been recalled by the French Government; he was to have left Rome with 10,000 troops on the 22nd ult. transferring the chief command to Pastler, who though equally fond of despotism is said to be less priest-ridden than the magnanimous conqueror of the eternal city. It is reported that Radetzky is to pass through Rome shortly on his way to Gaeta. The Garrison will be diminished, but whether from political or sanitary motives remains a mystery, though no dirty motives remains a mystery, though no direct hostility is expected, between the French diplomatists and Pius IX matters are very far from being arranged. France nothing politically important. A change in the ministry is positively asserted, but it has no foundation except in the wishes of those who aim at the dissolution of the present administration.

The Russian Minister in Paris has given an assurance to the French Government that Czar has not thought of territorial aggrandizement, but that he will withdraw his armies as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

The *Nationale* says that the report of the marriage of the President with the daughter of the King of Sweden is well founded. The President has had two attacks of cholera in a mild form.

The third and last sitting of the peace congress took place on the 24th. The members have all been received with great courtesy, and the most distinguished English and American propagandists have been cheered to their hearts content, and the whole affair has passed off agreeably and silently.

Latest accounts from Hamburgh report that the parades into which the Burgerscaft is divided had ratified the proposed constitution without reserve. The Prussian troops quartered at Hamburgh had been recalled.

A serious skirmish had taken place between Olde Danes and the Schleswigers which was put a stop to by the Prussian soldiers. The blockade of the Ports of Eastern Holstein Cuxhaven, has been removed on the 1st inst.

No English matters received.

Thursday's Report.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13th, 7 P. M.

Flour market quiet. We hear of a sale of Superfine, at 22s 10½d, for extra 23s. 3d. has been offered. Sour 21s. 3d. Nothing doing in wheat, saleable at 4s. 9d a 4s. 10d.

No Corn in market. Some enquiry for Peas at 2s. 6d.

ASHES.—Pots 39s. Pearls 31s. 6d.

FREIGHTS.—Liverpool and the Clyde 3s, Shippers hold off in expectation of a further decline.

The Government advertisement for tenders for bills of exchange has been withdrawn, the intention being for the present postponed.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Jenkins, a seaman belonging to the U. S. Steamer Queen, found dead in the canal basin. There were no marks of violence on the body. Verdict, found drowned.

Weather rainy, wind east.

NEW YORK, Sept 13th.

ASHES.—Market quiet, receipts small. Sales Pots $7. Pearls $6,50.

FLOUR Market for low grades western again lower.

GRAIN.—No animation in market for wheat, tendency downward. Corn less firm, with fair enquiry partly for export.

WHISKEY market again lower, 25½c. for Ohio.

PROVISIONS.—Market for Mess Pork heavy Prime lower at $8,62½ a $8,75, $10,25 a $10,-30 for Mess. Lard less buoyant, with fair demand at 6½c for No. 2. 6¾ for Prime.

STOCKS.—Government continue very dull. The California gold and the *Empire City* helped the market at the second board, and though the sales were mostly confined to fancies, they nearly all brought an advance. In money no perceptible change to notice.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

HUNGARY.—Comorn has capitulated. The Austrian Minister of War entered the fortress on the 15th.

The County of Weig is entirely evacuated by the Hungarians. Kossuth is positively said to have left Arad for England on the 11th with the Hungarian Crown jewels.

FRANCE.—The permanent committee of the Legislative Assembly met yesterday.

The *Cologne Gazette* mentions the death of Grand Duke Michael of Austria.

ROME.—It was said there was no intention to reduce the army.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* says the city was tranquil. The new Cabinet was proceeding to exhibit moderately liberal principles, and a fair promise is held out that the Constitution will be renewed as soon as the North of Italy and the Dominion of the Pope are restored to quiet. The King and the Pope are expected at Naples from Gaeta; the palace at Porticia was being fitted up for the reception of the latter.

The Roman populace and French soldiers were on excellent terms. The officers did not conceal their disgust at the conduct of the Pontifical Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13th.

By the arrival of the Empire City we find Flour at San Francisco at $12 a 13; new mess Pork $18 a $22.

The Haytians who had opposed President Soloniquet's Government by order of that despot, resented that he should take upon himself the title of Emperor, and he had declared himself to that high function.

Arrivals in this City.

ARRIVALS AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

September 10th.—J. R. Rothe, Kingston; A. McFaul, do; C. McCallion, Boston; A. MacMurphy, Cobourg; A. McGill, Montreal; R. Jones, Esq., Coburg; J. G. Bacon, Troy, N. Y.; Rev F. F. Cannon, Cornwall; Rev. P. McEarey, Kingston; P. Richardson, Toronto.

Sept. 11th.—J. Gowan, Hamilton; D. Robbie & Son, Napanee; P. E. Magnan, Montreal; D. Defiale, Montreal; A. Charlebois, Montreal; Hon. E. Steward Wortley, Grenadier Guards.

Sept. 12th.—J. Ingersoll, Fredericksburg; H. Sharp, Picton; J. Briggs, W. Armstrong, Caledonia Springs; T. P. Bernard, Belleville; Mr Elliot, Ordnance Department; Dr. Boyce, Cobourg; Mr. McKenzie, River Trent; Major Sparks Captain Frith 38th Regt., Montreal.

ARRIVALS AT PATTERSON'S HOTEL.

Sept. 10th—J. A. Glassford Montreal; Mr. Gregory, Kingston; Mr. Moran, Prescott; R. Jones, Coburg; J. Wheeler, Boston.

Sept. 11th.—M. Lemmon, Boston; Hon. G. Moffat, Montreal; G. W. Ennes, Deporill; F.