

ENGLAND.

Change of some importance in the English Courts has recently taken place. Mr. Baron Williams has been removed from the Exchequer to the King's Bench and Baron Vaughan to the Court of Common Pleas.

The debate on the motion of Mr. O'Connell for the repeal of the Union was brought to a close on the evening of the 29th of April, by a decisive vote against it.

Immediately after the decision, Mr. Spring Rice moved an Address to the King on the subject of the repeal, which was agreed to by a majority of 485—523 members voting in favor, and only 38 against it.

On the 30th the Address was communicated to the House of Lords, when Earl Grey moved that it be concurred in. The motion, after the impressive speeches from Lord Grey and Lord Brougham, was unanimously agreed to, and the King appointed the first day of May for receiving it.

The British Ship Canopus, [71] was under orders at Devonport, to take 12,000 stand of arms to Corama.

Captain Ross is likely to receive the extra remuneration for his services which he demanded, but no precedent could be found for a similar appropriation to his brother, Commander Ross.

The ship Eliza, of 850 tons, Captain Crouch, left London on the 26th, for New-York, with two hundred and fifty passengers; consisting chiefly of farmers with their families from Suffolk and Norfolk, well supplied with money for purchasing and tilling land in America.

The Strathfieldsay, chartered by the Emigration Committee, was to sail from Gravesend on the 1st, with two hundred and ninety young women, of good character, for Hobartstown, New South Wales.

Lord Londonderry stated in the House he should put some questions to Earl Grey respecting the state of Portugal.

Specie.—From the 10th to the 17th April inclusive there were exported from London to Hamburg, 57 oz. gold; silver do. 3,470; to New-York 7,820. The sum of £400,000 in silver had been shipped by one capitalist to Calais in one week, and great quantities to other parts of the continent.

Mr. Arthur O'Conner, formerly a member of the Irish Parliament, and for a long series of years an exile in France, was expected soon to return to Dublin. He was a coadjutor with Emmet, Macneven, and Sampson, and was exiled for the same cause that drove them to America.

Great disturbances had prevailed at Birr, in the King's country, between two parties of Roman Catholics, and kept that town in confusion for some time past. It is the continuance of an ancient feud, unconnected with politics. Battaries and burnings were also frequent in the country of Tipperary.

Richard Lander who had solved the great problem of the embouchure of the Niger, and who was the conductor of the late steamboat commercial expedition into the interior of Africa, has been murdered at a place 200 or 300 miles up the river.

It is said that the Sanitios have sent in their offers of submission to the Porte, and that the latter has granted an exemption from all taxes for the space of 25 years to the inhabitants of Ipsara.

The workmen who had struck for higher wages at Oldham, had all returned to their labor, except in one factory.

London, May 3.—The following, we have reason to believe, will turn out to be the principal stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, which has given rise to so much speculation during the last ten days:

1st. Don Pedro binds himself to expel Don Carlos from Portugal, and to publish an amnesty in favor of such of the adherents of Don Miguel, as may within a limited time, desert the cause of that sovereign.

2d. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an army into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

3d. His Britannic Majesty binds himself to lend the aid of such a fleet as may be deemed necessary to cooperate with the land forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

4th. The King of the French binds himself to contribute to the objects of the league such aid, of every kind, as the other three contracting parties may jointly demand.

This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April.—London Morning Post.

Mr. Roebuck made a formal attack, on Tuesday, on the conduct of Mr. Stanley, in his government of the Canadas. He quoted the despatches of that irritable statesman to Lord Aylmer, and the angry resolutions which they elicited from the House of Assembly. The state of affairs in Lower Canada is beyond question alarming. The mass of the population is an enemy to the government, and Mr. Stanley is not the man to conciliate the disaffected. The conduct of the British authorities, and of the Legislative Council, the members of which are nominated by the Crown, was shown by Mr. Roebuck to be arbitrary and unjustifiable in many instances. Mr. Stanley evinced soreness, and made a rather feeble defence. To Mr. Roebuck's representation of the disaffection of the people of the Lower, he opposed the loyalty of the inhabitants of the Upper Province. He attempted to justify the harsh tone he had used in his despatches, and his menaces of coercion, by representing the French inhabitants of Canada as hostile to British interests, as factions, and faithless. If this be true, things are indeed in a bad way. We see no prospect of their mending under the administration of the present Colonial Secretary, whose tone forcibly reminds us of the language held by British ministers previous to the breaking out of the American Revolution. A committee was appointed, however, to enquire into the cause of complaint, and the alleged wrongs of the colonists.—London Spectator.

LONDON, May 1st.—The Consul Market remains steady, at 92½ for the amount, 269 28 Dutch Five per cent. Stock is at 96 to 1; two and a half per cent, 51 to 3.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Madrid papers to the 23d of April, including an Extraordinary Supplement of the Gazette of that date, had been received in London. The intelligence in the latter is highly important. Don Carlos has been very actively pursued by the Spanish troops in Portugal. On their arrival, on the 13th before Almeida, the Pretender, who had taken refuge in that fortress, fled, and on the 18th the place declared for Donna Maria. The following are the contents of the supplement:—

Despatches received at the War-office.—"In the neighboring kingdom of Portugal events are developing themselves with rapidity. The Spanish troops having presented themselves on the 13th before Almeida, whence the Pretender fled, in order to avoid the being blockaded therein, the fortress declared for Donna Maria da Gloria early on the morning of the 18th, as the following despatches from the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, dated the 19th, will show:—

"Most Excellent Senhor,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that advices which I have received from different points of the Portuguese border communicate to me the fact that the town of Almeida declared for the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria at 5 o'clock yesterday morning; that the flag of legitimacy now floats on the walls of that city; and that the governor abandoned his post at that hour, along with the few troops that adhered to him.

"Enclosed are the proofs of the taking of the city of Almeida by the Portuguese troops of Donna Maria da Gloria, which I have the honor of addressing to your Excellency, to use as you think proper, in

forming you. Excellency, at the same time, that yesterday afternoon we heard reports of cannon from Almeida, which we supposed to have been the salute in celebration of this happy event.

"Note.—The proofs above mentioned are the despatches forwarded to the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, respecting the aforesaid event, by the authorities of Almeida, Fuentes de Oñoro, and Aldea del Obispo.

In fact, the Royal flag of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria has been flying over the walls of Almeida since 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by accounts which I have just received (12 o'clock) from the boundary, transmitted by a person in my confidence.

"The Examiner of passports at Barba de Puerco has informed me that La Bausa, a village within my jurisdiction and other places, are full of women, children and old men, Portuguese refugees, who have come to seek an asylum, loaded with whatever property and effects they have been able to carry with them.

"The following despatch from General Rodill relates to the flight of the Pretender, of whom the troops of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria are in pursuit:—

"Most Excellent Senhor,—The accounts I have this day received respecting the direction of the Pretender's flight confirm the statement contained in the despatches I yesterday communicated to your Excellency, without adding any additional particulars.

"The vanguard will stop to-night in Castle Branco, whither it proceeded for the purpose of flanking the fugitives, of taking some waggons loaded with their effects, and of showing to the Portuguese and the people of Estremadura as far as the Tagus, that we are constantly prepared to proceed to every quarter to which the service of Her Majesty the Queen, our Lady, calls us. The troops will deploy at Belmonte, in accordance with the instructions I have sent to the General commanding there, and General the Baron de Carondelet, with a column of infantry and cavalry, with which he arrived at Capina, will march to this city with the artillery batteries of the Campaign Artillery Brigade.

"I have nothing else of consequence to communicate to your Excellency. The expeditionary columns suffer no loss by desertion, not a single man being missing up to this date. The enthusiasm and decided opinion displayed in this foreign country is, in fact, highly commendable, and completely belies the gratuitous assertions of the Pretender's followers, that they were inclined to favor his cause. The Portuguese admire the excellent discipline maintained by our army, since, for the five days we have been in this country, it has not been found necessary to inflict a single punishment, a circumstance which has gratified me exceedingly.

"God preserve your Excellency many days.

"JOSE RAMON RODILL.

"General Head-Quarters of the Guard, 18th of April, 1834, P. M.

Information direct from Lisbon, had reached London, to the 22d, and from Oporto to the 25th—both inclusive. Some hopes were entertained at Lisbon, that the negotiation attempted by Lord Howard de Walden and the Baron de Montier, for some arrangement between the two brothers, is not given up.—Napier was blockading Figueroa, and the Duke of Terceira's headquarters, up to April 15th, was at Marcia, and he continued his pursuit of General Cardozo, who was retreating in a most disorderly manner towards Moncoivo, no doubt intending to take refuge in the fortress of Almeida.

The Miguelites had again attacked St. Ubes, but were repulsed with considerable loss. It is evident from the tenor of the several letters and communication we have received, that the cause of Don Miguel is a wretched and almost abandoned state, and that of Don Pedro was prosperous both in the north and south of Portugal.

The Duke of Terceira had succeeded in driving General Cardozo from Amarante, and taking possession of Regoa. Cardozo was retreating to Almeida, not knowing of the declaration of the authorities in favor of the Constitutional cause.

The news had reached Lisbon, that the General Rodill, at the head of 10,000 Spanish troops, had entered Portugal to assist Donna Maria, and that Admiral Napier has returned to Lisbon, preparing for another expedition.

Brigadier Rossas, who came over lately from Santarem to Don Pedro, being suspected of having done so for the purpose of revolutionizing Lisbon in the Usurper's favor, has been arrested.

Admiral Viscount Cape St. Vincent [Napier] has been created a Count under the same title. The whole Portuguese nation congratulates itself on this proof of how highly his Imperial Majesty the Duke Regent appreciates the signal services of the illustrious warrior, who has so much contributed to the restoration of the throne of the Queen and the liberty of the nation.

The Pope has excommunicated Don Pedro, his ministers, and in short all the friends of the Queen's cause. It is stated from Lisbon, that this excommunication be not withdrawn, the government has notified the Court of Rome, that they will consider it their duty not only to stop the annual revenue of about £40, which Portugal pays, but to take into serious consideration the propriety of ceasing all connection with it.

FRANCE.—Preparations were making in various parts of the Kingdom to celebrate the King's birthday on the 1st of May.

The Chamber of Deputies, says a correspondent of the London Courier, is disposing, as fast as possible, of the matters before it, preparatory to the close of the session, which ministers wish to fix for the 10th of May. The elections will, if the session is over before or by the middle of that month, be completed by the end of June, and the new Chamber will probably have to meet in September or October. The new Chamber will probably be as strongly ministerial as the present one, but in consequence of a recently formed alliance between the Republican and Carlist electors, it is probable that some 30 Carlist members will be returned. The strength of the Opposition however, will not be thereby materially increased, as the left is likely to lose much in proportion to what the right may gain.

The report on the tariff is to be brought into the Chamber of Deputies in the early part of next week. I am assured that several modifications, by which the reductions proposed in the project of law would be extended, are recommended by the committee; but the prohibitions are to remain untouched until the Deputies have had the opportunity of consulting the wishes of their constituents respecting them.—The labors of the commissioners appointed by the two Governments must, therefore, remain incomplete until the next session, when the subject will undergo full discussion, and the object in view will have become more easily attainable than hitherto.

Dr. J. M. Cales, who was one of the National Assembly of 1793, died at Liege, aged 72.

M. de Chateaubriand has announced his intention to offer himself as a candidate to the electors of Lille. He resigned his seat in the peerage on the accession of Louis Philippe.

Delegates have been appointed by the people of Lyons to solicit of the government indemnity for the losses sustained during the late insurrection. Some officers of the 36th regiment of the line, and others of the 4th and 9th cuirassiers have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the republication associations.

A very interesting debate has been commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of retaining or relinquishing the possession of Algiers, and was going at our latest advices.

The city of Paris has been condemned to pay the damages and loss in several cases where gunsmiths and sword cutlers had sustained any, during the late

revolutionary innovations. Attacks are going on in France, and every means resorted to that can strengthen Louis Philippe on his throne. M. de S. Remain, a legitimist, has been arrested, and also one M. Madieu, an advocate, in whose possession a number of papers were found. A debate had occurred in the Chambers respecting the relinquishment of Algiers. Several fine speeches. No decision.

FROM VIENNA.—According to accounts from Vienna to April 20th, the news respecting the late riots in Lyons and the disturbances in Paris had been deemed of sufficient importance by the members of the German Congress to induce them to protract their sittings indefinitely. The consideration of the measures proposed for "securing the tranquility" of the confederate States has been resumed in consequence of the occurrences in France. The German writers of the Vienna speak of the probability of Court Munich Bellinghousen, the actual Austrian President of the German Diet, being appointed Austrian minister of State. They seem to attach a vast deal of importance to the expected appointment, and talk of the "powerful sensation among the diplomatists" which the rumors respecting it had already produced.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Miscellaneous.

THE SHIPWRECK OF THE JAMES.—We yesterday gave the melancholy account of the disaster which befel that ill-fated ship. The Quebec Gazette received this morning, contains some further particulars, which leaves little room to doubt the total loss of the ship, with eleven of her crew and two hundred and forty-seven emigrants.

We have had a conversation with Mr. Downes, the Surgeon of the James, one of those saved from the vessel, and who signed the statement subjoined. There is no doubt on his mind that the vessel went down with all on board. The Margaret, which he was fortunate enough in gaining, after receiving very serious bodily injury while embarking in the boat, came to the spot where the James ought to have been, in an hour or two after he had left her, and she had then disappeared. From the condition in which she was left, there can be little doubt on his mind, that she must have foundered with all on board, or, at least, by the greater number. Some chance of a portion being saved in the boats may exist; but as the Margaret had a light out, they very probably would have been enabled to have boarded her. No list of the passengers had been saved, the Captain's having been left on board. Their names can now only be exactly ascertained by reference to the Custom house books at Limerick. Several of the families had been well to do in Ireland, and they had with them between £2,000 to £3,000 in gold; being in most part from Rathkeale and its neighborhood, about fifteen miles from Limerick. When the James left the port, deaths by cholera were daily occurring; one had proved fatal on the passage.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette. Sir,—Allow me the liberty of intruding on your space with a more accurate detail of the circumstances connected with the loss of the James, which was rather imperfectly given in yesterday's Mercury.

We sailed from Limerick on the 8th April, with 251 passengers and a crew of 16. On Friday the 12th, we put out to sea, where, after a few days, from heavy gales, &c. we experienced nothing but a series of mishaps, having carried away our topmast, studding-sail boom, jib-boom, main-sail, foresail, and yard. On Sunday the 25th, at 6 A. M. they set about pumping the ship out, but were not thus long engaged before the pumps were found to be choked by the passengers' potatoes, which from the rotten description of bags in which they were kept, went adrift about the hold, filling the pump wells, and preventing the possibility of working the pumps, and preventing the possibility of working the pumps, and a great quantity of potatoes brought away from them; and to prevent a recurrence of this, tin kettles, with holes made in them, were laid on the beams, which proved ineffectual; after which baskets were substituted, with as little success. Finding the water to increase to an alarming extent, and a gale from the N. W. springing up with a heavy sea, the ship straining very much, we had recourse to the expedient of baling her out from the fore-hatch with buckets and a provision cask made fast to a tackle; but the water casks, which were floating about there, excited the apprehensions of the people and one passenger, Henry Morgan, getting free of his fingers broken between two of them, the attempt was abandoned.

About four o'clock, P. M. she slipped a sea which carried away the lee bulwarks, and was soon after struck by a second still heavier, with the force of which she listed, causing her ballast and never returned to an erect position. The water having reached the between-decks, and no chance of saving her presented itself, the captain at five o'clock, ordered the long boat and skiff to be lowered, as sail standing to the southward made its appearance.—The passengers crowded into the skiff while she was within the long boat, and by this means made it difficult to lower the latter, which, when drawn from the after-deck, came against the stanchions; after which they did not seem inclined to take further trouble with her. At half-past six we lowered the jolly-boat, in which eleven of us were picked up by the Margaret, of Newcastle, Capt. Wake, to whose kindness and humanity since we are indebted for our preservation.

The persons saved are—Capt. Laidler; Robert S. Laidler, his brother; Henry Downes, surgeon; Thomas Enwright, carpenter; James Cook, seaman; Peter Lilly Wall and James Clarke, apprentices; with Mary Hastings, Andrew Young, James Shehan, and Edmund Curry or Cody, passengers.

Your obedient servant, HENRY DOWNES, Surgeon of the James.

STILL MORE DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the loss of the James, with upwards of 250 persons.—Loss of the barque Astrea, with 208 persons.—Loss of brig Edward.—Loss of brig Fidelity.—Loss of brig Columbus; all bound to Quebec.—Loss of barque Charlotte Langin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.—Loss of ship Marchioness of Queensbury.—Loss of barque John Atkins, from Halifax for Richmond.—Loss of brig Margaret, from Belfast, and four lives.

Never, within our recollection, have we had to record such a list of disasters among shipping, and loss of lives, as has fallen to our lot this day. It will be seen from the following account, copied from the Halifax Gazette of the 21st inst, that the loss of the James is confirmed, together with numerous other vessels.

From the Halifax Gazette of May 21.

Our paper of to-day contains melancholy accounts of shipwrecks and the loss of human life.—We saw a person yesterday who was at Louisburg when the Astrea was lost. The survivors had reached that place. They informed him that that vessel struck on the morning of the 7th instant, against some high cliffs at Little Lorain Head, about five miles from Louisburg and almost instantaneously went to pieces; that she had studding sails set at the time, and up to the fatal moment of striking had been going at the rate of ten knots. The only individuals saved were the surgeon, carpenter, and one seaman, who were thrown almost insensible on some of the cliffs.

SWEDEN, May 14.—The barque Astrea, William Ridley, master, with two hundred and eleven passengers and crew, went ashore at Loran, near Louisburg, morning of 7th inst, and only the surgeon and two of the crew saved. Same day, brig Edward struck a piece of ice near Port Nova, and sunk immediately—crew saved. On the 10th, brig Fidelity, Clarke, from Dublin for Quebec, went ashore at Scattar and was lost; passengers and crew, 150 in number.

Newcastle for Quebec, was lost three miles East of Louisburg, crew saved. On the 27th ult. lat. 45.20, lon. 48.53, the Margaret, Walsh, from Newcastle, picked up the captain of barque James, from Ireland for Quebec, with ten others, only survivors of two hundred and sixty-five persons on board the James when she sprang a leak and sunk.

The crew of barque Charlotte Langin, of New Brunswick, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has been landed here from an American fishing vessel. The ship had sprung a leak and they had abandoned her. They were three days in their boats.

Ship Marchioness of Queensbury, from Liverpool for Miramichi, went ashore on Cape Tormentine, night of 16th inst. but will be got off if the weather continues moderate.

Three vessels bound to Quebec with passengers, (one of them the Jane, of Worlington), are reported ashore on St. Paul.

Barque John Atkins, from Halifax for Richmond went ashore three miles from that place, and was totally lost.

On the night of the 15th inst. brig Margaret, from Belfast for St. John, N. B. went ashore at Barrington, and was totally lost—crew saved. The mate's wife and four children were drowned.—Com. Adv.

VERY AFFLICTING NEWS.—By the Boston Atlas of yesterday, we hear the melancholy intelligence of the almost total annihilation of the companies of the U. States troops stationed at Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, by the cholera. All but fifteen were dead, and of those seven were sick. The disease attacked all indiscriminately, temperate and intemperate, officers and men. Lieutenants Bryant, Allen, Graham and Cloud were among its victims. The information is stated to be official, and received by the commanding officer at fortress Monroe—and yet it is remarkable that it should have been first made public at Boston.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE STEAM-BOAT OSWEGO.—We are happy to state that this vessel, which was stranded in the gale of the 12th inst. has been got off with very little injury. The owners, we are informed, are indebted to the skill and judgment of our young fellow citizen, Mr. John McNair, for the effectual and safe delivery of the boat from her unfortunate situation. She was brought back to harbor without other assistance than of her own engines, and is found not to leak a drop. She must be a boat of extraordinary strength, for though she encountered on the beach a worse gale than that in which she was stranded, yet not even her paint is started at the joints of her timbers.

Were not a shipwreck always too serious a matter to be treated lightly, and were it not that the hand of a merciful Providence is plainly visible in having protected this vessel and her company during some forty or fifty miles that she was encountering the perils of a lee shore, we should be disposed to make merry with some of the extravagant accounts of the Oswego's wreck. Some of these accounts too, we are sorry to find, are prejudicial to the reputation of the Lake Ontario navigation—than which, we feel no difficulty in affirming, there is not a safer navigation (of its class) upon the surface of the globe. The wreck of the Oswego furnished strong proof of it—for she passed over one of the most dangerous places (Ford's shoals) there is upon the coast, and yet landed her passengers upon the beach without wetting their feet.

The boat, we learn, will in a few days proceed to Niagara to be put on the railway, and be subjected to a thorough inspection and repair, if any is found necessary, and in the course of ten or twelve days will resume her place in the line, under the command of Capt. Sherman, from Lake Champlain, a gentleman whom, we are informed, will command the confidence of the public.—Oswego Palladium.

Crim. Cov.—Eam v. Harding.—Mr. Sergeant Talford said that it was his melancholy duty to state the circumstances of this case, which was for an act of criminal conversation. The plaintiff was a cabinet-maker, of the age of 37 years. In the year 1830 he married his present wife who was the daughter of a farmer. The plaintiff and his wife lived at Stanley, and she had gone to see her father just before the time of the injury complained of. The defendant, who was the land agent to Lady Byron, and several other persons of rank, was a person more advanced in life. He had erected a chapel at his own expense, where he was in the habit of preaching and praying with pious piety; and it seems he had used this influence to entreat and assure this family to such a degree that he made the father and mother actually received back from his wife the ring which he had put on her finger when he married her, broken as a token that she would return to him no more. The defendant who was between 60 and 70 years of age, was a married man, who had three grown up children. It would be proved that on Sunday the 20th of June, the defendant took this poor creature to his chapel, where he performed the morning, afternoon and evening services, and at the end of the latter he told about twelve of his congregation to remain; and he then said that he was going to take a loving wife, that person being the plaintiff's wife. The defendant read the marriage ceremony, & then administered the oath of the Lord's supper to the wife of the plaintiff, her father and her brother, and swore that he had been living in open adultery with her. The plaintiff's melancholy tale was soon told, he had lost his hopes and all his prospects and his happiness were blighted for ever.

Joseph Elm said—I am the brother of the plaintiff, my brother and his wife lived at first at her father's. After this they went to live at Stanley. They had lived there between two and three years, when I heard of my brother's wife leaving him. He was almost insensible and unwell in his mind; he could neither eat, drink, nor work, and he came to my house and made great lamentation all night. He says my husband and mine had read the marriage ceremony, & then administered the oath of the Lord's supper to the wife of the plaintiff, her father and her brother, and swore that he had been living in open adultery with her. The plaintiff's melancholy tale was soon told, he had lost his hopes and all his prospects and his happiness were blighted for ever.

Mary Averil said—I was in July last living as house-keeper to the defendant. He had a chapel near his house, and he used to preach in it on Sundays. The plaintiff's wife and I were there on the 14th of July, which was on a Sunday. Defendant preached in the morning, and the plaintiff's wife and I, as did the defendant himself, I did so likewise. The defendant then produced a ring. He put it on the finger of the plaintiff's wife, and then said a verse of a hymn. It was "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;" he after that prayed again. The defendant and the plaintiff's wife then went to the defendant's house at half-past nine in the evening. I warmed the defendant's bed, and the plaintiff's wife went into her room with him, and she has been living with him since. The plaintiff's wife had formerly lived as a servant with the defendant, but at that time his wife was living with him.

This is the case as it was presented, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Dunnce's 200.

Provincial.

From the Montreal Gazette. The melancholy catalogue of disasters at sea, which this day we lay before our readers, accompanied as they have generally been with a most fearful loss of human life, must tend to call the attention of the British Government to the necessity of directing a proper enquiry into the character and condition of passenger ships, leaving the Mother Country. From Ireland, in particular, the vessels employed in the conveyance of emigrants are miserably fitted up for that purpose, tending more to spread disease and mortality among the passengers than their comfort and accommodation. Their character for seaworthiness is also in many instances very dubious, and the accidents which have lately occurred would seem to betry an almost criminal indifference, as to the safety of the hundreds that are crowded on board in these passenger-ships.

The Government have lately appointed Emigrant Agents at several of the principal sea-ports in Britain, and other places are expected to come into the regulation. At Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Greenock, half-pay Lieutenants of the Navy have been nominated, with salaries of about £200 each. The duty of this officer, as explained by Mr. Secretary Stanley, when he lately moved an estimate for this meritorious object, was to receive application from persons either about to emigrate, or to send out emigrants, to give them his gratuitous advice and every information in his power, to effectually prevent the commission of frauds, and to see that the provisions of the law

Stanley remarked, was that the officers, wherever appointed, had succeeded in putting an end to a great train of abuses—that in Liverpool, particularly, the comfort of the inhabitants had been a good deal promoted, and the condition of emigrants previously to their leaving Britain, greatly ameliorated. The comfort of the emigrant, as far as it relates to his being protected against fraud, or being deceived by erroneous information, has thus been attended to by the Government. There only remains now to be effected, a strict and severe examination of the vessel employed in emigration, and a careful supervision of them, ere they leave the shores of Britain.

On Monday, the election, for Directors to the Montreal Bank took place, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:—

- Chas. Brooks, Hon. John Molson,
- Thomas Cringan, John Redpath,
- Hon. Louis Guyl, Joseph Sluiter,
- Wm. Lunn, John Torrance,
- Hon. Peter McGill, William Walker,
- Joseph Masson, Hon. Geo. Moffatt.

In this Bank, Messrs. Routh and Walker were re-elected in the room of the late Hon. Horatia Gates, and in the absence, in Europe of T. B. Anderson, Esquire.

And at a full meeting of the new Board, yesterday, the Honorable Peter McGill was unanimously elected President, and Joseph Masson Esquire, Vice President.—Mon. Herald June 4.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF A SCHOONER.—A rumour of a Schooner having foundered on Saturday week last, near Port Hope, (and all hands perished) reached us a few days since; but, in the absence of any particulars, and no notice being taken of the accident by either of our contemporaries, we hoped it would prove without foundation. Later intelligence, however, we are sorry to say, destroys this hope, and the following facts are but too surely confirmed:—On the day in question, two men in the employ of J. T. Williams, Esq. of Port Hope, who were at work in a field commanding a view of the Lake shore, observed a topsail schooner, seemingly heavily laden, coming down under easy sail and a light breeze. She lay near in shore and the men watched her for some time, admiring her appearance. Suddenly they saw her forced through the water with extraordinary velocity for a short distance and then give two or three most violent pitches, the last of which fairly capsized her, and she almost instantly afterwards went down, keel uppermost. The men hastened immediately to the King for assistance, when it appeared that Capt. Kingsmill and his servant, who had a short time before, been looking at the same vessel through a telescope, had also noticed her sudden disappearance, but thought she had gone off on another tack merely. No vestige of either boat or men, we believe, has since been discovered, and consequently, her name remains unknown; but it is thought, from her sinking so readily, she was probably loaded with wheat, and being so near in shore, she would perhaps be from Whitby, or some place this side Toronto. About the time of the above mentioned accident, a vessel of the name of Darlington towards the lake, in the direction of the unfortunate vessel, and sweeping every thing before it.—Cobourg Star.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THREE CHILDREN.—Last week Francis Taylor, of Emily, whilst engaged planting potatoes in a field some distance from his house had 3 children consumed by fire.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, left 4 children in the house, the eldest some time afterwards went out to the field telling his Father and Mother, that he had put the others to sleep, and locked the door, on hearing this the unsuspecting parents continued their work with cheerfulness, not thinking the lamentable fate that awaited their children and for whose sustenance they were then actively engaged, but "In the midst of life we are in death," for in a short time after the child came to the field with the key of the door, the house was discovered to be on fire. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor rushed forward to the scene of distress, with a hope of saving their children, but such was the rapidity of the flames that almost in an instant all was consumed, and nothing but a few of the children's bones were found. This should be a warning to parents, not to leave their children in a house without some person of a mature age with them.—P. H. Warler.

A crime was committed innocently in the vicinity of this city, on Sunday evening, which, for atrocity, can scarcely be paralleled. The victim was a young and confiding female, scarcely fifteen years of age, and the brutes who violated her person were, as is represented, friends of the family. The whole transaction is of so disgusting a character that we abstain from recording facts so humiliating to human nature. One of the parties, we are happy to say, is now in custody.—Mon. D. Herald.

BRITISH WHIG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Kingstonian's letter is omitted. We trust the writer will feel that the certainty of the loss of his election will be a sufficient punishment to Mr. Drummond without the additional pang of anonymous abuse. If there were the smallest probability that either Mr. Drummond or Mr. Strange could be returned for the county of Frontenac, we should use arguments to prevent them, but at present it would be waste of time and labor.

A Workman is inadmissible. Amicus is received but cannot be published for want of the real signature. It is singular that our contributors will persevere, after repeated notice to the contrary, in sending their communications unauthenticated.

In the press and will be speedily published, a Haulboat Poem in two cantos, entitled, "Chivalry of Cranville or the Training Day," by Toby Tickleton Esq.

ALSO, In the press, and will be shortly published (by subscription) EXTRACTS from "HILDEBRAND" a Haulboat Poem, by John Waudby, late Methodist Preacher; and present Editor of the U. C. Herald. With annotations by Cornelia-Hypocrite, A. M.

The committee of the Mechanics' Institution have the pleasure of informing the Members, that the Library and Reading Room will be open on Monday next. Admittance every day (Sundays and Holydays excepted) between the hours of 2 in the morning and 9 in the evening. Kingston, June 3rd, 1834.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1834.

Our advices from England are to the 5th May, but contain nothing further upon Canadian affairs.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The British cutter Post Boy, Capt. Toogood, arrived at this port last evening from Falmouth, England, whence she sailed on the 5th of May. Her cargo, as we learn, consisted of a single letter, addressed to a mercantile house in this city. She did not bring a single paper, nor a ton of freight. Falmouth is a station on the southern coast of England, in the county of Cornwall, for despatch vessels; and the circumstances under which she has arrived very naturally excite no little curiosity on change and elsewhere. But be the contents of the single letter what they may, they are considered too good for the public eye as yet. Its contents however, can scarcely be as important as the secret intelligence brought by the Bramble at the close of the late War with England.

As much of the debate upon Mr. Roebuck's motion being before our readers, as will enable them to comprehend the subject, we shall offer a few remarks. Upon the probability of a union taking place, Mr. Stanley says very plainly:—

"Many persons have considered that a remedy for the evil would be obtained by uniting the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. That such an union, at some period of time in all probability must take place, I have little or no doubt; but, looking at the present position of affairs in these colonies, I confess I am unwilling to ask Parliament to give their sanction to so serious an undertaking as the union of the two provinces, for the purpose of overlooking the opposition of a particular party. At the same time, I have no hesitation in saying, that if circumstances should ultimately drive the country to take any very strong and violent measures, that the union