

Kingston Herald.

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KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1841.

No. 7.]

I AM NEVER ALONE.

BY LADY JERVIS.

When the dark drops her joyous notes on high,
When the dawn opens her glowing eyes,
When the dew-drops glisten on the grass,
When the first young Hour is there.

When the sunbeams pierce the earth and skies,
When the zephyr wafts her fragrant breath,
When the birds sing their sweetest notes,
When the Spirit of the Wood, with deep dark eyes,

When the flowers nod their heads in prayer,
When the dew-drops glisten on the grass,
When the first young Hour is there.

When the sunbeams pierce the earth and skies,
When the zephyr wafts her fragrant breath,
When the birds sing their sweetest notes,
When the Spirit of the Wood, with deep dark eyes,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has removed his office to the premises situated in the rear of the old Court House, and that he is now prepared to receive and execute all business of a legal nature.

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White Island, where they remained until the following day when they were taken off by the ship Wellington of Belfast, Capt. McIntyre, and brought to Grosse Ile.

Captain Osteridge, of the unfortunate *Ministral*, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those who were in the gig.

The following are the names of the survivors:—
—Crew—Patrick O'Loahlin, steward; James Grady, and Thomas Enright, seamen; and John Donoghue, apprentice.—Passengers—Flaherty, shoemaker and wife; Honoria Kingrose, and—Colins. Total saved, 8.

Captain Osteridge, male and 9 others.
Passengers.—Male Adults, 47. Female do. 41. Males under 14, 10. Females do. 8. Males under 7, 9. Females do. 12. Infants 10. Total perished 148.

The *Ministral* was well known in the Quebec trade as a passenger ship from Ireland. She belonged to Limerick, and registered 296 tons. Last year she arrived at Quebec on the 23rd May from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

The passengers above mentioned as being saved left the Wellington at Grosse Ile, and came to Quebec in the Brig *Thetis*, Captain Ross, from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

QUEBEC, MAY 20.

The brig *Highland Chief*, from Leith to Montreal, with a general cargo, on her passage up, was scuttled and sunk opposite to Black's Booms, where she now lies—her hull is above low water.

The Telegraph, yesterday morning, reported a bark ashore on the Beaumont Shoal.

We understand that the brig *Abino*, Hick master, with a full and valuable cargo, from Bristol, consigned to Messrs. Charles E. Levey & Co., was totally lost on Red Island Reef, and sunk in twenty fathom water.

People who have begun life in the ditch endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions.

distinctions which they vainly hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and give them an importance which innate worth and honesty could not command for them.

The Rochester Advocate says that city was never so full of strangers as at the present time. The hotels are so crowded that on Wednesday evening of last week one individual applied to the Captain of the Watch for permission to sleep in the watch house, he being unable to find lodgings elsewhere.

SCIENCE ADVANCING.—We are informed, says a Michigan paper, by a gentleman from the Far West, that a celebrated phrenologist while lecturing upon that science in the beautiful village of Carrollton, Missouri, discovered bumps upon the heads of the citizens of that place which have never before been noticed by any of the Frasnians.

He calls them Brassificuteness and Sotsoopability. But he says the organ of Mindyourown businessiveness has entirely disappeared.

STAMMERING.—Stammering is occasioned by an effort to articulate; for when the mind of the speaker is so occupied with his subject as not to allow him time to reflect upon his subject, he will talk without difficulty. All stammerers can sing owing to the continuous sound, and the slight manner in which the consonants are touched in singing, so a drunken man can run, though he cannot walk nor stand still.

There is a man up Greenwich Street whose whiskers are so fiery red that he reads newspapers without a candle.

AMERICAN TOASTS.—The following toasts were lately drunk at the Printer's Commemorative Festival, at Boston, United States:—"Printers—intellectual smelters, who receive the dross of their labour, while the world gets the metal."—"Editors—the locomotives of society: nothing can go ahead without them."—"Bookbinders—the best of executioners, without whose skill, no author's works would hang together."—"Newspapers—the intellectual spring, into which every body dips his bucket, whilst few thank the fountain for its supply."

A SMART BUSINESS.—It is calculated that Fanny Essler has cleared about \$45,000 in Havana, that, at auction, would bring \$20,000 more.

Probably by next summer, she may be able to carry to France with her, about \$100,000 in exchange for Cracovianness, Cachibness and Sylphidness. Pretty fair business this, notwithstanding the suspension of specie payments.

It is stated in Cooper's *Natal History*, that Paul Jones hoisted the first ensign of a regular American man-of-war, on board the *Alfred*, Decr. 1775. The ensign was a device representing a pine tree, with a rattlesnake coiled at its root, with the motto,—"Don't tread on me."

CHAMPAGNE.—An English paper states that the entire quantity of champagne, fit for bottling, grown in 1840, according to the local journals, does not amount to more than 21,000,000 litres (about 4,700,000 English gallons) although ten times this quantity is sold in France, or sent abroad, as genuine champagne. Three quarters of the wine drunk in the city of Philadelphia, and which bibbers suppose to be a pure, imported article, is manufactured almost under their noses.

Progress of the Mormons.—The disciples of Joe Smith have recently obtained three characters from the Legislature of Illinois: one incorporating the city of Nauvoo; another, a great university; and a third a Nauvoo Military Legion. They do not intend to be driven out of Illinois, as they were from Missouri. They have commenced operations under their city charter. Dr. Deunett, Quarter Master General of Illinois, through the appointment of Governor Carlin, being their Mayor.

Foreign.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons resumed its sessions after the Easter recess, on the 30th of April. Mr. Hume brought up the outrage committed by the Earl of Cardigan, in causing the sentence of hanging to be carried into execution on Sunday, immediately after service, and in the very place occupied as a chapel. The War Secretary, Mr. Macaulay, accepted a sort of vindication or rather apology was one which he could not countenance; there was precedent for it indeed, but it was nevertheless highly censurable, as it had been taken of it in the proper quarter, as would prevent a recurrence. This notice subsequently appeared in the form of an official report, from the commander in chief.

The other business of the evening was of no interest, the members not being in a humor for work soon after their holiday.

The next evening there was no quorum. On the 22nd the Lords met, but did nothing of importance. In the Commons great numbers of petitions were presented, for the abolition of church rates and the repeal of the corn laws.

A very long debate ensued in relation to the financial affairs of New South Wales.

23d. Nothing of interest in either house.

Monday, 26th. In the Commons, Mr. Crawford gave notice of a motion concerning the affair with China, with a view to urge on the government the adoption of more vigorous measures on the registration bill—Lord Morpeth's—the question being on an amendment proposed by Lord Howick, which was strenuously opposed by ministers, but carried by a majority of 21.

27th. In the Commons, Mr. Easthope gave notice that on the 15th of May he should bring in a bill to abolish church rates.

28th. The debate on the Irish registration bill was resumed. Progress was made, but no test question arose and the debate was adjourned.

29th. Ministers were again defeated on the registration bill by a majority of 11, on what they stated to be the principal clause of the bill and its effect on the landowners.

Lord John Russell, therefore, announced the intention of government to abandon the measure.

30th. Lord John Russell gave notice of motion on the 31st of May, that the House go into committee on the corn laws, which notice caused extraordinary excitement.

Petitions were presented by Lord Sandon from 7,000 merchants and inhabitants of Liverpool, and by Mr. Ewart from 53,000 inhabitants of the same town, praying an immediate revision of our commercial tariff.

THE BUDGET.

The House then went into a Committee of supply, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to bring forward his financial statement.—When he came forward last year he had anticipated that the expenditure would amount to £49,499,000, and the income to £48,611,000, leaving a deficiency of £888,000. The actual result of the year had been less favourable than he had anticipated, for though the expenditure had amounted only to £49,385,000, the income had only reached the sum of £47,443,000, leaving a deficiency of more than £1,942,000. The right honorable gentleman then went over the revenue-tables, and enumerated the several items in the Customs and Excise in which there had been a falling-off or an increase. Those in which there had been a marked falling-off had taken place in the enumerated currents, molasses, spirits, sugar, tea, wine, and sheep's wool; but for the decline in each of these, the revenue would readily suggest itself to the house.—Mr. Baring attributed to the exorbitant price to which cotton had risen; the anticipation of a commercial treaty with France had naturally tended to interfere with the export of iron; and in the diminished consumption of iron, and the great augmentation in the business of the office. For the ensuing year, he calculated that the national expenditure would be:—

Interest on the Debt,	£29,424,000
Other charges on Consolidated Funds,	2,400,000
Army,	6,587,000
Navy,	6,805,000
Miscellaneous,	2,075,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada,	2,935,000
Expenditure to China,	180,000
Total,	£50,731,226

The items having been given in round numbers, the total would not exactly agree with them, but the total was as he had given it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer next entered on the items of the revenue which he anticipated for the ensuing year. The Customs, he expected would produce £22,000,000; the Excise £14,000,000; the Stamps £7,130,000; and the other might be brought up to £14,330,000. This would leave a deficiency of £2,421,000 to be provided for. Mr. Baring entered into some explanations to show that the permanent deficiency, which he would really have to provide for, would be £1,700,000, as several items of the expenditure of next year were of an extraordinary character. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to find some means to make up the revenue of the country to £50,000,000. No taxation could be so injurious as a permanent disorder in the national finances; and the sum they had now to provide for was so large as to make it absolutely necessary for them to do so with some degree of boldness.

The question was, how to do so. Should Ministers fall back upon taxes which they themselves had not long ago repealed?—Should they, for instance, or the tax on coal?—Should they impose taxes on things that had hitherto been exempt—place a legacy duty on real property, or a tax on agricultural horses? Were they to lay a tax upon new articles of strength, which had come into existence since the system of taxation, such as gas or steam?—Ought they to adopt the once exaggerated, though now simple system of a property tax? Or might they not make some new arrangement of existing taxation, so as to obtain the needed supplies without adding to the burdens of the people? He was sure that two articles—Sugar and Timber—had already suggested themselves to the mind. The present duty on sugar was 10s. a cwt. The present duty on Colonial timber averaged 10s. a load, and on Colonial timber amounted to 10s. a load, and on Colonial timber to 10s. a load. This duty Lord Spencer had proposed to modify by raising that on Colonial to 20s. and reducing that on Baltic timber to 50s. Mr. Baring intended to adopt the proposition of his noble friend. From this change in the Timber-duties Lord Spencer anticipated an increased revenue of £750,000, but said that he should be content with £600,000. Mr. Baring should be content to take the alteration which he intended to propose in the Sugar-duties would still leave a protection of 50 per cent. to Colonial sugar. He meant to leave the duty on Colonial Sugar at the present amount to 24s. per cwt.; but that on Foreign Sugar, now amounting to 63s., he should propose to reduce to 36s. per cwt. From this change in the Sugar-duties he expected an augmentation of £900,000 to the revenue, but he would estimate it only at £700,000.

From sugar and timber, then, he looked for an increase to the revenue of not less than £1,300,000, which would still leave a deficiency of £400,000 to be provided for. His noble friend had that evening given notice of his intention to reduce to 36s. per cwt. the question of the Corn-trade to the consideration of the House; and the propositions of his noble friend were agreed to, he should be under no necessity respecting the remaining £400,000. If they were not agreed to, it would of course become his duty to make provision by direct taxation. Mr. Baring went on to the House to look at the present aspect of public affairs. There was the German League extending its influence and increasing its protective duties; there was the American tariff; and there was the treaty with the Brazils, the renewal of which would soon have to become matter of negotiation. But it would be in vain to press upon these nations a liberal line of policy, if this country were to keep up prohibitions under the name of protection; it would rather do to give way to the world, and now we were to give way with regret and despair.—The Chancellor then moved a resolution of form, that £1,000,000, to be raised by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1841.

A long debate ensued in the course of which Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Gladstone wished to know upon what date the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated a revenue of £7,000,000, by reducing the duty on foreign sugar.—Sir R. PEEL and Lord F. E. Edmonstone appeared quite indignant at the wanton and unnecessary suspension which the delay in Lord John Russell's motion would create, and Lord Sandon demanded some immediate explanation of the nature of the proposed change in the Corn Laws. Lord J. Russell gave it in general terms. He should propose a moderate fixed rate, a principle which he had already supported; and the proposition would be brought forward as a measure of Government, of a Cabinet united on the subject; for Lord Melbourne would be regarded as the taint which were uttered against him. Lord John thought that the juncture had arrived when it was necessary to apply the unanswerable theoretical arguments upon which were based the principles that Government had adopted.—Mr. HUME expressed his general satisfaction, but repeated that there should have been no intimation of any reduction in the heavy expenditure of the last few years, and that Mr. WALKLEY, on the same ground, seemed to deny all praise to the Government scheme of finance.—Viscount Howick supported the Government propositions. The first week's suspense of which complaint was made, could not produce more uncertainty than the existing law itself.—Mr. Ward replied to the taints that were put forward by Mr. Goulburn and other paid for all the present Government had undertaken.—Mr. Villiers and Mr. Phillips hailed the Government announcement with satisfaction.—Mr. Labouchere denied that the revision of the tariff was a party question, or that the popular interest on the subject could have been created by the mere circulation of import duties' report, or by the manoeuvres of any one party.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he would bring forward his resolutions next Friday.

On the division, which took place at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, the numbers were—for the clause, 289, against it, 300; leaving the Ministers in a minority of 11, on which Lord John Russell announced their determination to withdraw the bill. This announcement was made amidst the cheers of the Conservatives, who had been joined by Lord Howick and Mr. Thorneycroft, together with Mr. Fielden and Mr. Ainsworth. No explanation took place as to the course meant to be pursued by Lord Stanley with regard to his Irish Registration Bill, but the second reading of that Bill stands for Wednesday night next, when his Lordship will, no doubt explain his intentions.

Still, the fate of Ministers remained undecided, and on Friday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his anxiously anticipated budget. From the financial statement made by the right honorable gentleman as compared with the deficiency of the income as compared with the expenditure, for the year ensuing, will amount to £1,700,000. This sum he proposed to provide for in the following manner:—1st. By an alteration in the differential duties on Baltic and colonial timber, which he expects to obtain a revenue of £600,000. 2nd. By a reduction of the duties on foreign sugar, which is estimated to yield £700,000. And 3rd. By a moderate fixed duty, instead of the present sliding duty upon cotton, which is calculated to produce £400,000. The amount of duty intended to be proposed, was no further indicated than as it might be suggested by the sum it is expected to yield, and by the term "moderate" applied to the Government intention, by Lord John Russell.

By the alteration in the timber duties, it is proposed that the load of colonial timber, which now subjects a duty of 10s. shall be charged with 20s.; and that the consumers of Baltic timber, to which the duty of 55s. at present attaches, shall be relieved by a reduction of that duty to 50s. In this way, not only will Baltic timber be cheaper to the British public, but an impulse will be given to the trade equal to the amount of revenue just specified. The duty on colonial sugar, which is now 24s. per cwt. is to remain unaltered, while it is proposed to reduce the duty on foreign sugar from 63s. to 36s.

But the great topic of the evening, and that which inspired the highest hopes on the part of the Liberal members, and the deepest dismay amongst those who wish to preserve the avowed maintenance between the people and the bounty of Divine Providence, was the intimation of Ministers that they meant to make the revision of the Corn Laws a Government measure, and thereby to relieve the distresses of the people and to disincumber our foreign commerce and manufactures, as well as our agriculture, from the grievous pressure under which they are at present labouring. The noble Lord the member for South Lancashire, (generally so well and urbanely in his manners,) wrought himself up into a perfect fury,—not, of course, owing to the intimation of Ministers to cheapen the food of the people, but at the delay of five weeks which is to intervene between the announcement of their intention and the time of entering into the inquiry. Your noble member for the borough of Liverpool, also, was equally excited by horror at the agitation which this period of delay would occasion in the country. The noble Secretary for the Colonies treated these 'imaginations' with the cool sarcasm they deserved, and, if possible, increased the aristocratic fury that glistened so intensely on the Conservative benches.

The debate was continued with great spirit till nearly the dawn of day on Saturday morning; and I must say, a more interesting, more instructive, and more important discussion, than has of late years been conducted by the people and the stability of the Government are concerned, never took place in Parliament. By Government I do not mean that that administration, but Government in its largest and most comprehensive extent. I do not think it unlikely that the present measures, announced in their budget of Friday night—but on that occasion the seed was sown which will grow up and mature itself in the country. If the people do their duty, as the members of Her Majesty's Cabinet have done theirs, the period of this maturity is not far distant. They have now an opportunity of relieving themselves from a pressure of taxation which has been grinding

should be under no necessity respecting the remaining £400,000.

ing the manufacturing & commercial interests to powder, and doing it with perfect justice to the public creditor, while at the same time the price of the first necessary of life may be placed upon a reasonable and stable foundation. To effect these objects, the principles of which will ultimately extend (if successful) to our whole financial system, the people of Liverpool and of other parts of the country must raise themselves into action. Of this I do not despair.

TRADE OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Grob gave notice that in Committee on the bill for regulating trade in the British Colonies, he would move an amendment to the effect that the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada should be exempted from the operation of the bill until the duty on tea imported into those colonies should be reduced to the rate of 10s. per cwt. The bill was read a second time on the 11th May, for a Select Committee to consider the fitness of the territory of Labrador for the purposes of a central settlement.

CORN LAWS.

May 3rd. Monday.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Buckingham presented a number of petitions against any change in the corn laws, and he declared his intention to support, and sincerely trusted the noble Viscount would remember the most disagreeable manner on the subject of the corn laws, and that he and his colleagues would guard against any such agitation.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, having been so pointedly alluded to, he could not let the present opportunity pass without observing, that the speech quoted and others made by him, were never intended to be understood with. He had, however, changed the opinion he had formerly held, that opinion being entirely based and grounded upon particular and temporary circumstances. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of RIRON said he heard the observations of the noble viscount with deep regret. [Hear, hear.] He did not know what the country would ever be, but he knew that his noble friend would never be able to carry to the government what he would ground the measure was to be introduced. Was it under a protecting duty, or by taxation—taxing corn for revenue?—[Hear, hear.] If so the noble viscount would do what no other country in the world would do, and it would be the most disagreeable measure that ever was forced upon a reluctant parliament. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount MELBOURNE rose and said with emphasis that the principle of the measure would be one of protection. [Immense cheering.]

The Earl of WINCHESTER denounced any interference with the present system as immensely dangerous to the country. He called upon the noble viscount in God's name, not to adopt any measure likely to lead to a tax upon bread. [Hear, hear.]—The people of this country knew their interests—they knew that cheap bread meant low wages.—[Hear, hear.] To pursue such a course would be the downfall of the noble viscount's government, which indeed would be a blessing to the country.—[Cheering.]

The conversation then dropped.

In the House of Commons Col. Sibthorp asked Lord John Russell if it was the intention of ministers to resign.

Lord John Russell refused an answer, but Lord Stanley postponed his Irish registration bill for a fortnight.

THE CORN LAWS.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, Lord J. Russell said, on Friday next, he should be prepared to state the amount of fixed duty he intended to propose on the imposition of foreign corn. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Fitzroy Kelley then brought forward his bill to abolish the punishment of death, except for treason and murder, on which the House went into committee, and which was under consideration when the latest editions of the evening papers went to press.

Mr. Stevenson had engaged to be present at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy, but on receiving the intelligence of the death of the President he sent an apology.

The anniversary dinner of the British Government upon the celebration of the British Government of excited discussion. Sir as we can judge the measure will receive the approbation and support of a large majority throughout the kingdom, but the opposition will doubtless be most strenuous and persevering.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers of these days are those of the Bishop of Worcester, (Dr. Carr), Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, and Mr. Hansard, printer to the House of Commons.

It is evident enough that the British ministers, notwithstanding their two defeats on the Irish registration bill, have no intention of resigning. They seem to have adopted our principle, that a failure in the national Legislature is no cause for a change of Cabinet, or of national policy.

Major General Sir John Harvey has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

From the London Globe of May 3.

CITY, Twelve O'Clock.—Within the last three or four days an extraordinary change has occurred in the state of our money market.

Where it was difficult to place money at any reasonable rate of interest, say at 2 1/2 per cent., it is now so scarce that people are scrambling to obtain it on terms much higher than before. The cause of this sudden scarcity is not quite apparent, as no measure has occurred in commercial affairs which could have produced the change; probably it has originated in some financial operation between the government and the Bank, or in the payment to the Bank on account of deficiency bills. We hear of Exchequer bills at the Stock Exchange.

The fear of a general election, and the political agitation which may be expected to result from it, has caused a decided flatness at the stock market.

Consols for money have receded to 89 1/2, and for account to 89 1/4; being a reduction of 1/4 per cent. since Saturday; new 2 1/2 per cent. 98 1/2 to 98 1/4; and exchequer bills 11s to 10s 11/2.

Two O'Clock.—Consols for money are worth 89 1/2 to 90; and for account 89 1/4 to 90; new 3 1/2 per cent. 95 1/2 to 95; and exchequer bills 11s to 10s 11/2.

From the Liverpool Times of May 4.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—There has been a little improvement in the demand for goods at our cloth halls this week, as compared with the markets for some time past, and prices are more firm. There is also rather more business done by order. Business has also improved in the warehouses during the week.—[Leeds Mercury.]

HALIFAX, April 24.—We have had a most wretchedly dull market, both in piece goods and yarns.—Long wools, too, have met a very difficult sale, at prices more favorable to the consumer. Short wools continue extremely languid. Nolls and broken combs are readily bought at 49 per pack.

HUDERFIELD, April 27.—This was a dull market, decidedly the worst for some weeks past. A general flatness prevails, and few goods of any

description meet with ready sale.

Trade just now is a fierce struggle between buyer and seller, but it is satisfactory to know that few great sacrifices as yet are made. Woollen goods are heavy of sale; cotton price is difficult to realize. Work is not so plentiful, but after all great hopes of a speedy revival are entertained; and some houses even are doing a brisk home trade.

BRAEFORD, April 29.—There is not the least activity in our Piece Market. Few buyers, indeed, appeared, and their operations were on a unusually limited extent, but no change in prices. Yarns continue as last reported, the demand being about equal to the production, and stocks on hand just moderate. Wool continues to droop, and standards anxious to quit.

occurred a few days since, when a party of us went to dispel the gloom that then existed,—on the contrary the heaviness is accompanied with a farther slight decline on all kinds of power loom cloths and yarns. As no one seems to have an opinion that things are likely to improve there is a more general air of short time, which will probably end in that, to the operatives, serious alternative. Not a single speculative purchase has been made, low, unusually low, as prices are.

LOSS OF ANOTHER EMIGRANT SHIP.—Information has been received at Lloyd's, of the loss of the ship Recovery, Capt. Conway, of Dublin, bound for Quebec, with 260 emigrants. The following are the particulars:—She got under way from the Oyster Islands on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22d April, but came to anchor in Poolbeg's Bay, and was obliged to return to the Oyster Islands, to await the owner's coming on board with final despatches for the master. It was late when she arrived, and it was considered the better way to remain until next morning; but then the wind was westerly, which prevented her getting to sea, and so she was obliged to stop for the first favorable opportunity. On Saturday morning, the 24th, at 7 o'clock, it came on to blow a violent gale from the southwest, causing the Recovery to drive from her anchors, and in the course of a short time she parted one anchor and got on the bank called Currawa-bug, where she labored and struck heavily for several hours. At this time the mizenmast was cut away to case her, but the vessel being broadside on to the sea, and it making a complete lee-chin over her, she beat over the bank, and was carried by the gale up the Channel of Lissade, until the shore brought her up close to the residence of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., having previously lost her rudder and become quite unmanageable. The scene on board among early 300 passengers, who expected every moment to meet a watery grave, beggars description. Fortunately, with assistance, they were safely landed, and too much to be desired, was given to Sir Robert G. Booth for his unbounded care and liberality in supplying them with bedding, food, and everything which they, in their forlorn and helpless state, required. The Recovery is expected to become a total wreck. The oakum that is out of the bottom seams, and her hoodings are forward are started. Exertions are being made to save the luggage and property of the poor unfortunate emigrants, and the emigration agent has been rendering every assistance. The ill-fated vessel makes much water, having nine feet in her hold.

LOSS OF THE SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE MAIL.

We regret to state that on Wednesday last the Calpe, Commercial Steam Packet Company's vessel, conveying the mails between this port and Havre, encountered a very severe gale during which she was struck by a heavy sea, carrying away one of the paddle boxes, and being blown into the looper, of which were deposited the whole of the Havre letters. They were, therefore, all washed overboard and entirely lost. The principal part of the correspondence, we understand, was of a mercantile character, and came from Liverpool and places in the North.—[Southampton Independent.]

TURN OUT OF HAND LOOM WEAVERS.

Within the last few days some excitement has prevailed in the town of Wigan, Lancashire, in consequence of a general turn out of those hand loom weavers engaged in the manufacture of manikens' or, as they are more generally denominated by the trade, florines. About 300 have already in Wigan taken their gear, and it is believed that on Saturday the turn out will amount to at least 500. On Wednesday evening last the work people held a public meeting, at which the masters were spoken of in strong terms of disapprobation, and resolutions were come to, pledging the workmen to resist the attempt now being made to reduce their wages. From the statements made at the meeting, and also in an address to the public, which has been published by the weavers, it appears that the proposed reduction is from 7s to 6s. 6d., per cut of 55 yards in length, and should the cut exceed that length, which frequently happens, they refuse to pay for the over length, according to the present practice, which was charged by the weaver 1s. per yard.

It was also stated at the meeting that the weaving of one of these cuts would keep a weaver fully engaged for a week, and that when the deductions for the rent of his looms, winding, and other little expenses had been paid, there would only be 2s. 10d. left for himself and his family to subsist on. The description of fabric produced by these weavers is a kind which cannot at present be produced to satisfy the consumer by power looms, and hence the necessity of having a constant supply from the hand loom. It is not probable that the masters will give way in the present struggle, and the men labour under the disadvantage of want of funds long to subsist without the aid of any other relief. We understand they are not forming into any union or club, and the masters confidently anticipate that they will not act in concert together. On the other hand, the men declare their intention of forming themselves into a union, and of continuing their resistance to the masters, even to starvation, declaring that with work at the price offered by the masters they must be in a state approaching starvation, and the want of work would not make matters much worse.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND SON.—Liverpool was startled by a shocking tragedy on Wednesday last.

Mr. Jener, a cotton broker, suddenly made a general attack on his own family; shooting one lad of fifteen to death, severely wounding his wife, and attempting to shoot another son; but the last escaped and gave the alarm. Mr. Jener had once been a rich man, but he lost £30,000 by a speculation; and it is supposed that a morbid dread of destitution induced him to destroy his family, as he had always treated them with affection, and an examination before the magistrates, it was stated that he once tried to poison himself with prussic acid. He was committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder, at the next Liverpool Assizes.

FIRES.

There have recently been several destructive fires in England.

A fire took place at the large woollen factory of Messrs. T. & B. Butterworth's, Oldham street, Rochdale. Before the engines got to the ground the building was a complete wreck. The damage is thought to exceed £30,000.

FIRE AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.—A fire broke out in the lower part of St. George's Hotel, Albemarle street. The inmates had barely