

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 24.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord BELHAVEN rose, in pursuance of notice, to put a question to the noble duke opposite, relative to the state of the Church of Scotland. He wished to know if it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring in a measure which would put an end to the litigation and excitement which prevailed in Scotland on the subject of her church. It was a church which had the affections of that country centred in it. It was identified with the education of her people, and was admirably suited to their habits and wants. Impressed with this conviction he deemed it of the highest importance that an end should be put to what was going on; he alluded to the dispute between the General Assembly and the Court of Session. If a settlement was not effected before long, the worst consequences might ensue, and whatever government might be in power would find the settlement of the question a matter of ten times greater difficulty than if it had been commenced in time. He wished, therefore, to ask the noble duke if it was really and seriously the intention of the government to take the present state of the Church of Scotland into consideration, with the view of framing a measure for a satisfactory settlement?

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that Her Majesty's Government had had the subject under consideration for some time, and had endeavoured to effect a settlement of the unfortunate and distressing question. He was sorry to say, that some time ago, a measure was proposed for this purpose which the parties were not prepared to receive, and since which no satisfactory conclusion had been arrived at. The noble lord was aware of the difficulties of the case, and doubtless felt the position in which the government were placed. He felt it due to the government to say, that they entertained the same respect for the Church of Scotland as the noble lord professed; and fully appreciating the benefits which it conferred on that country, they earnestly hoped that those benefits should still continue unimpaired. The Government had given, and would continue to give their utmost attention to the subject, for the purpose of settling the question now under dispute, and with the view of laying a measure for the purpose before parliament.

The Duke of RICHMOND considered the case of those gentlemen who were put under the ban of the General Assembly, and suspended for obeying the law of the land, one of peculiar hardship. A petition was about to be presented to Her Majesty on the subject, and he hoped that the noble duke would have no objection to its being placed on the table of their lordships' house. All we would say at present of the conduct of the General Assembly was, that it was most extraordinary, and that he was surprised at its harshness.

Lord BROUGHAM felt that he ought to abstain from taking any part of the discussion at present, not that he had changed his opinion, but because he thought it would be unbecoming in him to offer one upon a case which stood for appeal from the Court of Session to their lordships' house in its judicial capacity.

Lord BELHAVEN thought that no judicial decision the house might pronounce would effect the settlement of the question. The government ought to declare that it was their intention really to bring in a legislative measure, for this alone could settle it.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the noble lord had asked a distinct question, to which he thought he had given him an equally distinct answer. He repeated it, that government had the subject under consideration, with the view to find a remedy for the difficulties and evils which existed, and which were so justly complained of; and he could not say more.

REFLECTIONS ON HER MAJESTY.—Lieut-Col. Henry Dundas, of the 83d Foot (if we remember rightly), eldest son of Lord Melville (if our memory be not again at fault), has been recently made, for his gallant conduct in Canada, C. B., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen! This officer was dining some week or two since at a table over which the Earl of Errol presided, and so far forgot himself, as not merely to attack the Whigs, but also to include in his scurrilous tirade the Queen herself. Col. Dundas happens to be a Tory—so do we; Lord Errol happens to be a Whig, which, thank God, we are not; but with all our dislike of their party, we cast aside political feeling, and in speaking of Lord Errol, we do not hesitate to say he is as good a fellow as ever lived. Lord Errol very properly took the matter up, by merely observing, 'that he did not care a sou what the gallant officer thinks proper to allege against the Whigs, but he begged to know what he had to say against the Queen!' Upon receiving this challenge, Col. Melville, in no degree abashed, ventured to assert how great a difference there was between George the Fourth and the present Sovereign, adding, in language not fit to be put upon paper, that the former protected his aides-de-camp, and that the latter \*\*\*\*\* upon them! Leaving out of the case the fact, that the charge is not a true one, the opportunity chosen for conveying it, and the language in which it was conveyed, are equally reprehensible. The matter has reached the ears of her Majesty, and is the subject of present inquiry. It has been alleged, that Col. Dundas was in a state of inebriety at the time; but that is a peculiarity which, as he is very much addicted to it, cannot be pleaded in extenuation."

Lord Worsley is to-morrow night to put a question to Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, as to his knowledge of certain expressions said to have been used by one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp respecting his royal mistress, at a dinner party, consisting (we believe) of the members of the Caledonia Hunt. The expression imputed to this aide-de-camp, the Hon. H. Dundas, is so gross and indecent that it cannot possibly be laid before her Majesty; but the fact of an outrageous insult having been offered is notorious, and of that the Queen is doubtless cognisant. It is said that Col. Dundas has anticipated the discussion of to-morrow night, by resigning his aide-de-campship; but then he will retain the rank which he acquired by reason of his appointment to the office of aide-de-camp. The grand difficulty, however, will still remain, and it is one that will test the sincerity of the Tory government, as to the enforcement of respect to the Sovereign, from her own servants at least. Is this Col. Dundas to be left in the command of the gallant and loyal 83d—a corps distinguished before his time for their full share in all the glorious achievements of the Peninsula! Or is the mess-room of the 83d to be made, under his presidency, the scene of ribald insults against the Sovereign whose sword he wears? We may here state, that the appointment of Col. Dundas to the post of aide-de-camp to the Queen, excited astonishment and disgust amongst the military circles, for he was selected in preference to many old and distinguished officers; whereas he never has engaged with any enemy but a handful of undisciplined rebels in Canada. For this grand service he was made a companion of the Bath—the whole extent of his single military exploits not being more than what an old Peninsula officer would call a mere skirmish, a very trifling affair of outposts.—Observer.

Some experiments have been made lately at Woolwich, upon a description of guns, of immense range and power, to be used in the steam frigates. Formerly a 68-pounder carronade weighed only 36 cwt., the full charge was 5lb. 12 oz. of gunpowder, and the range was about 1300 yards, but the modern gun of that calibre, upon the construction of Col. Dundas, will range a shot the enormous distance of more than 4000 yards. This gun, owing to its form and weight, (not less than 113 cwt.,) will bear a charge of 20lbs.

The whole of the officers of the Royal Engineers, and the Sappers and Miners under their command, will be withdrawn from Canada.

NEW REGIMENT.—The authorities contemplate raising a new regiment, to be designated the 100th foot, and Winchester has been named as the place where it is to be organized. The arrangements for this addition to her Majesty's land forces are expected to be completed by the end of next month.

NEW MUSKETS FOR THE ARMY.—Mr. W. Greener, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, had on Thursday the honor of an interview with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to submit to him his new single and double barrelled muskets, made by order of the Board of Ordnance. His Royal Highness was

pleased to express his high approbation of the simplicity and lightness of their construction, compared with the old musket. Experiments are about to be made by the Board of Ordnance, to ascertain the extent of advantage belonging to Mr. Greener's muskets, which we understand to be 3lb. less in weight, and therefore less burdensome to the soldier, commanding greater accuracy and range in the flight of the ball.

It is a fact appearing from returns to Parliament lately printed, that the postage revenue for January, 1842 (£100,330), under the penny rate, equalled within 3 per cent. that for January, 1840 (103,623), under the fourpenny rate.

Mr. Dickens and his wife arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning by the Packet-ship General Washington. We suppose that he comes home loaded with Americanisms.

Great progress has been making in the gigantic undertaking of erecting a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands. The caisson is already placed, perfectly air and water tight, at low water mark.

It is anticipated that the revenue for the quarter ending the day will fall short to the extent of a million.

Lord James Townshend died on Tuesday last at Hutton Lodge, Yorkshire, the seat of his nephew, Henry Darling, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

Seventeen private soldiers of the French army, in Bonaparte's time, by their bravery and talents, raised themselves to the following distinguished stations:—Two became Kings, two Princes, nine Dukes, two Field Marshals, and two Generals.

The King of Prussia has become a subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society. His Majesty sent a donation of £100, and has announced his intention of paying an annual subscription of £25 to the society.

Friday night's Gazette contains the proclamation announcing the issue of the copper coinage of half-farthings. The proclamation declares that they will not be a legal tender for any sum above the value of sixpence.

Lieutenant General Baron Marlay, one of the most distinguished officers under Napoleon, died a few days ago. In the course of his campaigns he was wounded nineteen times, and had twenty-six horses shot under him.

A gentleman employed by government has, it is said, in ascending the river Jahu, in Africa, fallen in with a considerable tract of country, inhabited by a curious race of pigmies, not exceeding four feet in height, with very curious views of religion and government, and exactly resembling the type of Herodotus.

Mr. Walters, the commander of the ship William Cannings, who arrived at Bristol on Monday, from Cape Coast Castle, which he left on the 22d of March, reports that the Wilberforce, of the Niger Expedition, was there, on its way to Fernando Po; whence it was to proceed with the Soudan on a second expedition up the river. At Ascension, on the 10th of March, most of the invalids had sufficiently recovered to be sent home.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL BOATS.—The United Service Gazette announces that the losses of the company for some time past, have not fallen far short of £1,000 per diem, that the contractors have solicited the Admiralty to relieve them from their responsibilities, that it is likely the Admiralty will purchase the boats, and that in the course of the next two months, the entire service will be placed under the direction of the Board.

Newspapers can be sent and received through the post, free of any charge, to the following foreign kingdoms and towns, not under the dominion of Great Britain, viz. Spain, Hamburg, Lubek, Cuxhaven, Bremen, Hayti, Peru, Honduras, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, La Guayra, Colombia, and Caracas.

Mr. T. B. Smith, Queen's Counsel, appointed by the Government for inquiring into the circumstances connected with the late riots at Ennis, and their fatal termination, concluded the investigation on Wednesday, the 16th inst., after an inquiry of five days; but some time must elapse before the result of his labours will become known. The evidence was conflicting; but it was generally acknowledged that the mob were furiously excited, that they made several desperate assaults on the police, and that Mr. Bannatyne's store, the chief object of attack, was in great danger of being broken open and plundered. On all other points the evidence was very contradictory.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, at Dublin, a case, was tried on Monday week, which excited great interest. The proprietor of the Belfast Vindicator was indicted for a libel on the jury who tried and convicted Francis Hughes for the murder of Mr. Powell. The libel stated that Hughes had not received a fair trial; that there was one law for the Catholic and another for the Protestant; and that he was tried as an Irish Catholic whose guilt was assumed, and whose death seemed to be desired. After a lengthened trial, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Judgment will not be given till next Term.

METEORIC STONE.—The Agram (Croatia) Zeitung mentions the falling of a meteoric stone, in the adjoining district, on the 26th of April, at three o'clock, p.m. The fall was accompanied by a great storm of thunder, and a noise in the air which lasted fifteen minutes. The stone had sunk about one foot into the earth, but when removed from the field, it weighed only a little more than 2 lbs., because the persons who first hastened to the spot had broken off pieces to keep as curiosities. The stone is brittle; the fracture is granulated and ash-gray, interspersed with reddish-yellow points. Another stone fell on the same day, about two miles from the first. It was broken, and the pieces carried off, so that only a bit about the size of a plummet has been preserved.—Prussian State Gazette.

A serious breach is reported to exist between the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, and the Noble Lord who presides over the Colonial department. This has been more than suspected for some time; and recent circumstances seem to illustrate and strengthen the fact of its existence. The manner in which Lord Stanley was put down by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, in the act of rising to speak on an important question, with his papers arranged, and his notes prepared for a set speech, made a strong impression on the House. The Premier was of course submitted to; but the effect upon the Colonial Secretary was manifest. Then followed the announcement by Sir Robert Peel that Lord Stanley's Irish Registration bill would not be proceeded with.—Globe.

The unemployed still increase in Glasgow; upwards of 1,000 "wrecks of men" wander about in want of employment; besides these, 2,000 are daily fed from charity.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, and suite, arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Portsmouth, after an absence from England of nearly forty-two years, having been thirty-eight years in the East, and four years in America.

There is little doubt, report says, that the Queen is again in an interesting way.

THE GLACIARUM.—On the 8th of June there was a partial private view of this place of exercise and amusement, in the apartment which was formerly occupied by the Swiss Cottage, in the Colosseum, preparatory to its being opened to the public in a week or ten days. It is a novel and ingenious exhibition of artificial ice, placed on the spot forming a part of the lake attached to the Swiss Cottage, where skaters may, on the most burning day of summer, enjoy and display all their graceful and exhilarating evolutions, without the fear of a sudden or frigid immersion. In order to give due effect to this extraordinary invention, Mr. P. Phillips, the artist, has been a long time employed in painting and forming such combinations of art, and representative nature, as to realise as nearly as possible the characteristic and sublime features of Alpine regions. Fearful precipices, rock chasms, trees, &c., covered with hoar frost, and the chain of Alpine mountains covered with eternal snow, have been produced with a depth of pencil so true to nature, that the spectator appears at once to participate in the gloom and chilliness of the scenes by which he is surrounded.

BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—Extract of a letter from Bishop Alexander, dated Jerusalem, April 15, 1842.—"I am thankful to say we are going on here very quietly; the building of the church is proceeding more rapidly than ever; and there is now every prospect, if nothing unforeseen occurs, of having a church, though a year or two must elapse before it can be completed. In the meantime, our services are re-

gularly performed in the temporary chapel, which is occasionally crowded. The Jewish converted family from Malta, respecting whom you inquire, has arrived. Sir Francis Masson, the Commander-in-Chief, has very kindly ordered them a free passage, on my recommendation; so that our congregation comprehends now above twenty converts, besides others. We have occasionally large numbers of travellers; and last Sunday we had thirteen, mostly Cambridge men, and I cannot but think it very important that such persons should have an opportunity of attending the pure worship of the Church when visiting Jerusalem. We had twenty-five communicants on Sunday last, and in the evening we had from thirty to forty at our house, as we always have the evening service, at which I encourage visitors to attend, and afterwards they have tea, which gives them an opportunity of having religious conversation. Scarcely a week passes during which we have not visitors, and all come to pay their respects to the Bishop. The number will, no doubt, increase. I wish we had a house large enough to entertain them all. . . . P. S. Sunday evening, April 17.—I have this day held my first Ordination! Mr. John Muhleisin, of the Church Missionary Society, who is to join Mr. Isenberg in the Abyssinian mission, was admitted into deacon's orders, and will remain here a few months before he is ordained priest. His companion, objecting to labour in Abyssinia, will return to England, at the request of the Committee. It was truly an interesting occasion, and my feelings can be better conceived than expressed. Several native Christians were present, and no less than six English clergymen, besides many other travellers, and he has already taken a part in our German service this afternoon."

STATE OF TRADE.—The commercial news brought by the last overland mail, both from India and China, has produced a very unfavourable effect on trade everywhere, but more particularly in the cotton districts. This has been greatly increased by the suspension of payments by the well-known and extensive house of Briggs, Thorburn & Co., and by the apprehension that its inability to meet its engagements will pull down other houses. In consequence of the unfavourable news, the Manchester market continues as dull as ever, business has likewise become excessively dull in Liverpool, and the slight gleam of prosperity which was witnessed about a fortnight ago, has passed away. Most happily, the appearance of the crops is at present good, but that is the only favourable circumstance in the commercial prospects of the country, and if from wet in the autumn months, or from any other cause, the hopes of a good harvest should be blasted, the consequences to the country will be truly appalling. At present, however, the prospect is exceedingly favourable, and if it should be realized, we may venture to hope for better times than the country has known for many months past. But to expect a country whose population have been half starved for the last four years, whose greatest monetary establishment has only just escaped from a fear of suspension of payments, and whose population is at present compelled to pay from 40 to 50 per cent., for every article of food beyond what it ought to pay, to become suddenly prosperous, is absurd.—Liverpool Times.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 5th.—THE CELEBRATION.—The Great Anniversary passed off yesterday with splendour, and we believe to the satisfaction of almost every body. Never has it fallen to our lot to witness a celebration in this city so brilliant, so enthusiastic, and at the same time so free from all the excesses and accidents which in former times have been such a serious drawback to the pleasure of the day. Our hopes in regard to the effect of the great Temperance Reformation were fully realized. There were not one quarter as many booths erected as usual; very few of those that were erected sold intoxicating drinks, and those that did were but poorly patronized. It was found by experience that rum and rioting were not necessary ingredients in a joyful celebration.

The Harvest in the United States is spoken of in cheering terms by the United States' papers. The crops of grain, it is expected, will be immense.

[From the N. O. Picayune, June 24th.]

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet New York arrived at this port yesterday from Galveston. She brought us files of Texas papers to the 21st inst.

The financial condition of Texas is at a low ebb indeed. The returns of the Treasury department reveal the melancholy fact that the annual revenues of the republic, during the last six years, have been scarcely sufficient to defray the expenses of Congress alone; and the net revenue that has been collected this year amounts to but little more than two-thirds of the expenses of the last Congress.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Mail of this morning brought another Steamboat accident attended, as we are pained to say, with a fearful loss of life. When shall we be spared the trying task of recording these horrid disasters on our waters? The particulars are annexed.

(From the St. Louis Republican Extra, July 3.)

The Steamboat Edna collapsed both floors of her larboard boiler at a quarter past 4 o'clock, this morning, at the mouth of the Missouri river.

The Edna landed at the mouth about one o'clock this morning. The litan was lying there, and the Edna landed on the outside of her, and lay in such a position that it was difficult for the litan to get away from the shore. Her bow could not have been more than one hundred feet from the shore when she collapsed her floor. Her engine had been working out of gear a full half hour, and had not been stopped more than ten minutes at the very outside.

I was looking at the Edna when the casualty happened, and had observed her some time before the accident, and I did not think she had unusually high steam.—I am of the opinion that some obstruction existed either in the supply pipe, or in the pump, which prevented the usual quantity of water from going into the boilers.

The number of wounded is sixty-three, mostly Germans. Some two or three were blown into the river and saved, and it is supposed two or three others were lost. The cabins of the Edna and litan are filled with the wounded, and they are receiving every attention from the passengers and others.

As soon as the accident happened, the litan dropped alongside the Edna, and towed her to the Illinois shore, when the Annawan took her in tow, and the litan proceeded to St. Louis with the wounded.

N. J. EATON,

Master of the S. B. litan.

At St. Louis, on the 4th inst., forty of the victims by the late explosion of the Edna, were buried. There were 8 or 10 more whom the physicians said could not recover.

Great Blowing up in Cambridge College.—Part of the University Hall Destroyed.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, the whole College was awakened by a tremendous explosion in the north wing of University Hall. A large shell had been thrown into one of the windows of the second story, in the recitation room of Professor Pierce, and the fuso lighted, when it exploded, tearing up the floor, and scattering the fragments in every direction. All the windows in the first and second stories of the north wing were blown out, and the partitions between the rooms, torn to atoms. The floors in the two rooms in the third story, directly above, were started, and the stairs and entry ways received considerable damage. The north end of the building, which is entirely of granite, was slightly started by the shock, but not sufficiently to do much injury to the outside shell. Very fortunately, there was but one person in the building at the time, and he escaped without the slightest injury, although, as he told us, he was considerably frightened.—The College Faculty, as well as the town authorities of Cambridge, are taking vigorous measures for the discovery of the perpetrators of this unparalleled outrage.

BOSTON, July 16.

APPALLING OCCURRENCE AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.—On Sunday, the third of July, a terrific thunder storm broke over the village of North Stamford, Connecticut, during the period of divine service. The sacramental feast had commenced, and the venerable Platt Buffet, of Stanwich, was officiating, assisted by the pastor of the parish, Rev. Henry Fuller, when a crash was heard, and Messrs. Buffet and Fuller, were felled to the earth. The scene was solemn and appalling in the extreme. The shrieks of the women and groans of the men filled the sacred edifice. The electric fluid descended the chimney, and reached the altar by the

stove-pipe. The Rev. Gentlemen are severely, and perhaps fatally injured. Some of the congregation were also hurt. At the same time the Congregational meeting house in Canaan was struck, and several persons knocked down. An academy and dwelling house in the same town were also struck, and a dwelling in North Stamford injured.

SHEEP FROZEN TO DEATH IN JUNE.—We alluded, the other day, to a statement which we could hardly credit, made to us of the death, by frost, of a number of sheep in Genesee and Livingston counties. The number stated as having thus perished, was between four and five hundred. We did not give the number, because we could not fully credit the report. We have since been assured, from various sources, of its truth; and the Buffalo Commercial, in alluding to it, mentions the fact that a farmer, in the vicinity of that city, lost 20 out of a flock of 200, within a few days, from cold. We doubt whether the past furnishes a parallel to this. Five hundred sheep frozen to death in June! We might defy Greenland or Siberia to beat this!—Rochester Democrat.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.—We have received from our correspondent at Baltimore a Buenos Ayres paper—the British Packet—of the 7th of May.

It mentions the receipt of advices from Montevideo that the Government there had ordered the closing of that port against the departure of all vessels; but no cause for this proceeding is assigned.

The Montevideo Government had likewise ordered all the refugee Argentines, who had arrived in that city, to assemble in the great square, prepared to take up arms for the defence of the city and the Oriental Republic.

The principal actor in the horrible assassinations at Buenos Ayres had been apprehended and shot.

Commodore Brown was still off the harbour of Montevideo with his squadron.

The Packet contains a list of donations to the Buenos Ayres Government in support of the war, amounting to some hundred and odd thousand (paper) dollars. Some of the letters accompanying these donations are published, and it is at once laughable and pitiable to see what terms the writers apply to their adversaries—"Recreant, loathsome, traitor Unitarians"—"the perfidious, ungrateful and perjured deserter, José Maria Paz"—"the obscure, worthless, doublefaced, infamous rebel, John Pablo Lopez"—"the incendiary traitor, mulatto wretch, Frutos Rivera," &c., &c. If hard names could kill, the Orientals would be sorely basted.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES.—We have a Bridgetown Barbadian of June 23, containing later advices from Demerara, Grenada, St. Vincent, and other colonies.

The Barbadian speaks well of the agricultural prospects; the crop of sugar is much larger than had been expected, and it was thought that some of the island ships would carry to England a third cargo.—No rain has fallen, however, since the 17th, and the plants were drooping sadly. Food of all kinds, animal as well as vegetable, was abundant; sheep, especially, were extremely numerous, and the mutton very fine.

DEMERARA.—Demerara papers teem, as usual, with complaints of deficient revenue and excessive expenditure—of Government jobs and declining trade—of failing means and growing taxation. They rejoice, however, in favourable weather and tolerable crops.

GRENADA.—A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Grenada on the 9th.

TRINIDAD.—At Trinidad, in May and the early part of June, much rain fell, almost putting an end to sugar making. The crop was expected to fall much short.

CANADA.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

MONTREAL, July 11th.—It is our painful duty to announce to our readers a calamity unprecedented in extent in British North America; which occurred on our waters on Saturday last. We have been at great pains to ascertain the exact particulars, and we now proceed to communicate them to the public. The steamer Shamrock left the Canal Basin at Montreal on Friday evening, and the locks at Lachine early on Saturday morning, having in tow three barges, two empty and one partially laden. The Shamrock carried no cargo besides the luggage of passengers, whose number, we understand, amounted to 120 souls. About 11 o'clock, when the Steamer had proceeded only about five miles from Lachine, her boiler exploded, scattering death and devastation. So sudden were the effects, that in less than five minutes, sixty-two human beings were precipitated into eternity. The passengers were English, Irish and Scotch immigrants, principally English, and were distributed at the time of the accident, nearly as follows: the English, in number about sixty-five, exclusively occupied the bow of the vessel, while the Irish and Scotch occupied the stern; in the cabin were three English women and two men; between decks, in the fore part of the vessel were a number of loiterers. The explosion carried away the decks, and opened the sides, so that the vessel immediately went down. It is easy to conceive how inevitable became the destruction or irreparable injury of the majority of such a crowd of passengers, huddled on board of a small canal boat. The loss fell principally upon the English who were in the bows; the three women and two men in the cabin perished, and all who were between decks, with the exception of three Irishmen. The accident was distinctly visible from Lachine; at least a number of persons remarked a vast irruption of smoke, and in a few seconds the disappearance of the vessel. The steamer Dolphin was at the time about a mile in the rear of the Shamrock, and on board of her the explosion was heard, and its effects perceived. The Captain dropped two barges which he had in tow, and made all haste to carry succour. When the Dolphin reached the scene of disaster, the sight was appalling; the unfortunate steamer had disappeared, and the surface of the water was covered with living and dead bodies, the living clinging to fragments of the wreck, and to the sides of two barges which remained unimpaired. By the humane and laudable exertions of the master and crew of the Dolphin, about sixty persons, of different ages and sexes, were picked up. Of these, about thirty were more or less injured, and about thirty, principally Irish, escaped unhurt.

It is now out of our power to paint in all their horror, the details of this disaster.—Some instances are presented of heart-rending misery. One old lady, named Cousins, from Cleveland, Yorkshire, was found alive, floating on a feather bed, but her husband and seven children had perished. A man, named Corvendale, from Danby, Yorkshire, sank, on Saturday night, under amputation, leaving behind him a wife, who, besides her husband, lost six children.

All the seriously wounded were brought to town in a Durham boat, on Saturday evening, and are now lying in the General Hospital. The remainder are at Lachine, principally at the house of Mr. Norton, who has earned the eternal gratitude of the sufferers by his kind attentions and gratuitous hospitality. Mr. William Macdonald, late of this city, rendered great assistance in dressing the wounded. The same gentleman, together with Messrs. Grant, Laffame, Chamberlain, Norton, Oldfield, Duff, Col. Widgrass and Dr. Stein, pushed off in boats, and succeeded in rescuing a vast quantity of valuable property. The survivors were on board the Dolphin before they reached the place of the wreck.

Three of the crew and one bargeman perished; the master and engineer are safe.

So soon as the lamentable intelligence reached town, Mr. Ross, the representative of Messrs. Ross, Mathie & Co., proceeded to Lachine, and took all the necessary steps to convey the survivors, who were wounded and bruised, expeditiously and safely to the General Hospital.

The English immigrants had with them a very considerable capital, and valuable personal property.

The Coroner was at Lachine yesterday, but held no inquest. This, doubtless, will be held to-day, and until the verdict be given, we shall abstain from comment.

The Indians on the opposite side of the lake are busy in the work of plunder, which we trust will be arrested by the police authority.

The Shamrock was a high pressure boat.

July 12.—We have little to add to our yesterday's account of the sad disaster on the lake above Lachine. The coroner enquired yesterday forenoon at the house of Mr. Laffame, at Lachine, when a full investigation of every matter connected with the accident took place. The result was, that a verdict was returned of "Accidental death," and no blame was attached to the proprietors or crew of the unfortunate vessel.

So soon as the bodies of the deceased immigrants can be procured, they will be decently interred, and both the proprietors of the Shamrock and Mr. Jones, the coroner, have exerted themselves in a manner which reflects credit on them, both to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and to pay attention to the living.