

ther—though, between ourselves, I am sorry to say, I fear his ammunition is getting nearly exhausted, and the sarcastic productions of myself, and a few other clever fellows, who are paid to annoy him, the poor Palladium has enough to do; though I confess that we are all more mortified to find that our attacks disturb his equanimity so little. But I am digressing. Since writing the above-mentioned article, I have learned with regret that the country circulation of the Islander—which was always small—has dwindled to a mere fragment, as he himself cleverly designates the Escheat party; and that my remarks on the Palladium were not likely to obtain any extensive diffusion through the medium of its columns. On first thoughts, I concluded to send you the whole article, to be republished. But having some explanatory remarks to make, I now send the present article.

Of the Palladium I just wish to say, that among the truly "loyal" portion of this community—which, alas! is but a small "fragment" of it—that paper is at a great discount. How impudently does it censure "our excellent Governor," because he will not patronize plebeians and radicals, and ridicule his scientific inventions, and his patriotic scheme for disposing of our surplus produce on his Gambian estate! These and other things have made it very unpopular among the Tories (I hope you are a good Tory, Sir,) in this neighbourhood.

My principal object, however, in this letter, is to explain a slight misunderstanding, arising from the signature and date of my last article, of which my patrons complain. You may recollect, Sir, that I dated from Darnley Point. Now, this was an inadvertence, occasioned by the whole settlement below the Schoolhouse—of which I am the presiding genius—being sometimes so called, although that appellation properly belongs to the lower part of the settlement. This ambiguity has caused the article to be attributed to a gentleman who lives there, and deprived me of the merit of the production—a circumstance not only unfortunate for my living fame, but possibly prejudicial to my posthumous renown.

Now, I wish to correct this mistake. I am really not an inhabitant of Darnley Point, in strict geographical propriety—for I teach geography too in my seminary; for though I at one time liked the free atmosphere of that spot, latterly, not finding it to suit my purposes, I have moved to the more aristocratic part of the village, where I find my services are better appreciated. I am, in fact, at present, the protégé of the aristocracy here, and for my disinterested services, am occasionally rewarded with an honorable nod, a can of uncle's best four-year-old whiskey, or a tender smile of recognition from the fair; and I assure you, I enjoy a very pleasant existence.

I am a good deal surprised at the snappish Editor of the Palladium calling me an "itinerant jackanapes;" for though I do travel a good deal in delivering my admired lectures on love, dancing, phrenology, &c. &c. &c.—although I do ape the manners of the upper-crust—and although I am familiarly known by the name of "Jack," I cannot imagine how he became acquainted with these things. I am equally astonished how he could think me not to be "known and respected" in the country. I fancy, Sir, that I am known as a rhymster and lecturer throughout the land. And I flatter myself that I am respected too—by all the respectable people here, at least. If I am not, I take this opportunity of telling them, that they are very ungrateful, for I have certainly demeaned myself in every allowable way to serve and please them.

To prevent further mistake about my identity and my whereabouts, I now give my proper name and residence.

Yours, &c.,
BAILIFF'S CATCHPOLE,
alias
BANTAM CAPON,
alias
P. L. J.

Scandal Corner, Oct. 9th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR:—With reference to the Rev. C. LLOYD'S communication of the last week's insertion, together with his former production, it must be obvious to all impartial persons that my sentiments, as expressed in my letter of the 9th ult. are fully borne out by his own statements, and that, in point of fact, his replies are very far from being answers to the subject in question. It is evident, from the circumstance of the clergy having submitted to the Bishop, at his last long-looked-for visit, "that no satisfactory knowledge was in their possession with respect to the security in which the funds "have been invested," they were very apprehensive that all was not right, otherwise they would not have touched on this mysterious affair. If they were then entitled to know the nature of the securities, surely they were equally so at any time during the preceding four years, when these rumours of misappropriation were in circulation. Why, then, all this unnecessary delay? Was it merely for the sake of a mistaken sense of propriety, that all complaints should be preferred in regular high church order, even at the probability of sacrificing a portion, if not all, of our resources? Doubtless, laymen will be exhorted from the pulpit—and very properly so—to afford assistance in meeting any deficiency that might arise in the management of any school in connexion with the Church; and I maintain, it is the duty of our Pastors to be watchful and vigilant to the interest and well-being of our establishments, and not to suffer any prejudicial (however unfounded) reports to pass unnoticed. Public meetings should be convened, and the communicants, most unquestionably, would be found ever ready to support their Ministers.

The Rev. gentleman has imputed to me an idea that I never entertained—much less expressed—against our respected diocesan, viz: that of "calmly sleeping over a charge so well contended for." My observation can bear no other construction, with any degree of propriety, than that it was not a time for members of the church to calmly sleep over these abuses, and leave the church to take care of herself. This Mr. LLOYD may see by referring to my letter, which appears to have been somewhat hastily perused.

Whether the Clergy ought to have taken a personal interest or not in the right appropriation of this School fund is a question, which without further enlarging upon, I shall now leave to the decision of the community. One thing I must observe, that we should be extremely careful that our private and public opinions are the same—otherwise such inconsistencies will lessen the benefits our exertions might produce.

To all, I would place this subject (so sadly neglected) in a most serious point of view. Let us individually, whether as Clergymen or as Laymen, apply the question to our souls: "Could I do no more if I were sure that my salvation depended on this one duty—that the souls of the children of our poorer brethren must speed for ever, as my endeavours have been for their conversion?"

18th Oct. 1843.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, 22d Sept.)

ANOTHER TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

By the arrival of the Buckeye this morning we have been favored with an extra of the Louisiana Chronicle, of Wednesday last, which we hasten to lay before our readers:—

It has become our mournful duty to record one of the most terrible catastrophes that have happened on the Mississippi. Yesterday, at about a quarter past 10 o'clock, as the steamer Clipper No. 1, was backing out from her moorings at our landing, she blew up with an explosion that shook earth, air and heaven, as though the walls of the world were tumbling to pieces about our ears. All the boilers bursting simultaneously—machinery, vast fragments of the boilers, huge beams of timber, furniture, and human beings in every degree of mutilation, were alike shot up perpendicularly many hundred fathoms in the air.

On reaching the greatest height, the various bodies diverged like the jets of a fountain in all directions—falling to the earth, and upon roofs of houses, in some instances as much as two hundred and fifty yards from the scene of destruction. The hapless victims were scalded, crushed, torn, mangled, and scattered in every possible direction—many into the river, some into the streets, some on the other side of the

bayou, nearly 300 yards—some torn asunder by coming in contact with pickets and posts, and others shot-like cannon balls through the solid walls of houses at a great distance from the boat. All in front of the wheel house appears as though swept by a whirlwind. But anything like an adequate description of the scene of wreck and ruin is utterly out of the question.—What remains of the hull has been firmly lashed to the shore, but it seems to have broken in two and partially sunk. She had just taken on board, at the railroad depot, about 80 bales of cotton, nearly all of which, together with the money chest, and most of the cabin furniture, were glad to learn, has been saved.

On reaching the spot we immediately bent our steps toward the temporary hospital, prepared for the reception of such as might be found to retain a spark of life. The scene was such as we hope never to look upon again. The floors of two large warehouses were literally covered with the dead and dying, and others pouring in as fast as it was possible to convey them—praying, groaning, howling, and writhing, in every possible contortion of physical agony.

The following are the most important particulars, as far as we have been able to gather them:

The crew consisted of 1 captain, 1 mate, 2 clerks, 3 engineers, 2 pilots, 1 carpenter, 1 watchman, 1 chambermaid, 5 stewards, 3 cooks, 15 firemen, 8 deck hands—43.

Passengers.—L. Thomas, missing; P. B. Mohlmetat, commission merchant, New Orleans, and one small boy wounded. Deck passengers—1 wounded, 2 not hurt.

Capt. Laurent escaped unhurt; Mr. Bessy, chief clerk, missing, and the 2d clerk killed; John Tyson, chief engineer, badly wounded; Wm. Sumpter, 2d engineer, thrown 150 or 200 yards through the roof and gable end of a house into a back yard against the fence—one arm was torn off, and the fragments of his carcass scattered over the trees; Wm. Nelson, 3d engineer, free man of color, killed; Arnault J. Lavand, pilot, missing; Wm. Wall, Pilot, killed; John Patterson, mate, badly scalded, though likely to recover; Gabriel Pool, carpenter, missing; watchman killed, chambermaid saved unhurt; stewards all killed or missing; two of the cooks killed and one wounded; eight firemen killed or missing; four deck hands killed or missing.

It will be well enough here to state, that all those we have put down for missing are doubtless dead, as every search has been made in the vicinity to recover their bodies in vain. They have doubtless found a watery grave.

The remains of those picked up on shore were interred decently.

The watchman, a white man, was thrown alive, 100 yards, through the solid wall of Baker's Hotel, into a bed. He retained his senses perfectly for some time after, but the poor fellow expired during the evening. The cabin boy was thrown about 200 yards through the roof of a shed, and was picked up in a mangled condition.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have learned the death of another of the firemen.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, Sept. 26th, 1843.—This day at two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being there assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Third Session of the Provincial Parliament, with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I am happy to meet you assembled for the discharge of the high functions entrusted to you. Various considerations of importance have prevented my calling you together at an earlier period.

Since your last Session, the birth of a Princess has diffused joy throughout the British Empire, and we have reason to be deeply grateful for the continued protection vouchsafed by Almighty Providence to our gracious Queen, whose life and health are blessings to Her subjects.

In the same interval, an afflicting event has occurred in Canada by the demise of your late Governor, my immediate predecessor, whose heart was devoted to the public welfare. Universal regret has done honour to his memory throughout the Province; and I cannot abstain from noticing that his desolate widow and family, and his mortal remains, in passing through the neighbouring territories of the United States to their place of embarkation at New York, were received with marked and affecting tokens of friendly respect, which indicated both the esteem in which he was held in a country in which he had been personally well known, and also a generous sympathy worthy of the great nation by which it was evinced.

The Act of the Imperial Legislature which facilitates the introduction of Canadian wheat, and of four prepared in Canada, into the ports of the United Kingdom, will, I trust, prove to be a valuable boon to this Province; and is a further proof of Her Majesty's unremitting care for the prosperity of this portion of her dominions. A copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before you.

Measures will be submitted to you for the improvement of the Judicature in Lower Canada; of the Municipal Institutions, the laws relating to education, and the Jury system of both divisions of the United Province, and of the Assessment laws in Upper Canada, as well as on other important subjects; all of which will, I am sure, engage your earnest attention.

I have recently made a tour through the Province, such as the exigency of public business would permit, in order that I might become in some degree acquainted with local circumstances requiring attention.

I have had great satisfaction in seeing a fine country, evidently advancing in improvement, and have everywhere been received with manifestations of Loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and with personal kindness to myself.

It has been highly satisfactory to me to witness the great works in progress, which, owing to the Loan raised in England under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, the Province has been enabled to undertake or prosecute. They are calculated, I hope, to extend the commerce, and develop the resources of this vast country, and increase the Public Revenues and general individual wealth.

In those parts where works of this description are in progress, I found contentment prevailing at the prospect which they present. In other parts there is a cry for improved Roads for the conveyance of produce to appropriate Markets, a claim which is worthy of consideration; for on such communications the prosperity of the country must in a great measure depend. No where was this anxiety more strongly expressed than in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, where the community, almost entirely agricultural, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on their produce in the United States, have lost the market to which they had formerly recourse, while the exemption from duty in our country of the similar produce of our neighbours enables them, by greater facilities of conveyance, to undersell the producers of the Eastern Townships in our own Markets. Similar complaints of the effects of the Duties on our produce in the United States, and of the facility given to the admission of their produce into our Territory, are also made in other parts. Whatever improvement can be afforded to our internal communications is so obviously desirable for the advantage of the community, that any outlay devoted to that object, and consistent with the means at command, must be highly beneficial. It is therefore much to be regretted, that the state of the finances does not afford any immediate prospect of our being able to meet the wishes of many districts deeply interested in this respect.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice, as a subject worthy of consideration, the state of the Prisons in some portions of the Province. The Penitentiary at Kingston is an Institution very creditable to the country; great cost has been incurred in the erection of prisons in other places, and some of the local authorities are now laudably exerting themselves to provide suitable accommodations for prisoners; but in some places there is a great deficiency. The justice due even to criminals requires that they should not be subjected to greater punishment than what is designed by their sen-

tence, and that disease or death, from foul air and want of exercise, should not be superadded to imprisonment. It is likewise due to untried prisoners, who may be innocent, that they should not be confined in the same cell with convicted criminals. A classification and separation of the latter is also requisite. Decency and morality demand the same, with regard to the sexes; and Debtors and Criminals ought not to be confined together. It is desirable that enquiry should be made in order to ascertain in what respects the Prisons of the country may be defective in requisite accommodation, and to remedy any material deficiency that may exist.

The establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada is much required; those who are visited with the affliction of mental aberration being now confined in the common prison, or in some of the Religious and Charitable Institutions which do honor to that portion of the Province. Measures are in progress for the permanent location of the Asylum now existing under a temporary arrangement in Upper Canada, and for the completion of the arrangements of that Institution.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The Accounts for the past, and Estimates for the present year, will be laid before you. I am concerned to announce to you that there is a considerable decrease in the Revenue, but I hope it proceeds from temporary causes, and that it will be followed by a greater increase. The Loan obtained in England, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, has been raised on advantageous terms.

The Act of the Imperial Legislature prescribing a new Tariff, renders necessary a corresponding alteration in our Custom Laws, and this subject will be brought under your consideration. I have no doubt of your readiness to provide for the exigencies of the public service, and as far as that object can be promoted by practical and judicious economy, you may rely on my co-operation.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen;

I will not detain you longer from the commencement of your arduous duties. The welfare of Canada depends on the result of your deliberations on the numerous and important questions which will come before you, and that great end will, I trust, be the sole object of your labours. It is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government, and will be the constant aim of my endeavours. I humbly hope that the blessing of Almighty God will crown our united efforts with success.

Latest Intelligence.

SPAIN.—PARIS, Sept. 19.—The insurrection in Catalonia is fast spreading, and, although few pronunciamientos have been publicly made, it is well known that the majority of the people are in favour of a central junta. The central junta has named Amatler captain-general of Catalonia. In his address to the army and people the general denounced Christina, Narvaez, and Concha as traitors to their country, and as such worthy of death. On the 10th a patriotic banquet was given in Barcelona to General Martel and his aide-de-camp Febres. After dinner Martel harangued the people from the balcony. He thus concluded:—"People of Barcelona! union is impossible with the enemies of liberty; they wish to tyrannise over us. Let all honest men join in one bond, and our liberties are assured. Long live the central junta!—national independence!—the constitution!—reign of Isabella the Second!—and the sovereignty of the people." The latter part of the speech was most enthusiastically applauded.

The insurgents have got themselves into a little trouble with the French Government. On the 13th they fired on a boat belonging to the French man-of-war Mélagre, coming on shore for water, and severely wounded one of the men. The French consul immediately demanded satisfaction; he also demanded satisfaction, which was immediately given, for an article which appeared in the Constitutionnel of the 10th, in which the French were accused of an attempt to set fire to Barcelona. The French consul, somewhat alarmed, has invited all the Frenchmen in Barcelona, who were not at the head of mercantile establishments, to embark on board men-of-war. The French Government have a strong force before Barcelona; independent of the Mélagre, there are four frigates and the steam-boat L'Asmodée. The commissioners sent to Madrid have returned to Barcelona, and on the 14th joined the insurgents.

Madrid is in a state of great excitement; secret societies hold nightly meetings, and the existence of the Government is seriously compromised; the Ministers themselves are strongly divided in opinion.—Messrs. Serrano and Caballero are opposed to the Christinos, whilst Serrano is only a tool in the hands of Narvaez. Many of the leading men are in favour of a marriage between the Queen and the eldest son of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula; but the violent conduct and extreme ambition of his wife, "La Carlota," as she is generally called, frighten all her partisans, and greatly diminish the chances of success.

On the evening of the 9th, the Government having received information that a society of Freemasons assembled nightly at No. 3, Rue de las Conchas, sent several of the police, and arrested a great many persons, amongst others a lieutenant-colonel and D. C. Magnan. Narvaez pretends that Freemasonry is only a cloak for conspiracy. What greatly alarmed the Government was, that during the night the streets, and even some of the public offices, were placarded with large bills, on which were printed, "Long live Espartero."

The Government had published a manifesto respecting the insurrection in Catalonia; in it they give their motives for refusing to sanction a central junta, and call on all good Spaniards to support them until the Cortes shall have decided on all questions for the general interest of the country.

The elections began at Madrid on the 16th. The Opposition had gained seven of the bureaux out of twelve, but the total of the suffrages on the first day were in favour of the Parliamentary party.

On the 8th of September, died at Madrid, the Marquis do Heredia, Count d'Oñalia. This nobleman is well known in the diplomatic circle, and was many years ambassador to the court of the Tuilleries. I may as well here mention the death of the celebrated Count do Toreno, which melancholy event took place at Paris on Sunday last. The count was considered the best Spanish financier, and was one of the chiefs of the Christiano party.

Saragossa declared in favour of the Central Junta on the 17th inst. The Municipality and National Guards at once gave in their adhesion to the movement, and a junta was formed without opposition. The Captain-General withdrew from the city. The troops, however, remain faithful to the government. Saragossa has always possessed a vast influence in every revolutionary movement in Spain; and the step which it has taken at the present juncture will, no doubt, considerably advance the insurrectionary cause.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—By a Portuguese vessel just arrived from Angola, we learn the death of the governor of that place, Commodore Brissarie Leite. The same conveyance brings the intelligence that the son of the deceased commodore, the Governor of Benguela, was taken on board a slave vessel full of slaves, by a British cruiser, just at the mouth of the harbour. It is said that he is principally interested in this speculation.

From commercial letters, the Manchester Guardian gathers some particulars of a disastrous land-ship in Bahia on the 9th July.—It appears that part of the town of Bahia, (or to speak more correctly, of San Salvador,) is built between a very steep hill and the shore of the bay from which it derives the name ordinarily but inaccurately bestowed upon it in this country. About the beginning of July, there had been very heavy rains in the neighbourhood; and in the middle of the night of the 9th, a large quantity of earth suddenly slid down from the hill, overwhelming a number of dwelling-houses and cotton stores, together with the Church of the Pillar, and leaving many houses and other buildings in a very precarious state, though still standing. Many persons who were asleep at the time were buried in the ruins of their houses, and among them the priests of the Pillar and Rio

Fundo Churches. Of course, the alarm of the inhabitants on account of this sudden and unexpected calamity was excessively great; and it was not diminished by a public announcement from a Polish engineer in the service of the Government, that the entire hill, from the Solidade Convent to the Theatre, was in a dangerous state. All the houses within the limits threatened were consequently deserted by their inhabitants; all the shops and the Custom-house were closed, and business of all kinds was completely suspended. By the 14th July, however, (the weather having improved in the meantime,) confidence had been in some degree restored; the inhabitants had partially returned to their houses; some of the shops had been re-opened, and business to some little extent had been resumed.

An Anti-Temperance Society has been founded at Hamburg, by one Hocker, numbering two thousand members. The Government thinking fit to prohibit such opposition to the principles of Father Mathew, the Society met on the Danish territory, and on returning to Hamburg kicked up a serious riot; the populace sympathising with the jovial crew. It was necessary to call out troops to quell the tumult.

A letter from Stockholm, of September 7, says:—"The Swedish brig the Bull, Capt. Wargresen, has just returned after a three years' voyage. On her arrival at Port Phillip, New South Wales, she was freighted by an English firm to visit the small Islands of the Pacific, and obtain for manufactured goods sandal wood and other articles suited to the China market. During this voyage, which lasted about seven months, Capt. Wargresen touched at some Islands not visited probably since Cook's time, and four others not to be found on the map. The captain took possession of them in the name of King Charles John. The inhabitants were a mild race, ignorant of the use of iron, and ready to give for even a rusty nail a turtle. They were also fond of bits of glass, and would remain for three or four hours shaving themselves with pieces of broken bottles. A single musket shot was sufficient to disperse thousands of them—a proof that they had not before been visited by Europeans. The King of one of the Islands presented the captain with his sceptre, made of wood artistically carved, and having a thin circle of jasper on the top. A name was given by the captain to each of those isles after some member of the royal family of Sweden, and a quantity of plants, and tools made of stone and wood, has been brought home."

IRELAND: REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, was enlivened by an unusual scene. Mr. CONNOR, of Inch, who has obtained some note for his determined assertion of extreme opinions, gave notice that at the next meeting he should move the following resolution:—

"That until our national rights of self-legislation, in the possession of our own Parliament, and of a valuation and perpetuity of his farm to the tenant, we Repealers shall pay no rent, county-cess, rent-charge, tithe, poor-rate, or any other charge out of land."

He was about to make some remarks, when he was interrupted by Mr. John O'Connell, who begged him to withdraw his resolution. Mr. Connor would not do so "to purchase his life." Mr. John O'Connell believed it to be entirely illegal, and calculated to bring the Association under the notice of the law. Mr. Connor said, he would pay no charge out of land until the Irish parliament was restored. "Irishmen!" continued he, "the lamb has been going on long enough; so I will—" Mr. John O'Connell again rose to order. The Association would not now depart from the great moral principle which it had established; and if it were to approve of such observations as Mr. Connor's, it would endanger the great and glorious cause of Repeal. He again called on Mr. Connor to withdraw the notice. The Chairman, Mr. Michael J. Canway, urged the same course. After a good deal of altercation, Mr. John O'Connell threatened at the next meeting to move the expulsion of Mr. Connor; and Mr. O'Neill Daunt promised to second the motion. Mr. Connor, much excited, and with uplifted arm—"I will go to death in support of my resolution. Pounds, shillings, and pence, have been too long coming into—" The rest of the sentence was lost in the uproar. The starving people of Ireland are to be fed. Several persons condemned the course thus pursued; and eventually Mr. John O'Connell moved a string of resolutions, declaring that the Association heard with horror and indignation the doctrines propounded by Mr. Connor; indignantly refusing to record or entertain his resolution; and saying—

"That if anything can add to these feelings, it is the consideration of the time Mr. Connor had chosen for making such remarks; a time when, in the county of Carlow, where Repeal has as yet made little progress, a violent and criminal opposition to rents has, according to the public prints, already begun to manifest itself."

These resolutions were carried unanimously. The Repeal rent for the week was declared to be £1463.

The proceedings at an adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association, on Thursday, are not without interest. In the first place, a letter from Mr. Connor, to the Secretary, was read: it ran thus—

"Sir,—In consequence of the general repudiation by the Repeal Association of the notice of motion attempted to be given by me on Monday last, I beg leave most respectfully to tender my resignation as a member of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland."

Mr. John O'Connell said, he was glad that he had been thus saved the pain of moving the expulsion of Mr. Connor, which he had come down to the Association with the firm determination of doing. It could not be denied that Mr. Connor had been treated by the Association with every consideration. He moved that the resignation of Mr. Connor be received. Mr. O'Neill Daunt seconded the motion; and wished it to go forth most unequivocally to the world, that the Association, in accordance with the motto placed over the chair, most fully acknowledged the rights of property, at the same time that they insisted on the observance of its duties. The motion passed unanimously.

SCOTLAND.—There was a Non-Intrusion riot at Resolis, near Cromarty, on the 26th Sept., attended with serious consequences, and previously at other places, where it was sought to settle the Presentees in their churches. The people at Resolis prevented the Rev. Lewis Rose, the presentee, and the party who were conducting him, from approaching the church. An officer and some men from a Revenue cut in the neighbourhood, were brought up to succour the Presbytery—and ultimately it was necessary to read the riot act, and fire upon the people, several of whom were wounded. The Presbytery after all were deposed, and retired to effect the settlement in a private house.

Christina Gilmour, who was arrested some time ago in New York, charged with the murder of her husband in Scotland, arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening, Sept. 18th, in the New York packet ship Liverpool, in custody of George McKay, a Scotch officer. She was confined in Bridewell during the night, and at twelve o'clock on Tuesday took her departure for Glasgow. She was subsequently removed to Paisley gaol.

LOSS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP MEMNON, WITH THE INDIAN MAIL.—CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

CAIRO, Sept. 13, 1843.—The Hindostan arrived on the morning of the 12th, at four, A. M., at Suez. She brings 108 passengers, and the sad intelligence of the total wreck of the Memnon, from Bombay, at or near the African coast, opposite Aden. All the mails were totally destroyed. The commander was Captain Powell, who, I believe, lost the Semiramis in her first trip, being the first steam frigate of the Indian navy. Much blame is attached on this occasion to him. She struck on a reef after the commander had been warned by the officer on watch of the vicinity of land, and the consequent danger. The mail was large, but entirely lost; the passengers and treasure all saved. Two passengers of the Memnon arrived at Suez by the Hindostan. We have no sickness in this city, and I push through the bazaars with impunity. Mehemet Ali is expected up here in a fortnight, and will take up his residence at his gardens at Shabra. The old projected plan of a railroad across the desert is now again revived very earnestly, and it is generally believed that if it really be set on foot, that Mr. Gallo-