

Efforts to recover the Wrecks.—Early on Thursday a large number of workmen belonging to the Grand Junction Canal Company, under the superintendance of Mr Lake, the clerk of the works, assembled off Boar's Head-yard, with cranes, crabs, monkeys, and other gear necessary for effecting the raising and removal of the wrecks, but little was effected before dusk, and the navigation will not be opened till Monday next at the earliest.

Large parties of dredgers from Lambeth, &c. had been employed in picking up the sacks of corn, &c., lost from the sunken barges, but on Thursday the regular barges and bargemen of the proprietors were so employed.

The wrecked boatmen and their families continued on Thursday, to the number of seventy, to be the inmates of the school, and to be supported by the neighborhood.

Corcell, one of the boatmen who was found on Monday in his barge apparently asleep, but in reality suffering under concussion of the brain, had so suffered, it appears, in his attempts to save the barge entrusted to his care; his life is despaired of. Crowds of persons have daily visited Brentford daily, and even the ladies trust themselves in slight boats on the agitated river to obtain a nearer view of the scene of this disaster.

GREENWICH.—The Ravensbourne was tremendously swollen, burst its banks, and inundated the gardens, grounds and nurseries of Mr Palmer, whose house was soon an island in a lake with five feet deep of water round it. The streets and lower houses at Greenwich were streams and pools, and at Blackheath the inhabitants retreated to the upper floors. The hills, white at night, were snow-free in the morning, and the vallies sheets of water.

WINDSOR.—The town stood in a lake ten miles in extent and that within a few hours. How lordly the castle looked then! and what a beautiful island was Eton! The railroad and the common roads were closed, and in the cellars of the Adelaide Hotel many pipes of wine floated, and were mingled with the water to the heavy loss of the proprietor. The water entered, it seems, into the engines on the railroad and extinguished the fires, instead of adding to the steam, 'like fire and powder, which as they kiss consume,' the effect was smothered in the cause. A party at supper at Frogmore suddenly found themselves cut off from communication with the world, and they—made the most of their situation—and spent a happy evening.

CANTERBURY.—In some of the houses of this city, the people were sleeping in the lower rooms of their houses, when the floors were covered two feet deep with water.

LEAMINGTON.—The River Leam and classic Avon were swollen from their characteristic smoothness and deep sullen motion into overbearing torrents. The garden walls were levelled, and the rude waters rushed in at the kitchen windows. The sledges of the previous weeks were replaced by boats; no less to save expeditious transit, even in the streets were the river rose 17 1-2 feet above its ordinary altitude. Newbold Lodge, Newbold mill, Portland, Flora, and Augusta cottages, and the houses on the Promenade, suffered severely. The Leamington Chronicle remarks that the position of the bridges increased the flood, and adds, that the rise of the water was thirteen inches more than in the flood of Christmas Day, 1820, and 2 1-2 inches above the mark of the great floods of 1773 and 1775.

LEICESTER.—The Journal says that in this town the water rose through the drains, and rushed in from the overflowings of the Soane and the Union Canal till the houses near Westbridge had three or four feet of water in their lower apartments. During the whole of Sunday vehicles were employed to convey passengers through the water at 1d. each, and in many instances, the inhabitants who were desirous of going into the town left their houses by the chamber windows and dropped into a cart which was placed underneath to convey them through the flood. In the night the wall of a bridge which crosses the Midland Counties Railway fell with a tremendous crash and all Sunday was employed by the workmen in removing the ruins.

SHERBOURNE.—So rapid and unexpected was the thaw of Saturday, that on Friday night the coaches were delayed by the heavy fall of snow, in which one man, a farmer, of Shepton Mallet, unfortunately perished but a few hours before the thaw.

SALISBURY PLAIN.—Here was the scene of greatest desolation. About six o'clock on Saturday evening, a deep body of water surrounded the villages of the

plain, that lie very low, and a sudden terror seemed to oppress the spirits of all. By eight o'clock the scene baffled beyond description—the night was dark, the wind very boisterous, the roaring of the waters dismal, and the falling of houses, in every direction, with a dreadful crash, truly appalling. At Shrewton twenty-five houses, in less than three hours, were either totally washed away or reduced to heaps of untenantable ruins. Children were heard crying for their parents and parents for their children, and 400 souls were left without house or home. At Maddington and Orcheston, which adjoin Shrewton, there were eleven houses destroyed, making a total of 36 houses destroyed. The house of a carpenter at Shrewton, close by the river, was inaccessible, but the progress of its destruction is related by an eye-witness, from whose communication we borrow the following passage:—Blewden (the carpenter) was unfortunately from home, and his wife and five children were there alone crying for assistance which could not be rendered them. At length the top of one of the side walls gave way, and then we could indistinctly perceive the wretched mother and her helpless children. Another crash followed, which we found to be the foundation wall of that side of the house; and with it the floor of the room in which the mother and five children were gave way partially, and then a scene of distress followed. Four of the children were seen huddled up together in a corner of the room, while the fifth, an engaging little boy, three years of age, had slipped partly down the declivity of the floor; the mother, with a wonderful presence of mind, caught it by one of its heels, and there held it for a few minutes, amid the shrieks and piercing cries of those who could every now and then by the assistance of lights catch a glimpse of the appalling scene. At length another tottering of the ruins followed, the mother, to save her own existence, was obliged to quit her hold, and the little boy was soon carried away and drowned. A very similar accident, by which the death of a fine girl was caused, occurred at the same time. The city of Salisbury itself was in danger.

LOBBOROUGH.—A part of the Midland counties line, near Loborough, was washed away. A train reached the spot where this serious mischief had occurred soon after midnight. Precautionary measures prevented injury either to the carriages or the passengers. The engineers, upon being made aware of the gulf before them, stopped, and steamed back to Leicester. An omnibus was engaged to take the mails to Derby, a distance of twenty-five miles; and post-chaises were procured for the passengers. The length of embankment carried away is computed at from two to three miles.

On the Hull and Selby Railway, owing to the frost and the thaw combined the trains on Monday were two hours in travelling two miles!

SUNDERLAND.—The main body of the ice on the Weir rushed down the river with amazing impetuosity, and the damage consequent on the dreadful collisions of the numerous vessels at Sunderland is estimated at £150,000.

EDINBURGH.—On Saturday evening all was clothed in white; on Sunday morning not a particle of snow was to be seen. The rivers were swollen beyond belief, and all the coaches were delayed. That from Carlisle reached Moss-paulin, a dreary spot; some thirty-two miles to the north. The house was thronged with carriers, &c., who had lost their carts and waggons in despair. The guard went on with six horses for three miles, when the coach was upset, with great efforts raised again, and proceeded more than a mile, when the roadmen had to cut a way for the mail through a formidable wreath of snow. They advanced a mile and a half. It was now midnight and another wreath appeared. Nine hours were spent in cutting through it, and here the Edinburgh mail was encountered coming south, in a post chaise. The vehicles were exchanged and the Saturday mail coming up from London, both were forwarded to within thirty-six miles of Edinburgh, when six horses were found necessary for the light post-chaise. The way lay through a road cut ten feet deep out of the snow, yet lying four feet above the earth, and thus the mail reached Edinburgh some forty eight hours after time, where all was green as in the early days of spring.

Methodist Chapels.—It is worthy of notice that during the past year, the Wesleyan Methodists have erected no fewer than 130 Chapels, at the cost of about £80,000, being a larger number than in any other year since their existence.

## LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 23.

Resolved, That there be granted to his Excellency, a sum not exceeding £1000 for Provincial contingencies.

To Samuel L. Bishop, of Bathurst, the sum of £15 to remunerate him for damages sustained by his building, let as a temporary Custom House and Deputy Treasurer's Office in 1839, by reason of an attempt being made to destroy with gunpowder a quantity of smuggled spirits, seized and deposited therein.

To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Restigouche, the sum of £75 18 7 to reimburse the Overseers of the Parish of Dalhousie for expenses incurred in the support of two transient Lunatic Paupers in 1840.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Addington, county of Restigouche, the sum of £23 19 6 to reimburse them for expenses incurred in the support and relief of indigent and distressed emigrants in 1840.

To George Taylor, of Chatham, county of Northumberland, the sum of £14 11 8 to reimburse him for Provincial Duties paid on Flour imported from Halifax the last year.

To the Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, the sum of £21 to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor of the parish of Chatham, for expenses incurred in necessary attendance and medical aid to Patrick Kean, a lunatic; and the further sum of £3 10s. for relief to certain distressed Emigrants during the year 1840.

To the Overseers for the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, the sum of £33 10 10 to reimburse them for expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers in said Parish in the year 1840.

February 24.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill in amendment of the Law for establishing Circuit Courts in this Province. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill to authorise the appointment of commissioners to lay out a Street or Highway through the Town of Chatham, and to establish and regulate Public Landings in the said Town. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Lieutenant Governor, the sum of £50 to aid the Miramichi Tribe of Indians in finishing a Chapel, erected exclusively for those Indians, at Burnt Church, parish of Alowick, county of Northumberland.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, the sum of £40 in aid of a Mathematical School taught by Robert Matheson, at Bathurst in 1840, in lieu of the grant allowed by law for the County of Gloucester for that year for the support of a Grammar School, and the Legislative provision for a Parish School.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Board of Health for the County of Northumberland, praying for a grant of money to enable them to purchase a more suitable place for the Quarantine Establishment cannot be complied with.

To W. Fruing & Co. of Shippegan, the sum of £7 10 3 to reimburse them for duties paid on four Hogheads Molasses imported from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

To Samuel Napier, of Bathurst, the sum of £2 14 6 for Gauging and Weighing at the Port of Bathurst during the year 1840.

Mr Woodward, from the Finance Committee, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finance of the Province, Report:

That on examining the Public Accounts and other Documents, they find the Financial State of the Province to be as follows, viz:

Amount due from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, (which the committee of this House recommended they should be allowed one and two years for the payment of,) about £20,000 0 0

In the hands of the Agent of the Crown Colonies, £9,800 in 3 per cent Consols, say 10,000 0 0

Reported due by the late Surveyor General by the commissioners on the Accounts of that Department, 3,203 0 0

Due on Land and Timber, per Accounts of the Crown Land Office, to 31st December, 1840, 59,586 19 2

Bonds and Cash, balances in the hands of the Treasurer and Deputies to 31st December last, 46,859 4 9

Bonds and claims in the hands of the Attorney General, not before enumerated, 1,077 10 6

£139,726 14 5

This amount of assets is only in part available. The amount due on Land and Timber will come into the Receiver General's hands as paid by the Crown Debtors, and will not probably increase the receipts of that department more than last year. The amount due from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company will be available, if the recommendation of the report of the select committee be

agreed to, half in October, 1841, and the other half in October, 1842. The sum in the hands of the Agent for the Crown Colonies, the committee presume is at present available; as also the balances in the hands of the Treasurer and his Deputies, as the bonds fall due, (except the Bridge and Water Companies,) making nearly £56,000, to meet the amount due by the Province 31st December last, say £66,317 18 9—including £10,000 to Savings Bank, (the interest only on which will probably be required.)—£36,368 10 8 due Bank of New Brunswick,—unpaid Warrants and Appropriations, £19,949 8 1.

The Salaries and allowances on the Civil List, with the amount granted in Supply for the services of last year, exclusive of the Custom House Establishment, the Marine Hospital expenses, the expenses of the in-door establishment of the Crown Land Office, and the allowance for the collection and protection of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, amounted to about £143,000, which was appropriated as follows, viz:—

## SALARIES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor	£4,035	2	5
Chief Justice	1,096	3	0
Three Judges of the Supreme Court, besides fees and travelling charges,	2,250	0	0
Provincial Secretary, besides about £400 for fees, which amount is absorbed in paying clerks	1,599	11	0
Surveyor General,	600	0	0
Master of the Rolls	800	0	0
Province Treasurer	750	0	0
Auditor General	346	0	0
Receiver General	346	0	0
Attorney General, besides fees	734	12	0
Solicitor General	280	15	4
Private Secretary	230	15	4
Presbyterian Minister, St. John	57	13	8
Mr Lockwood, late Surveyor General	173	1	4
Clerk of the Crown in Supreme Court	100	0	0
Emigrant Agent	115	7	8
Deputy Treasurers and others, for the collection and protection of the Revenue,	3,693	0	0
Total for Salaries for the year 1840	£17,208	1	11

## EDUCATION.

King's College	3,222	2	4
Grammar Schools	1,150	0	0
Madras School	619	6	0
Baptist Seminary	500	0	0
Parish Schools	9,000	0	0
Total for Education, 1840	13,490	8	4

## ROADS AND CONVEYANCES.

Great Roads, including grant of 3000l. to the Burnt District, St. John,	28,230	0	0
Roads lately explored	9,400	0	0
Bye Roads	16,325	0	0
Stage Coaches	1,160	0	0
Couriers, Steam Boats, Packets, and Ferries	1,117	0	0
Total Road Service, 1840	56,232	0	0

Expenses of the Legislature for the two Sessions £12,371 19 3

Public Buildings in various parts of the Province in 1840 7,292 0 0

Retain Duties on Goods destroyed by fire 4,267 0 0

Light Houses, Bay of Fundy £3,570 1 11

Gulph St. Lawrence, 850 0 0—4,429 1 11

Charitable purposes 3,423 0 0

Other services not enumerated 24,286 10 6

Say Salaries £17,208 1 11

Education 13,490 8 4

Roads, &c. 56,232 0 0

Legislature 12,371 19 3

Pub. Buildings 7,292 0 0

Retain Duties 4,267 0 0

Light Houses 4,429 0 0

Charity, 3,423 0 0

Other Services 24,286 10 6

£143,900 10 6 Expen. 1840

Expenditure and appropriations for the year 1840, about 143,000 0

Gross income of the year ending 31st December, 1840, from collections at Treasury and receipts at said Office from the Custom House £1,331 11 10

Amount received at Treasury from Receiver General 18,539, 17 10—99,871 9 8

£48,128 10 4

Showing an over expenditure and appropriation of last year amounting as above to £43,128 10 4.

The committee hope the sum loaned to the Disputed Territory Fund of 1500 pounds, will be paid back into the Province Chest so soon as funds are collected from that source, as they note by a Memorandum of the Attorney General, that the government have claims on individuals for large amounts due that Fund, not included in the amount of assets before enumerated.

They would recommend that the amount now, and that may hereafter come into the hands of the Agent of the Crown Colonies, should be drawn for as soon as possible.