

disappearance of men whose house and family shall know them no more, can no longer intimidate. Mute are those mates who used to conduct him up the Scala Segreta to the presence of remorseless judges; perhaps out of rooms of State in his own palace, whose walls were hung with Titian's or Paul Veronese's pictures—rooms in which the owner banqueted but yesterday in full security. From such rooms also came the judges themselves, to deprive numbers of their fellow men of hearing and of sight. Portraits of these three wretches in purple and in ermine, are shown in one of the rooms.

The very Doges themselves, it seems were not safe: one of them, Grimani, was confined eighteen months, on the supposition of his aiming at despotism. The inquisitor's council discovered their mistake, and caused Titian to record it by the beautiful picture called 'The Triumph of the Glory of the Cross.' The upper prisons, though they bear the ominous title 'Sotto i Piombi,' are very different places of confinement. Here there is light and fresh air. The roof of lead is full four feet above the wooden ceiling of the room. In short, Silvio Pellico has made the most of a prison by no means bad. They pointed out to us his room, where a detachment of pigeons, from the Piazza, were cooing and pursuing each other along the ledge of his window sill—an episode which, had it occurred during his confinement, would doubtless have called forth some very touching apostrophe to the reader's feelings.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Montreal Herald, July 11.

DEPLORABLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—It is our painful duty to announce to our readers a calamity unprecedented in extent in British America, which occurred in 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, one 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 destruction. 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 emigrants, but principally English.

The explosion carried away the decks, and opened the sides, so that the vessel immediately went down. The loss fell principally upon the English, who were in the bows; three women and two men in the cabin perished, and all who were between decks, with the exception of three Irishmen.

The steamer Dolphin was at the time about half a mile in the rear of the Shamrock, the Captain of which boat dropped two barges which he had in tow, and made all haste to carry succour. When the Dolphin reached the scene of the 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 30 are 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 Cleaveland, Yorkshire, was found alive, floating on a feather bed, but her husband and seven children had perished. A man named Coverdale, from Danby, Yorkshire, sank on Saturday night under amputation, leaving behind him a wife, who, besides her husband, lost 6 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 Wm Macdonald, late of this city, rendered great assistance in dressing the wounded. The same gentleman, together with Messrs Grant, Laflamme, Chamberlain, Norton, Oldfield, Luff, Col. Wildgrass, and Dr. Stein, pushed off in boats, and succeeded in rescuing a vast quantity of valuable property. The sufferers 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.

The English Emigrants 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.

The Montreal Courier of the same date, states the whole number on board the boat to have been about 120, of whom 48 were taken up unhurt by the barges in tow, and 18 were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital, wounded, (of whom one had died under the amputation of both legs) leaving 54 to be accounted for.

The Captain and Engineer were saved; the captain was the last man to leave the boat, and at the risk of his life swam out a considerable distance and saved a passenger from drowning. The owners of the boat furnished a list of the names of those missing, 58 in number, in families, viz—Coverdale, 6 lost out of 8—Thackery, 2 out of 3—Conner, 2—Warson, 3 out of 6—Brickson, 2—Cousins, 8 out of 9—Johnson, 2—McCarty, Kays, Hannelly, Richards, Ross, Rooney, Smart, 1 each—McWilliams, Wall, Huggill, Allan, 1 out of each—Larkin, 2—York, 3—Pearson, 9 out of 15—Peirson, 1 out of 3—Bailey, 3 out of 5—Joseph Ferguson and James Ferguson, 2 each.

UNITED STATES.

St. Louis Republican, July 5.

A Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—Sixty three Persons Wounded.—The St. Louis Republican extra, July 3, contains the following melancholy particulars.

The steamboat Edna collapsed both bows 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 Iatan was lying there, and the Edna landed on the outside of her, and lay in such a position that it was difficult for the Iatan to get away from the shore. However, after a little trouble the Iatan got under way, and had run three or four hundred yards, when the Edna shoved out from the shore. Her bow could not have been more than one hundred feet from the shore when she collapsed her flues. Her engine had been working, out of gear, full a 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 did not think she had unusually high steam. I think the obstruction existed either in the supply pipe, or in the forcepump 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 that two or three others were lost. The cabins of the Edna and Iatan are filled with the wounded, and they are receiving every attention from the passengers and others that can be bestowed upon them.

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

N. J. EATON,

Master of the S. B. Iatan.

We were on board the Edna, and never have we seen such a sight. A number of men and women appear to be literally skinned, the whole force of the steam was thrown aft over the deck passengers as they slept.

Total killed and wounded—38 Germans, 12 Americans, 1 French, 1 Mexican, 1 English, 2 colored people—55.

The Germans, were chiefly from near Dusseldorf on the Rhine, Prussia;—and what renders their case one of peculiar hardship is, that this accident, so fatal and serious to all, should have occurred when the boat of separation from their friends and kindred, passed the ocean and its storms, and were upon the last boat, within about one hundred and fifty miles of their new homes.

Further Particulars.—Yesterday morning forty of the unfortunate victims of the explosion on board the Edna were followed to the grave by a large number of our citizens. There was but one additional death yesterday, though it is the opinion of the physicians in attendance that eight or ten of those who have thus survived the effects of this terrible disaster, cannot recover.

New York, July 14.

Dreadful Fire.—Last evening a fire broke out in the large Pork and Beef Packing Establishment in Washington street between Clarkson and Le Roy streets, which soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, before the fire was arrested nearly all the buildings on the block bounded by Washington, Clarkston West and Le Roy streets, were consumed. Most of the dwellings were occupied by poor families, the principal part of whom saved their furniture. Brush's large lumber yard was on this block, and a large quantity of lumber contained in it consumed. A quantity of beef and pork was saved, though a considerable portion of the contents of the Factory fell a prey to the flames. The malt house of Alexander McLachlan at 586 Washington street, in the same block, was also consumed, and about two thousand

bushels of malt destroyed. The wind at the time of the conflagration was high, but happily the adjoining ground was but little built on, or we should have had a much more serious account to record.

It is estimated that several thousands dollars worth of ham and pork were consumed; and altogether the damage must range from \$100,000 to \$150,000 not half of which was insured.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the European, July 5.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The British Parliament is at present occupied with a discussion on the appalling and increasing distress throughout the country, Mr Wallace having, on Friday, moved, as an amendment to the order of the day for going into a committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect that parliament should not be prorogued without an inquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief. This has reopened the question of the corn laws and the trading and financial policy of the late and existing governments, and there is no knowing when the debate will terminate. Mr Bannerman has a notice of motion on the books for empowering the crown to open the ports of Britain to a free importation of foreign corn in case of necessity, before the assembling of parliament. The bill incorporating the tariff has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and as it will probably not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the Income Tax Act.

Considerable inconvenience has arisen amongst the trading community by the government having issued their proclamation for cutting and defacing light gold, as the greater part of the Sovereigns in circulation and all the half-sovereigns have lost weight by friction. The indisposition of the people to render themselves liable to the loss, occasioned for some time a scarcity of silver, but the currency is gradually recovering itself. The minister explained that the act was adopted at the present period from a consideration of the state of the exchanges, and that it would have led to abuses had notice been given of the intention.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Backing-ham palace, a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis's place, for he would do for the Queen; that he had a prime air gun and pistol, and he would use them in the same cause. The pistol had an old flint lock, with screw and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Meetings of the shopkeepers of Manchester, Wolverhampton, Leicester and other large towns, have been held to consider the prevailing distress. The Chartists continue active in the manufacturing districts. The Anti Corn Law Association has not relaxed its agitation. Earl De Grey is about to visit Bohemia for the benefit of his health, but will resume the administration of the Irish Government on his return.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest are of the most cheering description. The rains have been moderately copious in every direction, and vegetation, which on light soils was in many places feeling the effect of the drought, with some severity, has already got an extraordinary stimulus. If the weather continues equally propitious, we shall have the wheat harvest on the average a fortnight to 3 weeks earlier than last year.

There is no essential difference in the complexion of the commercial accounts compared with those received by the Jane India mail. The average quantity of all the leading manufactures appear to have been bought for consumption; but the stocks by fresh arrivals were kept up so full that the purchasers may be said

nearly to make their own prices. Freights had fallen materially, and many vessels could not, even at the low figure of £1 15s. to £2 per ton, obtain half cargoes. There was no change in the character of the trade carried on in the province of Canton, except that dollars having become less abundant, goods had been substituted in barter for tea and silk to somewhat greater extent.

The long expected ordinance for an increase on the importation of linen and linen threads has at length been published by the French Government. A new ministry has been formed in Spain. In Portugal the electors have gone against the Government.

ORIGINAL.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

Mr Editor,

Through the kindness of a Friend I was permitted to see the observations of 'A Female Protestant Subscriber,' in your paper of the 18th ult, respecting the present state of spiritual destitution in the county of the Restigouche.

Your correspondent having stated that there are in this county one hundred and fifty members of the Church of England, (although I have good reason to know that there are a great many more than this number) let me ask why do not the rich and the poor among them (if they are really thirsting for the waters of life) come forward and tell the Ecclesiastical authorities what they are willing and able to do for the support of a resident clergyman. The Bishop of the Diocese, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel now require that at least £50 per annum, and a house, should be guaranteed to every minister throughout British North America; and this, I think, is not an unreasonable requisition, although it may appear to be so in our present worldly times. The noble Society above mentioned, will, I am very sure, help the members of the Church in the county of the Restigouche, whenever they manifest any disposition to help themselves.

If, then, 'A Female Protestant Subscriber' has any ascendancy, let her do her endeavours to prevail upon the influential two or three among her own people to wait on the Bishop at Bathurst during the present Summer, and try what can be done in this matter; every body acquainted with the Bishop of Nova Scotia knows, that his lordship will lend a very willing ear to their statements.

Pray insert these hints in your valuable Journal, and oblige, Mr Editor,

Yours very faithfully,

THE VISITING MISSIONARY

FOR THE MIRAMICHI RIVER.

Vigil of St. James, 1842.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 25, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Royal Mail Steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax about midnight on Monday last, after a passage of 13 days. The papers brought by her are from London to the 4th, and from Liverpool to the 5th of this month.

It will be seen by the extracts which we give, that another attempt has been made on the life of her Majesty, but the affair and its termination was rather farcical.

There is no improvement in trade, and it is truly wonderful how quiet the people remain under the great privations which they have been called upon to endure.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to commute the sentence of death passed on the traitor Francis, to transportation for life to Australia.

All the papers represent the weather as being most delightful through the United Kingdom, and the crops promise a very luxuriant and early harvest.

The British arms have been very successful in China and Afghanistan, where some fighting had taken place. We refer our readers to the extracts for particulars.

With the exception of the Queen, at London, we do not perceive any