

therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the lecher, his mistress; the satirist his revenge; the ambitious man, his preferments; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large, sells his soul for nought, and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is devoid of all plea; it is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body; nor any how allied to our frame. For, as Tillotson expresses it, "although some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution." But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits who have no sense of honour, no regard to decency, but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those who adopt it.—Lamont.

CRIM. CON. IN FRANCE.—The Gazette des Tribunaux gives the following:—Some time ago the owner of a large silk warehouse, in the quarter of St. Denis, who had a very pretty wife, and a clever clerk who enjoyed all his confidence, whilst, on the contrary, the wife appeared to have a dislike for him, left Paris for Lyons, on business connected with his establishment. Almost as soon as he entered the diligence he fell asleep, and did not awake until he was at a distance of twenty-five leagues from Paris. Having made notes of what he had to do at Lyons in his pocket-book, which contained also a large sum in bank notes, he drew out a pocket-book with the intention of arranging his plans at Lyons, from his notes, so as to expedite his affairs as much as possible. He saw immediately that the pocket-book was not his own, and glancing at the sleeve of his coat, ascertained that he had in his hurry to leave the shop put on the clerk's coat instead of his own. Supposing that his own pocket-book would be forwarded to Lyons by his clerk as soon as the mistake should be discovered, he was not uneasy, except on account of the delay, and replaced the book in the pocket. Before he had reached Lyons, however, an irresistible curiosity impelled him to open the pocket-book, and there to his horror he found four love letters addressed by his wife to the clerk, towards whom she pretended to have so much aversion. The poor silk merchant stayed only a few hours at Lyons, and returned home as rapidly as possible. During his absence the guilty pair, certain of the discovery which had been made, had left together for England. Repentance, however, soon overtook the wife, and she returned a few days ago to her husband, with his pocket-book and its contents intact, having preferred disposing of her own trinkets for support to adding robbery to the crime of which she had been guilty. The husband, says the Gazette des Tribunaux, gave a hearty welcome to the pocket-book, but having received it, shut his doors for ever against his wife.

BREATHE NOT HIS NAME.—A chip of aristocracy, living in the Broadway, had a very long and difficult name, and on a stranger trying to pronounce it 'other day, his tongue got entangled in his teeth, and he could not get it disengaged until some one advised him to spell the word backwards.—Yankee paper.

DEATH OF THOMAS BARNES, Esq.—In common with all persons connected with the periodical literature of this country, we deeply regret the premature death of Thomas Barnes, Esq., late editor of the Times, who departed this life at his house in Soho-square, on Friday morning last. Mr. Barnes had for many years past the entire management of that colossal engine, the Times; his was the pervading and informing spirit that actuated it; to him it is mainly indebted for its present pre-eminence among political journals. Mr. Barnes, up to the day preceding that of his departure, conducted his business as usual; and it is stated that at no time of his existence was he less conscious of his approaching end. "In the midst of life we are in death." So was it with him. Comparatively hale and vigorous on the Thursday, and in perfect health, but for a painful disease, which is generally more vexatious than fatal, on the Friday morning he was a corpse. It is said that he suffered seventeen hours of acute agony; and that he sunk soon after an operation which he had consented to submit to for relief. He died like a child—without a struggle. During his long career as a newspaper editor—armed as he was with such a power as, perhaps, was never known before since literature existed, he never made a personal enemy and never lost a friend. From all that we have learned of his private character, he was amiable in the extreme—a pleasing companion, a hospitable host, a generous acquaintance, and a steady friend. If the Times sustain no severe loss in his death, it will be because the spirit that he infused into its management, and which animates all its movements, still survives him. Mr. Barnes was a powerful writer as well as a vigorous thinker; and though it would be difficult to point to any proof of either, his influence will undoubtedly be felt for years—mayhap for ages—on the political feeling of his country. He died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, of the same disease that carried off poor Oliver Goldsmith—strangely.

THE QUEEN LATELY APPEARED at the German Opera, for the first time since her accession, with her hair arrayed in ringlets. This "event" has made "curl papers" to "look up," in the fashionable market, while starch and gum water (in Mark-lane language) are "neglected."

INVITATION TO THE QUEEN TO VISIT IRELAND.—A preparatory meeting was held at Gresham's Hotel, in order to make arrangements for a general meeting of the citizens to petition Her Majesty to visit Dublin this summer. The form of a petition was agreed to, and was signed, amongst others, by the Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Kildare, the Provost, and the City High Sheriffs.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has brought in a Bill to abolish privilege of Peerage in cases of felony.

THE CHARTIST DICTIONARY.—The Scotch Reformer's Gazette observes—"Fergus O'Connor calls upon his quondam dopes to get up another Convention, and directs them to remit money to 'his own bankers,' modestly promising that he will pay fifteen members at the rate of £30 a-piece. But that they may be of his own kidney—all "up to the mark"—he names every one of them; and thus the great advocate of the Charter, the mighty Universal Suffrage man, would make himself the greatest boroughmonger that ever crawled."—Hull Advertiser.

IN THE ARCHES COURT, on Saturday, Sir Herbert Jenner suspended the Rev. Thomas Sweet Escott, Vicar of Gedney, Lincolnshire, for three months, under the 68th Canon and Constitution of the Church of England, for refusing to bury the corpse of Elizabeth Ann Cliff, whose parents were of the Wesleyan persuasion.

SUICIDE OF LORD JAMES BERSFORD.—A letter from Hastings, dated the 12th of May, advising the arrival of the Tigris there from India, states, that Lord James Bersford, of the 10th Hussars, committed suicide on the 27th of April, on board that vessel, being on his passage to England.

THE ARMY.—It appears, from a Parliamentary return, that out of 110,918 non-commissioned officers and privates in the whole British army, on the 5th of January, 1840 51,559 were English, 15,239 Scotch, and 41,218 Irish. On the 25th of January, 1830, out of 101,554, there were 44,329 English, 13,800 Scotch, and 32,897 Irish.

TIMBER.—The Timber trade at present employs about 150,000 tons of shipping, and 10,000 seamen. There is no doubt whatever that the differential duty of 30s. in favour of the Baltic timber will operate almost as an annihilation to the Canada trade. The Baltic timber is not only preferable for houses, but ships; and a vast trade will consequently be

opened up between this country and the Baltic ports. But our ships, in place of being benefited thereby, will, we fear, be losers; for the Baltic trade will principally fall into the hands of Baltic shipowners, who build and support their ships at one-third less charge than the British shipowners. In the trade to Canada, we had no competitors, but in the trade to the Baltic, we will have a host of Prussians, Danes, Russians, Norwegians, Swedes, &c. To be sure, the public may be benefited by all this, but if any great interest suffer, will not the public also be injured? Besides, the colonies will sustain extensive injury—in fact, ruin—by the sudden and extensive alterations of the duty; so that both at home and in the colonies, it is more than probable, the contemplated alteration in the timber traffic will be productive of serious loss.—Tyne Pilot.

LONDON MAY 18. TEA.—Yesterday there was considerable excitement in this market, and a large business was done both by speculators and the trade, but chiefly by the former; Company's Congou, which opened at 1s. 10d. cash, soon rose to 2s. and 2s. 3d. per lb., but almost immediately after receded to 1s. 10d.; during the afternoon however the price rallied to 1s. 11d. and finally closed at 1s. 11d. per lb. sellers. The sale in free trade descriptions were chiefly in the black and lower kinds of green; and 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1/2d. cash, was obtained for low Congou and Twankay. To-day the market was quiet and prices drooping, the ardour of speculators having abated. Company's Congou opened at 1s. 10 1/2d., but declined during the day to 1s. 10d., to 1s. 10 1/4d. per lb.

STEAM FRIGATES.—The town of Greenock exhibits at present a scene of no common interest. Six large steam frigates are now being constructed in the town or its vicinity, each of these of about 1,500 tons capacity, and carrying engines of 500 horse power, being part of the fleet of 14 armoured frigates destined in time of peace to carry out and distribute the mails among our West Indian colonies. Four of these are to be supplied by a single firm in Greenock, who deliver the ships, engines, and equipments complete, and ready for sea. We announced a short time ago the successful launch of the first of these four, the Clyde, which was constructed by the late Mr. Duncan. The second of these ships, the Tweed, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Thompson and Spiers, on Saturday last, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the series of these four sister ships, in the launch of the 'Tay and the Teviot, which are rapidly progressing on the stocks. The dimensions of the Tweed are as follow:—Length, over all, 240 feet; keel and fore-race, 215; beam, 37; depth, 30.—Greenock paper.

FEARFUL EVENT.—Mr. Jenner, a gentleman of education and fine feeling, committed a fearful crime on Tuesday, at Liverpool, in consequence of severe mental distress. He discharged a pistol at one of his children, which unhappily took effect, and the poor boy is no more. He almost at the same time discharged another at his wife, the contents of which lodged, we believe, in her head; but at the moment we write the lady is still alive, and it is the opinion of Mr. Ackerley, the surgeon, that she may possibly recover. The wretched man then endeavoured to bring his other boy to him, by speaking in the most affectionate terms to him; but the poor fellow was too terrified to do so, and immediately fled from the house, and gave the alarm to the police, who took his father into custody, where he now remains. Mr. Jenner gave himself into the possession of the police in the most quiet manner, and a double-barrelled pistol was taken from him, and another was found at the back of the house. He (Mr. Jenner) had been noticed by all who know him as a most affectionate husband; and the only reason for the steps he has taken is to be found in the expression which, it is stated, Mr. Jenner has been heard to utter, that he would rather see his wife and family dead than afflicted with poverty. His examination on Wednesday was heartrending. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned. Mrs. Jenner is since dead.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY MALAY PIRATES.—Late London papers inform us that the Pilot, a large South Sea whaler, which left London about six months ago, had been attacked in the Straits of Timor, by Malay pirates, who surrounded her with their prows in great numbers, and after a desperate resistance boarded and carried the vessel, and massacred the captain, the first and second mates, and 25 of the crew. The 3d mate, the owner, the surgeon, the master, and eight of the crew, escaped to sea in a boat, though pursued in dark by three or four canoes, (one of them pulling sixteen paddles of a side) and after suffering severely for five or six days, fell in, on the 29th December, with H. M. ship Cruiser. The Cruiser immediately set sail for Nankow Bay, in Nicobar Island, the scene of the outrage, and discovered the Pilot at anchor with her sails unrent, and all her running rigging unrove and taken away. Every particle of iron and copper, from stem to stern of the ship, that was accessible to the natives, had been stripped and carried away, and the stores of every description which had not been carried off, were found wantonly destroyed. The villages adjacent, which were deserted by the pirates on the approach of the Cruiser, were found filled with the plunder of the Pilot, and numerous articles not belonging to the latter vessel, indicated that this was not the first ship that had been cut off in this manner. Twelve of these villages were burnt to the ground by the Cruiser before she set sail with the Pilot in her company.

The principal event attending the arrival of General Jochmus, at Damascus, and which has created a very great sensation, has been the splendid reception given by the Jews to Colonel Churchill, as the bearer of the Sultan's hattis-scheriff to that hitherto oppressed community. This mission was intrusted to Colonel Churchill by Sir Moses Montefiore, and several other important papers and documents were also transmitted through the same channel by the hon. knight to his fellow-countrymen, not only in Damascus, but in several other cities of Palestine. A splendid entertainment was given to Colonel Churchill, on the 1st of March, at the house of Senior Farki, the chief banker of Damascus. As the evening drew to a close Colonel Churchill returned to the state room, and delivered a farewell address to the assembled guests. Amongst those present were the fourteen Jews who had so horribly suffered during the late persecution, and most of whom were still suffering severely from the effects of their barbarous treatment. This affair has created the greatest sensation in Damascus, and the English are every where received with marked tokens of respect and consideration from all parties.—Hampshire Telegraph.

RUSSIA.—An insurrection in the neighbourhood of Moscow proves to be a more serious affair than was at first supposed. Large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from Poland; and it is conjectured that the marriage of the Grand Duke Alexander was not held at Moscow, according to the original intention, because of the disturbed state of the country.

DENMARK.—The Government of Denmark is about to dispose of its East India settlements; which it is expected will fall into the hands of the East India company. They consist of Serampore, in Bengal, and Tranquebar in the Southern Carnatic; and are small and unimportant Colonies, the management of which has latterly been very unprofitable and troublesome to the Danish Crown.

SPAIN.—Espartero has been elected by the Cortes sole Regent. By 154 to 136 votes the Chamber decided on a single Regent. By the second vote the numbers were declared, for Espartero, 179; Arguelles, 103. Espartero was, therefore, elected sole Regent.

FRANCE.—Queen Christina arrived in Paris, on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to the Elysee Bourbon, which has been assigned as her residence. Her Majesty has been forbidden by the French Government to take part in any political intrigue during her stay, or in any way whatever to give umbrage to the Spanish Government. While stopping at Macon, some days ago, Queen Christina narrowly escaped being burnt to death. The curtains of her bed took fire, and she was only saved by the promptitude of her domestics.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION IN CANTON RIVER. GENERAL ORDER. For William, Secret Department, Feb. 24, 1841. The Right Hon. the Governor General of India having

received an official communication of the destruction, on the 7th of January, of Chuenpee and Tycocktow, in an attack made upon those fortifications by the sea and land forces under the personal command of his Excellency Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., Naval Commander in Chief on the Coast of China, is pleased to order the publication of the following official account of the action.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India. T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India.

"At eight o'clock this morning the Royal Marines of the squadron, the detachment of the 16th and 49th Regiments, and the 37th Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers, were landed, accompanied by the detachment of the Royal Artillery, with one 24-pounder howitzer and two 6-pounder field guns, together with a division of seamen belonging to the Wellesley, the Blenheim, and the Melville, in all about 1400 men, the land forces under the command of Major Pratt, of the 26th Cameronians, a copy of whose report will explain the details of the military operations, which were admirably executed.

"The Queen and Nemesis steamers were placed in position for throwing shells into the upper fort by Commander A. Belcher, of the Sulphur, and soon made an impression. A division of ships, consisting of the Calliope, the Hyacinth, and the Larne, capt. Herbert, attacked the lower fort on the sea face, and in less than an hour silenced the guns, by although a number of troops remained within the walls; but the 10 o'clock the troops had advanced, and carried the upper and two or three marines were in possession of the upper fort, and the British colours hoisted; the lower fort was speedily surrounded, and stormed by the entrance, as well as the wall, by a party of Royal Marines, and the Union Jack displayed on the ramparts.

"The management of Tycocktow was intrusted to Capt. Scott, of her Majesty's ship Samarang, accompanied by the Druid, Modeste, and Columbine, and in one hour it was silenced, but the Chinese remained in it until it was stormed by the boats, in which operation Lieutenant Bowers, sen., of the Samarang, was severely wounded; the guns in all the forts have been destroyed, the magazines blown up, and the barracks and houses burnt; 11 large war junks were anchored in the shoal water to the eastward of the position. The Nemesis, under Commander Belcher, accompanied by Lieutenant Kileet, of the Starling, attacked them in admirable style, assisted by the boats of the Calliope, under Lieut. Watson, sen., of that ship. They were all set on fire and blown up; one with all her crew on board, a rocket having gone into her magazine. This ended the operations of the day.

"His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief expresses his high admiration of the gallantry and zeal which animated every officer and man in the force, and returns his thanks to the Captains Sir L. Fleming Stenhouse, of the Blenheim, and the Hon. R. Dundas, of the Melville, and Captain Maitland of the Wellesley. Captains Herbert and Scott carried their divisions into action with their accustomed gallantry, and they were ably seconded by Captains Smith and Blake, and Commanders Warren, Eyres and Clarke, under their immediate orders. The Commanders Pritchard, Paget, and Fletcher, of the Blenheim, Melville, and Wellesley, the Commanders of the steam-vessels, and every officer and man employed, deserve the highest praise for their zealous exertions on every point. Major Pratt, of the 26th, conducted the operations on shore in the most able and gallant manner: he speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of every officer and man employed.

"This service has been performed with trifling loss on the part of her Majesty's forces, although it is but justice to the Chinese to say, that they defended themselves, especially in the batteries, with the greatest credit and devotion; they have suffered severely; their loss, including that on board the war junks, cannot be estimated at less than from 500 to 600, out of a force calculated at 2000 men. The slaughter in the lower fort, when carried by storm, was considerable."

Ministers have so mixed up the ingredients of their budget as to call down upon them the united opposition of parties which might have been kept apart with a little management. Their corn-law proposition has incurred the implacable hostility of the landed interest, and has brought about a union between them and certain of the commercial classes hitherto rancorously opposed to each other. Their sugar duties have forced the planters and the farmers of England to make common cause; the cry being, if sugar is to be submitted to the principles of free trade, the question of corn becomes identical with it, and the produce of the tropics and of our own country are to be protected in their home market by a common struggle. Again, in the Canadian timber case, the same materials of union blend opposite interests and parties. Timber is, as it were, the corn of Canada, and sugar is the corn of the West Indies; and the blow aimed against one is aimed against all. Free trade is the shaft which smites alike every interest hitherto protected, and like death, levels all distinctions. Add to these opposing interests that the friends of slave-trade extinctions are roused at this new attempt to encourage the sanguinary merchandise of Africa, and renew that horrible traffic which nearly one hundred millions of our money has left in a great degree unsubdued, and which treaties upon treaties have been unable to restrain. To these elements of opposition succeeds another, formerly hostile to the landed interest—the ship owner. The employment of British shipping and freights are threatened by the new arrangements projected in the timber trade.—Bell's Mess., May 17.

CANADA. QUEBEC, MAY 15.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday last, introduces the General Order on the relief of Dr. Skey in the medical charge of the troops in Canada, with the following remarks, which, we are sure, will be heartily concurred in by all who knew him during his residence in this City:—

The following General Order has been published: it will afford very general satisfaction to Dr. Skey, and his numerous friends in the Colony, to find that his services there have been so highly appreciated, and in a quarter so well able to form an opinion of their value. During his long residence in Quebec, Dr. Skey contributed much to the advancement of science, by his contributions to the Literary and Historical Society of that city; and his philanthropic exertions, at all times, in the cause of suffering humanity, have endeared him to every well-wisher of his species:—

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL, April 21, 1841.

GENERAL ORDER. The Inspector General of Hospitals having been relieved from the duties of Principal Medical Officer in Canada, the Commander of the Forces cannot allow him to proceed to England without recording the opinion entertained by His Excellency's predecessors and himself, of Dr. Skey's invaluable services during an arduous period of nearly twelve years.

In offering his best wishes for his future welfare, the Commander of the Forces is persuaded that the same feeling pervades, not only the Army in Canada, but the community at large, who will severally regret their separation from an individual of Dr. Skey's high professional character and unbounded philanthropy.

JOHN EDEN, D. A. G.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT QUEBEC.

From the Quebec Mercury, May 18. It is our painful task to report a most awful disaster, which took place yesterday, between eleven o'clock and noon, and occasioned the destruction of no less than eight houses in Champlain street, opposite to the Custom House, with a frightful loss of human life, the extent of which has not yet been fully ascertained. A large portion of the cliff, extending of about 250 feet, gave way, and falling into Champlain street, entirely overwhelmed the houses beneath and rock and rubbish that suddenly fell, so silently, and without previous indication of danger, that none of the unfortunate sufferers had time to escape. The sentry on duty at the gate of the Queen's stores perceived the side of the precipice in motion, and ere he could utter a cry of alarm, which would indeed have been unavailing, the whole had

descended into the street, prostrating the buildings beneath, carrying with it their fragments, and covering the street completely to the walls of the Custom House. So great was the quantity of rocks, and so large the masses which thus been displaced, that the progress of clearing them can be but slowly effected. The stones composing the wall of the fortification, on the crest of the rock, to the extent we have above stated, appeared thinly scattered on the surface of the debris, in comparatively small fragments, and in one direction only, did they reach the base of the rock. The Military of the garrison were promptly on spot, and the Mayor and some others of the city authorities repaired thither without loss of time, and operations were immediately commenced to rescue from beneath the catastrophe, and by 4 o'clock, five living beings, all seriously injured, one in a hopeless state, were rescued, and the dead bodies were extricated from the ruins. The operations proceeded till night put a stop to any effectual attempt, and was renewed again at day-break this morning.

Several similar accidents, though to a comparatively smaller extent, have occasionally occurred, but whilst they created alarm at the time, they have not had the effect of deterring persons from continuing to build in the same situation, but one so convenient for the dealers in Marine Stores and Groceries, and the keepers of those lodging and boarding receptacles which receive sailors, raftsmen, and the poorer classes of emigrants during the season of navigation. The cause of these disasters, the present included, appears to arise from the numerous springs filtering through the crevices of the rock; these falling into clefts expanded the frost during the winter, increase the fissures, and loosen masses of rock, which subsequent natural operations enlarge, till whole bodies are removed from their position, occasioning such devastation and ruin, as was yesterday unhappily witnessed. It was apparent to the most superficial observer, that the slight work which crowned the precipice could have no share in precipitating the rock, the base from the position it had so long occupied. It will, however, require much labour and no inconsiderable expense to rebuild the curtain, scarp the face of the rock, and replace the part of the fortifications destroyed, in a safe and sufficient condition.

The religious ladies of the Hotel Dieu, with their characteristic benevolence, have received seven of the injured persons into their establishment, although there were vacant beds in the regular wards at the time of the calamity. It is almost unnecessary to say, that every care, skill, and attention is shown to the unfortunates on the part of the Medical attendants as well as the Nuns, and that the result of these cases promise to do well. Their names are, P. Considine, aged about 12 years, injury of head, face, and ankle; Michael Considine, aged about 3 years, much injured and burnt about the head and neck; Madame Golin, aged 40, of left thigh and ankle. Mary Ryall, injury of head, foot, aged 30 years, cousin to the Considines; Angeline Guilmet, injury of the hip; Ann Sullivan, aged 15 years, injury of the spine; Mary Considine, aged 18 months, injury of the head and arms, and fractured thigh. Mrs. Considine chanced to be absent from home when the disaster occurred, and is the only member of this family uninjured.

This morning, the bodies of Mr. Golin, and Jones, a tailor in Mr. Birch's house, occupied by Mrs. Connors and family, were removed from the ruins by a party under the direction of Mr. Wells, whose zeal in the cause of humanity is so well known to the inhabitants of this city, and by whom also one half the bodies found yesterday were disinterred and removed. They are now following up their labours in search of the bodies of Lionnais and Chartier, who were in Champlain house, and have arrived at traces of blood. One most extraordinary case of escape is that of Vital Roy and family, his house was hurried into the street, and partly buried beneath the ruins, together with their beds, &c. himself, his wife, a servant maid, and an apprentice boy, escaped entirely unhurt, and his infant was extracted from the ruins of the fallen chimney, a short time after the affair, almost unscathed.

Half-past 3 o'clock, p.m. They are now removing the bodies of Chartier and Lionnais—which makes six to-day. Two young women, Miss Point Levy, who had gone to the scene of distress, with some friends before the accident, are still missing.

It has been confidently stated to us on the report of several persons, some of which were received by our informant before the accident occurred, and the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in various quarters from DuRoi Harbour to the Upper town of Quebec, at between one and two o'clock during the preceding night.

MAY 20.—Seventeen bodies of the sufferers by the melancholy accident in Champlain street, were yesterday conveyed in a sad funeral procession from the Lower Town Church to the Roman Catholic cemetery for interment. The bodies were preceded by a numerous body of Clergy, and followed by a great concourse of people. A solemn funeral service was performed, and we read in the Canadian that the expense of the funerals was defrayed by the Pallage of Quebec.

Four other bodies, were on the same day, interred in the Protestant Burial ground.—lb.

With reference to the unfortunate visitation from the falling of the rock from Cape Diamond, after our paper went to press on Tuesday, two bodies were found, yesterday, and others, on this morning, one, a youth of the name of Considine, being the last of this family missing, and making dead, in all, up to this time.—lb.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

It again becomes our duty to record a calamity involving the destruction of human life to an awful extent. Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the brig Minstrel, Captain Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing intelligence, of which the following is, we believe, an accurate summary:—

The Minstrel left Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st April, last for Quebec, with one hundred and forty-one passengers, emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore chains. Upwards of two hundred passengers embarked in the boats, but their doom was quickly sealed; the vessel 'heeled off' into deep water, and went down stern foremost, so suddenly that the 'painters' of the boats could not be cast off, and the passengers who had embarked in the boats perished with their equally unfortunate companions on board of the ship, except the crew of the crew and four of the passengers, who alone of the eight persons had embarked in the gig, which was towing the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day, when they were taken off by the ship Wellington, of Belfast, Capt. McIntyre, and brought to Green Island.

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

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

The following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished:—

Crew.—Captain Outerbridge, mate, and 9 others. PASSENGERS.—Male adults, 47. Female do, 41. Males under 14, 10. Females do, 8.