

alties, there may be some analogy between it and the Pump and Well tax; but as relates to townships, there is a vast difference, which is, that for the latter tax, goods and chattels are ordered to be taken. On town lots settled, when distraint is made, it must be on goods and chattels, before the real estate can be sold. The notice to be given before proclamation is made, is for the purpose of giving a person an opportunity to come into court and pleading any cause why the land should not be sold; but this clause makes a clean sweep of this privilege. Another objection to it is, where you obtain a title under a judgment of the Supreme Court, it supersedes a vast deal of proof; for the judgment being matter of record the purchaser has only to look at the record to see that all is, previously right. Large tracts may be purchased that have been sold in the manner proposed by this clause, while a flaw in the proceedings might upset this Deed; and if such happened, it could not be rectified if such was the law. The present Land Assessment Act should be altered, and very little alteration was required to make it more perfect. Let one proclamation be made against each whole Lot or Township separately; and the same against each class of Town and Royalty Lots. Formerly proclamation was made of one township, and each lot separate; and at a subsequent stage have been divided, and suits commenced against each separate 100 acres, and town lots, &c., and this certainly has admitted caused an accumulation of expenses. There were other parts of the bill of which he approved, but thought that by were adopting a line of policy that would be fatal to it. By overshooting the mark, we may lose it entirely. He would like to see the proceedings carried on in the usual judicial way, but at the same time lowering the expenses as provided in the Bill, by dispensing with levy and entry, and such formal and useless enactments; and he would lament to see some parts of the Bill lost by an adherence to some other parts of it. He should like to see the Bill extended so as to confirm sales made under the former Act, which are now in jeopardy from what has fallen from the highest legal authority, unless we provide a remedy in this bill, in which he thought it may very properly be introduced. This decision is withheld until it is seen what remedy we shall provide.

Mr. DOUSE thought that some alteration in the present Act was very desirable, as the expenses incurred at the several offices, to recover so small a sum as two shillings, seemed enormous; and the mode of selling and purchasing under it appeared to him as being very nearly allied to gambling; for it was well known that a man purchasing at land tax sales was often bound to keep the description of his land concealed for two years, to enable him to complete such purchase. He thought this was not an open and fair way of doing business. Justice to the poor man required us to do away with such a secret system. He would wish that a notice should be served on every person who had neglected to pay the land tax due, and then there would be an opportunity afforded him to redeem his property, without such vexatious costs.

Mr. YEO said heavy expenses were incurred in mere matters of form, for the recovery of trifling arrears of land assessment. If these sums went into the Treasury it would be the loss matter; but they did not, nor did they render the titles better.

Mr. COLES knew lots in Charlottetown which were worth five or six hundred pounds, and there were no goods and chattels on them, unless grass be deemed such; and he could see no difference between selling such a lot to pay the pump and well tax and selling part of a township to pay the land-tax. He could see no more objection to the summary process in the one case than in the other. The bill goes to do away with the necessity of a levy and its consequent expenses; and a person may get back his land at a trifling expense. The purchaser may see the notice registered in the Prothonotary's Office, as well as the precept, just as if it went through the Supreme Court, and the title would be just as valid. As to its being thrown out by the Council, he thought there was no danger, when we consider the bill sent down from them yesterday, in which it is provided if a man does not surrender his tenement on six days' notice, he must go to jail for three months.

Mr. SPEAKER was of opinion that titles to the lands already sold should not be disturbed; and if there was any doubt on the subject, we should endeavour to render such titles valid. The subdivisions of the Townships are not in all cases accurately defined in any plan to which access can be had by the Sheriff, as the town and pasture lots are on the plans kept in public offices; but this might be remedied by an Act similar to that in force in Upper Canada for levying assessments on land. It requires a particular description of the lands paid for to be furnished and filed, under a penalty of double assessment. It was also very properly provided in the Imperial Act regulating the sale of the Crown estate in Australia, that no land shall be sold until it has been duly surveyed, and a plan thereof deposited in the proper office. Most, if not all, the proprietors of lands in this Island have plans of Townships from actual surveys, and he thought it would not be considered any great hardship if they and all others were annually compelled, before paying their land-tax, to deposit with the collectors, or with the Surveyor General, a plan or description of the lands held by him or them on which they had to pay the assessment. If this were done, then there would be no difficulty in the case, as the Sheriff could levy on the identical tract of land in arrear, which otherwise he could not do without a general survey of each Township, which, as it would cost more to Government than the whole tax would amount to, was out of the question. Another objection he saw to the clause was, that a man may not know there was a public registry, therefore notice should be given to the occupier or person in possession in a fair and open manner by a public advertisement, in which case he might perhaps borrow the money to pay the expense, and to redeem his land, if it were not kept a secret from him till the time of redemption expires. This had been the case, and we should endeavour to prevent a recurrence of it. He would concur in any feasible plan to reduce the expenses. It appears, by a late decision in the Supreme Court, that titles to land long since sold under the Assessment Act, and perhaps improved, were defective in law; and he felt extremely mortified that the Supreme Court should call in question the validity of titles emanating from the same Court, in consequence of any want of form, or omission of any direction contained in the Act relative to notices or forms of proceeding previous to the sale; as a remedy is provided for the former owner, if aggrieved, against the Sheriff or other officer in such cases by the 12th sec. of the Land Assessment Act, which he thought was too plain to be either misconstrued or doubted.

Mr. DOUSE had often paid for a few persons who had neglected the payment—and who could say, under the present system, who had or who had not paid? There ought to be plans, showing the freeholders and tenantry the quantity of wilderness land on every Township. He was now preparing a plan of the property under his management, which, he thought, would answer the purpose. There ought to be more time allowed between the time the country Collectors return their books, and the day of proclamation, to afford the proprietors, or the agents, time to make their returns. He could not agree with the observation made by the hon. the Speaker, that it was only to suit the land agents such a desire was expressed.

Mr. COLES said, as he saw nothing to compel the proprietors to point out such parts of the wilderness land for which they paid, he did not conceive what better could be done.—If plans of the Lots were laid off, and named, it would in that case be easy to levy on the defaulter's share, but as there are no such plans, he did not see how that can be done—for his part, he did not see the utility of making a law that cannot be put in practice.

Mr. LONGWORTH said the purchaser, if he pleased, might not make his selection until the two years had elapsed, and then the power of redemption is gone for ever. This Bill provides that the description of the land must be given in to the Sheriff within six months from the time of sale, and the purchaser's deed registered within twelve months, so that any tenant or occupier of land may know what part has been selected. As to the formality of the Treasurer issuing proclamations, and the Attorney General issuing a precept in the Supreme Court, he saw no use in this but to create expense. He thought the mode of procedure proposed by this

Bill would give every security to titles of land purchased under its operation, should it go into a law.

Mr. RAE said, two propositions were brought forward by this Bill—the one relating to what was past, and the other to what was future—what was past involved the opinion alleged to be entertained by the bench, that all sales of land for non-payment of land Assessment were illegal.—For these sales the good faith and ability to transact public business of the Government were both in pledge, and though he did not consider there was any invalidity in such sales, yet, to prevent the evil consequences of such a doubt, the House ought to pass an Act, nullifying such doubt and confirming these sales; and a Bill for such purpose should be separate from the Bill regulating future procedure—as this regulating future procedure goes to diminish fees, and therefore may, and probably will, meet with opposition in the Legislative Council. He doubted it would be considered an anomalous and unadvisable procedure to cause the Treasurer to issue a precept. In the other Colonies, no such plan has been adopted, and he hoped we, one of the smaller Colonies, and who had applied, not for innovation, but for the same privileges as the others, and had been refused; he hoped we would not encourage them to refuse by asking for a form of procedure, which would be, not only novel, but would trench on the emoluments of some of the office-holders in the Council. Retain the present form, do away with the necessity for the Sheriff going on the Township, and make one joint procedure against all the land in arrear, and thus diminish expense. As to the purchaser at sales of land being required to give in within six months a description of the land he might select, this was not so easily done. He knew great difficulties in regard to such purchases—suppose a Township, of which 5,000 acres are held by freeholders, and 5,000 under rent, and 10,000 wilderness. The occupiers pay for the two first, the agent pays for 8,500, leaving 1,500 unpaid; perhaps one hundred only is sold for this deficiency—where is it? 'That,' says the agent, 'you must find out. Nay, I have heard one agent say that by making a plan of the Lot, and putting down thereon the quantity of land for which he did not pay; and keeping this plan secret, that he would forever defy the purchaser to find out what land he, the land agent, had not paid for, and yet would not charge his intention, and would be able to swear that he had not. In other instances, the agent would insist that the Township did not contain 20,000 acres. Every device was made use of to deter and to mystify the generality; it seemed almost a crime in the eyes of some that a man should aspire to hold freehold. One part of the procedure necessary to remedy this darkness and chicanery would be to cause the Deputy Land Surveyors, or the agents, or both, to delineate on the plans of Townships the boundaries of every individual property thereon, and to make the land agents describe the locality of the land for which they did pay.

Mr. MACAULAY had listened to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman on the subject under consideration; but could not find a starting place for what had been said. What he could gather from it is, that the effect intended in the Act now in force is not borne out by the means provided for its accomplishment. He was astonished to hear gentlemen call in question the legitimacy of the titles of land sold under this Act. If the Chief Justice entertain doubts on this subject, these doubts should be made known to us, that the cause of them may be removed, so that no such doubts would, for the future, exist. If the doubts of the Chief Justice are well founded, the case must be so extremely urgent as to require our most vigorous exertion to provide a remedy, and that expeditiously. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to propose an efficient remedy, yet he was satisfied that three measures must be borne in mind in sanctioning it: namely, to secure the revenue contemplated to be raised under it; Secondly, if a sale take place under its enactments, that the purchaser be secured in a good and sufficient title; and lastly, that the cost of such sale be reduced to the least possible amount. If the titles under such sales, in time past, are in any way doubtful, an act of great injustice will have been done to purchasers, in leaving them so; and if no specific and effectual remedy be adopted at once, there can be no sales of such property for the future, and the consequence must be, that the revenue will so far be lost, and the Act prove inoperative. For the credit of this House, it should be borne in mind, that inoperative laws prove the weakness of the Legislature that enacted them.

Mr. D. MACLEAN considered that selling land which could not be got by the purchaser was worse than gambling. The purchaser should be compelled to give notice to the tenant.

Mr. COOPER was of opinion that the Land Assessment Bill was in want of amendment. Those who brought it forward—for he (Mr. Cooper) was not then in the House—pretended it was for settling the tenantry, instead of which the tenantry are liable to lose their land by its operation. When Lord Durham was applied to, he recommended this bill as a penal enactment. By the Road Compensation Act, money was to be provided for opening public roads through the wilderness lands; but by some defect in the Act, the money collected under it was all lost. (Cries of question.) At home, law clerks were employed to draft the bills for the Imperial Parliament, and he thought we stood in need of legal advice in framing our bill. He had been told all the money collected under the Road Compensation Act in one County, last year, was lost through the ignorance or incompetence of the Sheriff, or through design to impose on the people. We must not use such words as gambling. It is impossible for Government to gamble.

Mr. SPEAKER had never heard such a tirade of nonsense. It had nothing whatever to do with the subject under discussion. The hon. gentleman states, he was not in the House when the Act was passed; but he was in safe keeping, for which he may blame himself. He thought the hon. gentleman was taking his usual afternoon's nap, and had just awoke, whilst one of his escheat reveries was flitting through his brain, and now breaks forth in his old strain, at the rate of a rail-road speed; but the public would no longer be led away with such sophistry. In Prince County, the fault was with the Sheriff, and in the Law, as the hon. member would insinuate. The hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) well knew that if any loss had been sustained by the Colony, arising out of the proceedings under the Road Compensation Act alluded to, it was owing to neglect of duty on the part of the Sheriff, or his deputy, and for which his sureties are liable, and was not attributable to the Act itself, or to those that assisted in passing it. The hon. gentleman wishes the House to appoint a law-clerk, to draft our Bill; but he (Mr. Speaker) thought that from the late decision in the law courts, the lawyers were as apt to err as ourselves.

Mr. PALMER said there were four objects contemplated by the present Bill—First, a confirmation of former purchases made under the Act; 2nd, altering and lowering the expenses; 3rd, to obviate the difficulties of pointing out the exact site of the land in arrear; 4thly, to abolish the silly practice of the Sheriff's going to put his foot on the land sold, in order to give seizure of the land so sold—but he could not conceive how he (the Sheriff) could do this, when he could not be sure of where this land was. He agreed with those who said that means should be devised to do away with the evils complained of; and he thought this could be accomplished by the Bill. Let us confirm the titles of the lands already sold under this Act, and which now are in jeopardy, and next, let us reduce the costs attendant on the sale of land in default, and he thought this could be done without raising up difficulties, whilst we agree in principles. There was no analogy, he conceived, between the mode of collecting this tax and that of Her Majesty's Customs. How did it appear that the Collector of Customs should or could have it in his power to condemn unheard, any property he might seize, such as rum, brandy, &c., for non-payment of duty? But he could not sell it uncondemned—it was contrary to the principle of the Magna Charta. Every one should have a trial, before he was condemned. He should have an opportunity of coming forward, to state his case, and of having a fair hearing. The doing away with the mode of levying, will reduce the costs. The present practice is, the Treasurer comes into Court, makes a proclamation of the land in arrear; the Crown Officers move for leave to issue process, &c. If these formalities were abolished, as well as selling in separate lots,

it would greatly reduce the costs. He would suggest to the Committee the propriety of not coming suddenly to a conclusion on the measure.

Mr. COLES was glad to hear these admissions; but he was of opinion, that this clause is as likely to pass the Council as any other of the clauses in the Bill. The learned member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer) said, there were four objects referred to in the Bill. In his opinion, they were all provided for, except the confirmation of titles of the lands already sold under the Act. Some thought it would require a separate enactment for that purpose, but in his opinion the present Bill might, by affixing a clause to that effect, be made to meet the difficulty without a separate Bill. Some hon. gentlemen seem to think the principles of the Pump and Well Act are different from this; for his part, he could not perceive it. The Assessors issue their precept to the Collectors, who, if the tax be not paid, sell accordingly; and he could see no reason why the Treasurer should not issue his order to the Sheriff in like manner, without the formality of going through the Supreme Court.

Mr. MACGREGOR thought the greatest difficulty would be, to find out what land had not paid the Assessment. The proprietors (most of them at least) had, to his knowledge, plans of their Townships, made from actual surveys, on which every occupied lot of 100 acres was laid down, and they should be compelled to furnish copies of them to the Surveyor General.

Mr. YEO said, some hon. members had said that the tax had been paid where there was no land. This had nothing to do with the Bill. Can a landlord distraint without going into the Supreme Court? The notice should specify what land was sold.

Mr. LONGWORTH thought this Bill was analogous to the Pump and Well tax. (Here the hon. gentleman read a clause in the Act.)

Mr. COOPER thought that the Bill might be improved; but unless the proprietors were compelled to furnish plans of their lots, he could not see how the sheriff could find out what land to sell.

Mr. PALMER said the purchaser paid his money to the Sheriff, for so many acres, without describing that part of the Township where it lay. The terms of purchase are—the purchaser selects the land, and brings a description of it to the Sheriff, and then gets a deed. He then brings his ejectment against the occupant. Here professional men object, that the Sheriff could not legally sell the land, unless he knew, at the time he was so selling it where it lay. The present bill says, the purchaser must give a description of where the land is. He had heard it argued by counsel, if the sheriff is uncertain where the land is, the purchaser will not give so much for the land as if he knew where to find it; and then the inconvenience is to the owner or proprietor, for then more of the land will be required; but purchasers, in general, know where the land is situated, so that it is not depreciated. At present he has two years to select.

Mr. COOPER thought the learned member for Charlottetown was very particular in defining the rights of the proprietors; but he was not quite so much so about those of the purchaser. But he would ask the learned member, if a man purchase for five, ten, or fifteen pounds, a tract of land sold by the Sheriff under this Act, and that afterwards he found he could not get the land, would he get his money back?

Mr. PALMER said, if the purchaser does not find it out in two years, he loses his money; it is a gambling affair, and he knows it; and so he loses so much money—that's all about it.

The Committee rose, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, February 17, 1843.

A Bill passed by the Council, to enable married women to convey freehold property to which they may be entitled in their own right, was sent down to the House of Assembly for concurrence.

The Council have amended the bill for compelling Constables to serve, by authorizing the Chief Justice, or other Judge of the Supreme Court, to appoint other persons in the place of those who may neglect or refuse to serve as Constables, and which persons so appointed shall be subject to the same penalties for refusal or neglect to serve, as if they had been appointed in the usual manner.

In the House, the Bill to amend the Marriage Act was read the third time, and passed, with a slight amendment, to the effect that parties over twenty-one years of age, desirous of obtaining a marriage license, will not be required to produce a certificate of their age, unless required to do so by the Lieutenant Governor or Colonial Secretary. The motion for the bill to pass was only carried by a majority of one, 11 voting for it, and 10 against it.

Mr. Palmer presented a petition of Edward Foley, of Lot Three, setting forth, that petitioner purchased two hundred acres of land on said Township, which had been sold for non-payment of the assessment to Daniel Brennan, Esq., and transferred to the Petitioner, of which he has never been able to obtain possession; and praying the House to take his case into consideration, and cause such enactment to be made as may enable him to obtain his just right.

Mr. D. Maclean said as the House had decided, when an application of a similar nature was formerly made, that the remedy did not lie here, he would move that the prayer of this petition be rejected. Motion agreed to.

The rest of the day was spent in Committee on the Bill to alter and amend the Land Assessment Act. Progress reported.

SATURDAY, February 18.

The House went into Committee on the Bill sent down from the Council, intitled "An Act relating to Landlord and Tenant."

Mr. Bearist proposed to extend its operation to the Royalties as well as to the Towns.

Mr. Speaker could see no objection to its extending to the Island generally, in cases where any message, tenement or premises of any kind was let, where not more than one acre of land was let therewith.

Mr. Cooper was of opinion that it ought to be confined to towns alone.

The Speaker's amendment was agreed to. The Bill sent from the Council, to prohibit the burning of Limestone within the Town of Charlottetown, or on the Water Lots in front thereof, was referred to a Committee of the whole House. The Committee rose without reporting; so the bill was lost.

The House then went into Committee on the Statute Labour Bill, when two or three new clauses, with reference to the Statute Labour within Charlottetown, were introduced into the Bill—upon which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

MONDAY, February 20th.

Mr. Thornton stated that the Committee appointed to examine into the Post Office department have had the Post Master before them, but that Officer had declined to answer some of the questions that had been put to him. He therefore proposed that the following Address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject:

To His Excellency Sir H. V. HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency;

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper officer to furnish the House with an account of the gross receipts at the Post Office for the past year, showing the different sources of Postage from whence the same is derived, and the distinct amount of each (including the receipts at the different district offices respectively); and also the expenditure of the Post Office department for the past year, together with a copy of the regulations under which Public Documents, whether written or otherwise, are transmitted within this Colony, and to the neighbouring Provinces.

The Address was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

A pretty warm discussion took place on a proposal for reconsidering the amendments made by the House to the bill

relating to Landlord and Tenant, several members being of opinion that to authorize the ejection of tenants by a summary process before two magistrates, however it might answer in towns, would not suit the circumstances of the country, even although it only referred to tenants of houses to which not more than one acre of land was attached until Wednesday next.

A further Conference was held with the Council on the subject of the Jail Limits Bill; and several other Bills were forwarded a stage.

TUESDAY, February 21.

A Bill to repeal the Act relating to Wills, Legacies and testate estates, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, passed by the Council, was sent down to the House for concurrence. A bill of the same nature, introduced by Lord Campbell, the Attorney General of England, passed the Imperial Parliament a few Sessions ago, and with some alterations, suited to local circumstances, was adopted by the Legislature of New Brunswick. The reading of it at the table occupied nearly an hour.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Chairman of the Steam Navigation Company, enclosing a Report of the proceedings for the past year, and calling the attention of the House to the necessity of an alteration in the Act of Incorporation. Some further progress (but not much) was made in the Statute Labour bill.

The bill for providing compensation to squatters and settlers for improvements made at their own cost, with the amendments proposed by the Special Committee to whom it had been referred, was again taken up in Committee of the whole House. The amendments which had been prepared seemed to have protracted discussion, not remarkable for the manner in which it was conducted, one of the amendments, after several divisions, was agreed to; when progress was reported, and the committee obtained leave to sit again. The amendment agreed to was to the effect that no ejected tenant or squatter should be entitled to compensation, unless he has been five years in possession of the premises. A strenuous but ineffectual effort was made by the minority to reduce the period to two years.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

On Thursday last, about Two o'clock, a mail-boat arrived unexpectedly—the couriers arrived at the Post Office, bringing with them the English February, and the usual American and Colonial Mails. The Steamship ACADIA arrived at Halifax on the 17th instant, after a fine passage of 14 days. By this conveyance we are put in possession of the latest dates to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Parliament was opened by Commission on the 23rd inst. The Speech from the Throne appears to have excited but little interest, as it does not contain any very marked allusion to political topics, and may be said to be nothing more or less than a mere repetition (slightly modified) of the Royal Speeches of former years. "The Session cannot, however," says a London Journal, "be animated by discussions of deep and stirring interest. The undercurrent of distress existing in the country, the serious defalcation in the public revenue, the powerful and active agitation for the repeal of the Corn-laws, and the momentous collision between the Church of Scotland and the Civil Courts, are subjects which cannot be overlooked, and in relation to which the Government will probably experience no small difficulty."

We take the following General Summary of the News from *Wilmer's American News Letter*—a paper to which we have, on several occasions, been indebted, and which would warmly recommend to such of our readers as are desirous of being put in possession of the latest European intelligence, in a condensed form, immediately on the arrival of the mail. By means of this publication the laboring plodding through a heap of English papers is rendered unnecessary. Its price is moderate. Copies of Mr. Wilmer's valuable publication may be seen at our Office.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The character and complexion of the incidents which have occurred in the course of the last month are cheering nor satisfactory. Trade and commerce are paralyzed from the ruinous depression which has for a long time paralyzed their energies—the hopes of a speedy revival appears even in the minds of the most sanguine—the continuance of the amicable relationships which Britain has maintained with some of the continental powers is perilled by the reckless insolence of brawling and intemperate demagogues—a hurricane has swept the western shores of the coast with the wreck of untold numbers of mercantile marine—and to crown all, in the metropolitan first nation in Europe the confidential Secretary of State Premier has been murdered in a public thoroughfare, and open day!

The English Exchequer exhibits an officially declared deficiency of a million. This lamentable circumstance is variously attributed to various causes. The financial journals, with all their might and main, and with all their rhetorical can muster up, stoutly contend that the deficit is off in the returns, which is chiefly noted in the department, is attributable to the spread of the contagious spirit of the dexterity of the sophistry and the brilliancy of the wit with which it is sought to delude and hoodwink the community from the detection and consideration of the actual instigating cause of the mischief, of this fact the majority of the people have satisfied themselves—that the nation of trade, and the increase of pauperism, rendering it possible to procure those articles of luxury and comfort from which an excise revenue is usually obtained, and the subject which should excite astonishment and indignation, is that a nation has purposely abstained from increasing the superfluities of life, when it is a difficult task for the majority of them to procure the meagre necessaries of life, and barely sustain it?

Our coast was visited, on the 13th and 14th of the month with a most fearful hurricane. The exact amount of damage which it has occasioned will perhaps never be ascertained. To a brief notice of some of the most disastrous instances of it we are compelled to limit ourselves. The steamer *Bazantia*, Captain Hewitt, was overtaken by the gale, and about 500 miles to the westward of Cape Clear. The vessel and well-tried vessel encountered it bravely; and, notwithstanding observations had been made for five days, it was seen till Bardsey Island was made, she arrived in safety in gallant trim, in fourteen days. Upwards of seventy fishing-boats, with all hands, were lost off Galway Bay, and distress which this calamity has inflicted on the coast of the place is truly melancholy. On the coast of the north-west several fishing-boats were overtaken by the gale, and, together with the crew of a boat which mercifully attempted to rescue them, were utterly lost. The vicinity of the coast is a tropic which has left fifty families destitute in the most one wide scene of mourning. The steamer *Montezuma* was in Carnarvon Bay, and more than thirty souls perished. The vessel, which was freighted with a heavy cargo, was to say the truth, hardly sea-worthy. A magnificent vessel, the *Conqueror*, of 800 tons burthen, on her voyage to Calcutta to London, was wrecked off the coast of Ireland, of the 80 persons on board her, all, with the exception of a boy, perished. Little of the valuable cargo with which she was freighted was saved. The mishap (the third which happened to Indiamen in the course of 18 months) was attributed to the faintness and inadequacy of the lights on the coast. We are sorry to add, that the bodies of the crew and passengers were stripped off the wreck, and the pillaged property exposed to open sale in the neighbouring villages. The *Jessie Logan*, 1000 tons burthen, was wrecked to Liverpool, after encountering fearful hardships. The vessel and crew were totally lost off the Cornish coast. The *Perceps* was safely into Cork. The *Percy Steamer*, from Liverpool, was London, was totally wrecked in the gale, and the crew, by swimming ashore. The American packet-ship *Lebanon*