

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From a Supplement of the New-York Albion, dated Wednesday, 13th February.

The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Beverly, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 10th ult. She brings a great variety of intelligence, some of which is disastrous, and much is of interest.

Messrs. Hume and Endebuck have been extremely active in their endeavours to try the validity of the process under which the twenty-four Canadian prisoners were transported. The prisoners have been kept entirely apart from visitors, but Mr. Roebuck, producing a judge's order, has had an interview with them. He has served the justices and the jailer with formal notices not to deliver up the bodies of the prisoners until the writ of Habeas Corpus should reach London. It is the intention of this gentleman to defeat, if possible, the design of transporting those prisoners to the British Penal settlements.

The Corporation of Hull having addressed an invitation to the Earl of Durham, to name a day for a public dinner to be given him by the Town Council and the inhabitants of that place; his Lordship has excused himself for the present, alleging that certain important duties connected with the late office of High Commissioner in the North American Colonies, will prevent him from leaving town before the meeting of parliament.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens, who has made himself so notorious of late by his violent and inflammatory harangues at the torch-light meetings, had been arrested; but a successor, more violent even than he, had sprung up in the person of a Mr. Geo. Julia Hayrey, who seems particularly anxious to gain the crown of political martyrdom.

The official Gazette announces the appointment of James Stuart, Esq., chief justice of Lower Canada—Michael O'Sullivan, Esq., chief justice of Montreal—and Andrew Stuart, Esq., solicitor general of Lower Canada. These are confirmations of appointments made by Lord Durham.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has resolved, by a vote of 16 to 2, to petition for the repeal of the corn laws.

The Queen was expected to arrive in London on the 9th, for the remainder of the season—having been absent, with the exception of a few days, since the 21st of August. She was to visit Drury Lane theatre, to see Mr. Van Amburgh and his lions.

Shipments of wheat for England continue to be made from Lisbon.

Mr. Van Buren, son of the President of the United States, passed through Dumfries on Saturday, on a visit to St. Mary's Isle, the residence of Lord Selkirk. He was present on Monday at the election of Mr. Murray for the county of Kirkcubright—Edinburgh Courier.

Up to the close of the year the Wesleyan Centenary fund had reached the amount of £111,000—a much larger sum than was expected by its friends.

The Liverpool papers say that the exports to the United States continues very heavy.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue tables for the quarter terminating on Saturday last, present an increase on the year of £1,075,202, and on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, of £517,261.

The chief increase appears under the head of customs, where it amounts, for the quarter, to £331,110.

VIOLENT STORM—THREE PACKETS LOST.

Our late storm seems to have been far exceeded in severity and extent of disaster by one which swept over the West of England on the 6th of January. No less than 13 columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled with details of its ravages. In that town the damage was so general that not one street entirely escaped. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down, crushing the houses in their fall—roofs were carried away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and in some instances entire houses were reduced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were lost, but in a very extraordinary number of cases, persons who were hurled by the fall of bricks and ruins, were subsequently extricated alive, and for the most part little injured.

The disasters among the shipping were terrible—No less than three of the New York packets were lost, the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania.—The Oxford went on shore in Bootle Bay on the night of the 6th, with all her masts standing. The next morning, the passengers, 13 in number, with the captain

and crew, landed in safety, with their luggage. The masts fell in the course of the night.

The ship Lockwoods, with a great number of passengers on board, went upon the North Bank, her fore and main masts falling in the shock. She was boarded by the steam vessel Victoria, which took off 33 passengers, and about 17 of the crew. Forty or fifty persons were believed to have perished on board the Lockwoods.

The packet ship, Pennsylvania went on the same North Bank, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where her hull was nearly covered by the sea. The captain, crew and passengers were seen in the rigging on Tuesday, the 8th. On that evening the Victoria steamer put off to their assistance, and was within sight of them the next morning, but could render them no aid. The sufferers were seen in the rigging, and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson of New York, had been seen by Captain Nye, of the Independence, at Leasoway. He reported that himself and three other passengers and 5 seamen left the ship in one of the boats, which was swamped, and the other 3 were drowned. Mr. Thompson ascribed his own safety to a life-preserver which he had on.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 persons had been rescued from the Pennsylvania—44 from the Lockwoods—and 23 from the St. Andrew.

On board the Pennsylvania, Capt. Smith, a commander universally esteemed, the first and second mates, about seven of the crew, and a few passengers had perished.

The sight on board the Lockwoods was most heart-rending. Men, women and children were lying dead over the sides, or hanging lifeless in the rigging, having perished from the severity of the weather.

The Lockwoods had on board 108 souls when she sailed, of whom one was born on that day. These consisted of 84 passengers and a crew of 24. Of the crew only one man was drowned, while 52 of the passengers have perished. Of the crew 23 have been saved, and 33 passengers, making a total of 55.

The accounts from the interior are quite as frightful as those from the sea-coast.

The storm extended to Ireland, committing great ravages in Dublin and other places.

MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.—The following atrocious act has caused strong sensations throughout the whole frame of British Society, the nobleman thus sacrificed having possessed a powerful influence in his district, and which he has always used beneficially and liberally. There are various modes of accounting for this violence, some supposing it to have originated in the designs of poachers, others of interested stewards, and others again, give it a political origin. The unfortunate nobleman has expired of his wounds, and a Coroner's jury has found a verdict of "Willful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

The deceased was, we believe, the second son of the late celebrated judge, in whom the title was first created.

Dublin, Jan. 2.—It is our painful duty to record a particular act of atrocity, but one of such fearful frequency, that the narrative fails to a certain extent, in producing that degree of horror in the public mind which in a better regulated state of society it could not fail to excite. The event to which we now refer is the attempt—and, we fear, too successful—to assassinate the Earl of Norbury. This atrocious occurrence took place last evening at five o'clock in his lordship's own demesne, and within a very short distance of his own house.

He was on foot, and was fired at from a plantation, the ball entering below his left breast, and it is feared inflicting a mortal wound. An express arrived this morning at an early hour, bringing the melancholy intelligence, and the surgeon-general immediately left to render his professional assistance to the noble sufferer.—The scene of this last outrage was at Duroy Castle, in the King's county, where Lord Norbury, as a resident landlord, dispensed the rights of hospitality with a munificent hand, and where he, in conjunction with his estimable lady, exercised towards his tenants and the poor all the kindness and benevolence which their relative positions could demand. At a late hour of the day we learned from private letters received at his office, that the wounds were inflicted by swan-drops, and that the miscreant who fired was very close to his lordship when the shot was discharged. Several of the pellets passed through the fleshy part of the left breast and entered the left arm, where they lodged; but more than one had

entered the breast, and it is feared the lung at that side. Lord Norbury was accompanied by his steward at the time, and was walking past a plantation that skirts a wood from Kibberk to Tullamore. His Lordship only returned yesterday morning to Duroy Abbey from a visit to Lord Charleville.—Dulbin Mail.

DEATH OF MRS. McLEAN, [MISS LONDON.]

At an inquisition held at Cape Coast Castle the 15th day of Oct., 1838, before me, James Sweeny Esq., one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, and others, upon view of the body of Letitia Elizabeth McLean—Emily Bailey, being duly sworn, deposed, and so forth—that during the hours of eight and nine in the morning of the 15th inst., the deponent having received a note addressed to Mrs. McLean, went to her room for the purpose of delivering the same to her, and found some difficulty in opening the door, in consequence of Mrs. McLean having fallen against it.

The deponent, on entering the room, discovered Mrs. McLean lying on the floor with an empty bottle in her hand, (which bottle being produced was labelled "Acid hydrocyanicum delatum pharm. Lond., 1836; medium dose, five minims,") and quite senseless; and on seeing this, deponent went for her husband to call Mr. McLean. She believed that Mrs. McLean must have been attempting to open the door to call for assistance when she fell. That her mistress was subject to be attacked by spasms, and was in the habit of taking occasionally a drop or two of the medicine in the bottle in water; but had not herself seen her do so more than two or three times. Mrs. McLean had the spasms rather badly the previous evening, and wished to take a little of the medicine contained in the bottle to give her relief.

She did not complain much this morning. Deponent was not present when her mistress was taken ill, but had seen her about half an hour before, when she appeared well, and made her present, as the deponent was about leaving the coast for England. That Mrs. McLean then told deponent to retire, and she would send for her when she wished to dress. Deponent had not seen her write this morning, but she was so employed the previous evening, when she delivered to deponent two letters for friends in England, and was affected at the thought of deponent leaving her. That when deponent saw her last she was in her usual spirits. The bottle found in Mrs. McLean's hand was unopened, and she (deponent) afterwards corked it, and put it aside. She could state nothing more which could throw any light on the subject.

The verdict was, that the death of Mrs. McLean was caused by her having incautiously taken an over-dose of Prussic acid, which it appeared she had been in the habit of using as a remedy.

UNITED STATES.

By a published list of the fires that have occurred in the city of New York, between the 1st of January, 1838, and the 31st of December 1838, we learn there have been in that period 134 fires, and the estimated loss therefrom, in stock and buildings, amounts to \$693,560.

Riot at Cleveland, Ohio.—A party of persons having been slandered by a small patriot sheet called the "Bald Eagle," published by Messrs. Underhill & Thompson, of that town, attacked the office thereof with sledge hammers, and completely demolished it.—Journal of Commerce.

A tow has been kicked up in the Texas Senate in consequence of an attack upon Dr. S. H. Everett, by the Surgeon General of the Army, Dr. A. Smith. Bowie knives were used.

UPPER CANADA.

We are gratified to hear that the Chief Justice of the Province, who resides for the present at Brighton England, has been frequently called to London for the purpose of being consulted by the Ministers on Canadian affairs. A better adviser than the universally esteemed Chief Justice could not be found, for his equal in knowledge of these Colonies does not exist.—Niagara Chronicle.

EXECUTION.—Lynan L. Lewis alias Leech, one of the Prescott Brigands, was hanged in this place on Monday morning last, agreeably to his sentence. He died a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. Leech was a principal actor in the "Peel" outrage.

Four deserters from the United States Army made their appearance in town yesterday morning. They wore their uniform, and came direct from Sackett's Harbour.

EXECUTION OF THE REBEL PRISONERS AT MONTREAL.

From the Transcript of Saturday last.

Yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock, both the Old and the New Guard were under arms in front of the New Gaol. The Queen's Light Dragons paraded at the same place an hour; the whole under the orders of a Field Officer. The 7th Hussars stationed at the Current were held in readiness to turn out, should they be called on.

At a very early hour persons had commenced to assemble near the fatal spot, and by nine o'clock the crowd was immense, and so dense that it was no longer practicable for any one to force a passage along the road. There were a great many Canadians upon the ground.

About twenty minutes past nine, the five prisoners mounted the platform, attended by those Reverend gentlemen who had offered them spiritual consolation, and who still waited upon their last moments, tranquilizing their minds, and endeavouring to produce a becoming state of feeling for the awful change they were immediately to undergo.

The first who appeared on the platform was Charles Hindenlang, who sprang upon it with activity; his five allies advanced with a firm step. Hindenlang then came forward to the very front, and briefly addressed the people in a clear steady voice, and in the French language. He asserted that the cause in which he had been engaged was a good cause—he denied the right of the British government to put him to death—and he concluded by exclaiming "Vive la Liberté."

Nicolas then advanced to the front and addressed his countrymen, but in a different strain. He deprecated the cause in which he had been engaged, but which he said was yet up and maintained through the ardor of youth, to whom their parents had neglected to give any instruction. He urged the increased necessity, arising out of the want of instruction, of attending to the precepts of their clergy and the duties and discipline of their church. He did not directly advert to the fact of his having participated in the murder of Chartrand; but he admitted in general terms that he had led a bad life, and had deserved to die long ago, although he had been reserved for the atonement he was about to make.

After Nico had retired the whole of the prisoners continued in communication with the Reverend gentlemen present, and it was not until ten minutes to ten that they took their stand upon the platform, and the last terrible preparations were made. The Provost Marshal no longer delayed the fatal signal, and the drop fell.

Hindenlang never once moved; there was no convulsive struggle indicating either life or suffering. Nicolas also, who was a tall powerful man, suffered apparently, almost nothing. The others also made a quick transition, with the exception of Narbonne, who had but one hand, which he contrived to get loose and with which he shifted the rope from its true position. He then caught hold of the edge of the drop, and drew himself forward until his feet rested upon a railing which had been newly erected below the platform and not sufficiently in advance. The wretched sufferer was quickly removed from this dreadful position, but again contrived to seize the pendent edge of the drop, and to rest his feet as before. Finally however he was so placed as to accomplish the fulfilment of his sentence, but we grieve to say not without protracted suffering.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 20th FEB. 1838.

European intelligence to the 10th January—sixteen days later,—brought to New-York by the packet ship Cambridge, from Liverpool was received yesterday. The principal item of news, which is of considerable interest, was found in another column.

Three of the Liverpool line of packet-ships the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania, as a British vessel, the Lockwoods, with 108 passengers on board, have been wrecked, and the destruction of life and property is immense.

The Oxford, one of the packet ships last sailed from the port of New York on the 19th December, with the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Beeton and three children, Miss Talbot, Messrs. J. Wainwright, R. P. Ross, Robert Wood, Jun. Canada; Adam Calcutta; Scott and lady, St. Croix; James

Robertson, Wm. Oliver York; and H. Rogers, B. The Pennsylvania and their way out; the day was the 25th December, 1st January.

The Steamer Great Bristol on the 28th ultimo the 6th February.

Halifax papers of the 17th by mail yesterday.

H. M. S. Investigator on the 7th instant, in 21 days on board 310 officers and 69th Regiments.

Two companies of the 69th arrived at Halifax on the Crocodile from Barbadoe the Regiment was to leave in the transports Eliza and The House of Assembly unanimously voted the 100 pounds, for the relief of families of those who have fallen in Canada.

On Thursday, the 14th Council met at the Government, when the following exceptions marked by a and having taken the oaths—Messieurs Cuthbert, P. fatt, McGill, Lathier, blave, Neilson, Amah Quersnel, Christie, Casz bault, Molson, Mayor Joseph Dionne, Austin, I His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council and having designated them, as Presiding Members.

On Friday, the 15th received the sanction of the Council.

The first, suspends for a month George Hill, esq. of the Court of King's Bench the Criminal offences, at Geo. IV. extending the terms, so far as relates to the present motion is not to be held. This sentence with the Court of that city.

The second is entitled, to authorize the Assistant Judge of the Resident Judge of Rivers, to sit and act in Bench for the District of Province, and to explain mentioned, and for other

His Excellency the Governor received from Lieutenant Campbell, the sums of two Houses of the Legislature and £492 13 8, the contents of Halifax, in aid and their families, in Canada.

Dr. Geo. Holmes, acc Mr. Taché, of Kamourata Burlington, Vermont, examination on the charters. It is supposed hesitation on the part of authorities to deliver him Province.

The storm of Saturday morning broke up the ice some time before the city, and the chance winter, has disappeared and is still good and the tide Mercury.

A gentleman who an Frederickton, reports that upon hearing that a State of Maine had entered territory and taken up the Arctic River, sent Ca Engineers, to inquire if and should be found that directed him to procure troops, which would immer here.—The Maine party persons whom they found the British residents too far, with a two horse sled. The officers 100 to Frederickton.

It is added, that the