England, &c.

SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is with great satisfaction we have learned that the Budget will contain a proposition for the reduction of the public expenditure to the amount of £800,000, and that the army will be the branch to which the reductions will especially apply. The Budget is to be brought forward as early in the session as possible.—*Morn. Chron.*

The political life of the Right Hon. George Canning, from his acceptance of the Seals of the Foreign Department, in 1822, to his death, by A. C. Granville, Esq. late his Private Secretary, is in progress.

Sir Stratford Canning, immediately on his arrival from Constantinople, waited upon the King, by Royal command, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him, quite unexpectedly, the honour of Knight of the Bath, accompanied by the most kind and affectionate sentiments of personal regard and attachment to himself, and the memory of his deceased illustrious relative.

A short correspondence has taken place between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Sainsbury, a gentleman deeply interested in the security of Church property, in which his Grace, in answer to that gentleman's inquiries, assures him that he has no intention whatever of meddling with the Church Establishment, and that the reports to that effect which had been published in the newspapers are wholly groundless. —*Standard.*

The number of British absentees, settled on the continent, is supposed to exceed 100,000, drawing from the country not less than 5,000,000*l.* annually.

Friday being the tenth anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, the day was marked in the usual manner in the metropolis, by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, &c.

We understand that the balances of unemployed money at this moment lying idle in the Bank of England, are greater in amount than was ever known at any former period. This is a fact which cannot be too generally known as it may be of some use in assisting to quiet those who are so clamorous for an increase in the circulating medium. It proves, in fact, that there is no want, but a redundancy of circulation.

We are sorry to hear that the distress of the poor of Hinckley has been increased this week by two hundred additional families, at least, being added to the list of unemployed poor, in consequence of the disturbed state of the stocking manufacture. Out of a population of about six thousand, upwards of four thousand are supported by the poor-rates and charitable contributions.

It is stated that two hundred suicides have been committed in London, and within the bills of mortality during the last twelve months. There were 93 coroner's inquests taken the month of January, including 24 cases of death by burning.

Twenty Arab boys have lately arrived at the Central Schools of the British and Foreign School Society, Borough Road, London. They were sent over by the Pacha of Egypt, and are to be educated in the English language, and trained to act as schoolmasters.

We have heard that an Honorable and Reverend Gentleman, the son of an Earl, and once a Minister of high rank, and the brother of a Noble Lord, said to be at the head of a particular sub division of Liberals in the House of Commons, has lately declared himself a convert to the Romish Church. He has left his house and his living, and is now domesticated with a Popish Priest at Leicester.—*Standard.*

The actual disposable revenue of our excellent Sovereign does not exceed £400,000 and *his* expenditure must necessarily be enormous. The income of the French King is nearly a million sterling, which, taking into consideration the comparative cheapness of the two countries, may be estimated at about £1,300,000. George III. gave up to the country funds vested in the crown, which amount to nearly six millions and a half sterling. In fact, George IV. has not so great an income as some of his subjects—that of the Marquess of Stafford is, at least, £350,000 per annum; of Earl Grosvenor, $260,000; neither of whom live at the rate £50,000 a year.

Bishop Watson says, that Great Britain is capable of containing thirty millions of inhabitants; another writer, Dr. Hall, says it would support with ease ninety millions; while the Earl of Lauderdale, one of the economist school, declares for one hundred and eighty millions!

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of David Wilkie, Esq. as principal Painter in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Thomas Lawrence, deceased.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Cobbett has just delivered three lectures at Leeds, to overflowing audiences, and the gross receipts amounted to £130. The *Leeds Intelligencer*, in an article relative to his reception in Leeds, observes—"Whatever individual opinion may be as to Mr. Cobbett's equitable adjustment, he is, by force of circumstances, become an opponent which government can no longer affect to despise. If he is wrong, ministers should not lose a moment in engaging a lecturer of equal or greater talent, if they have such a man, to follow in his wake and to refute him. If this be not done, the country will be Cobbettised, and the Duke, and Mr. Peel, and Mr. Goulburn may go whistle. The indefinite something must be done, which is found in every mouth, will give way to something more explicit. Mr. Cobbett will be sent to Parliament; and, for aught we know, may, by this time two years, be Prime Minister!"

The Temperance Cause in Great Britain.—From our London papers we perceive that the temperance cause is making rapid progress in Great Britain. A public meeting was advertised to be held in London on the 4th of February for the purpose of forming "a Metropolitan Temperance Society." In the advertisement, it is said, "there are now formed in Ireland 20 Temperance Societies, and 5 in Scotland, all agreed in the total abstinence from spirituous liquors."—*New-York Observer.*

EXECUTION OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS.—On Thursday morning, before day-break, a crowd of persons had assembled around the Scaffold in the Old Bailey, to witness the ignominious deaths of the four convicts—Thomas Maynard, aged thirty-six, who was capitally convicted in the last September Sessions of an extensive forgery upon the Custom-house; William Newitt, aged thirty-six, who was convicted in the same session of sheep-stealing; William Leslie, aged thirty-one, and Stephen Sandford, aged twenty-four, who were tried and found guilty of a burglary on the premises of Messrs Stultz, the well-known tailors in Bond-Street, and the latter was also convicted of attempting to shoot the watchman in endeavouring to make his escape.

The melancholy arrangements having terminated, the mournful procession moved on to the fatal scaffold, headed by the two Sheriffs.

Newitt ascended the scaffold first, and next Sandford. The latter, upon leaving Leslie, coolly said to him, "Well, good-by, Leslie, for the present; I shall see you again," and then ascended the steps with the same fortitude he had all along evinced; but the moment the fatal noose was placed about his neck, and the cap over his face, all his resolutions forsook him, and he wept aloud, and called upon his Redeemer for forgiveness. His cries were the most piercing, and seemed to have a powerful effect upon the crowd. The most death-like silence prevailed. Leslie next took his station, Sandford still continuing to cry aloud, which so completely dismayed his unfortunate companion, that he appeared almost incompetent to stand under the fatal beam. Maynard lastly appeared.

The Rev. Ordinary then read a short portion of the burial-service, and having withdrawn the white handkerchief from his bosom (the usual signal), the fatal bolt was withdrawn. All the miserable beings struggled very much.

The *Courier* states, that the men had formed along with some others the plan of blowing up the outward wall of the prison, and that they had contrived to introduce among the stones two large parcels of powder, before the scheme was discovered.

The French are following our example in the erection of suspension bridges of iron. One of great dimensions was lately erected on the Rhone, over which, from its rapid current and large volume of water, it is very difficult to throw a bridge of stone. Another of less extent was some time ago erected over the Seine at Paris, near La Greve; and so late as Sunday se'nnight there was opened a new suspension bridge of iron over the Seine, in the fashionable quarter of the Champs Elysees. The length of this bridge is about 360 feet.

The French Council of Admiralty has just appointed a commission to go to England to examine the manner in which meat is salted for the navy, which enables it to be kept for so long a period. One of the members of the commission is to proceed as far as Cork.

SCOTLAND.

Manufacture of Leghorn hats in the Orkneys.—The Inverness Courier states that the manufacture of Leghorn bonnets is carried on to a great extent in these islands, no less than 2000 persons being engaged in its different branches. They have brought it to great perfection, and are able to produce bonnets, equal in texture to any in the world. Good bonnets are sold at prices ranging from £1 to £3, but so peculiarly fine are some of them worked, that they sell as high as £10 and even £15. The wages of the females, however, are sufficiently low, for after labouring 12 hours per day, they cannot earn more than a shilling, and many of them not more than sixpence. When the manufacture of straw plait was first introduced into Orkney, active girls made frequently from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day, and several of them saved little fortunes; the well earned reward of industry and economy. One girl had £120 in the bank, and many had £50, £30 and £20. But the days of high wages are over here, as well as elsewhere, and if sufficient is earned for competent support and clothing, it is reckoned a fortunate circumstance.

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A curious circumstance occurred in Campbelton on Tuesday week. A respectable and happy pair were united that evening, at seven o'clock, in Hymen's bonds, having previously arranged that they and their respective parties should proceed the same night to Glasgow, by the Londonderry steamer, to spend the honeymoon. At 11 o'clock the fair bride and her friends went on board, the bridegroom was true to the appointment, but, unfortunately, went on board the Foyle, just starting for Derry. He did not perceive his mistake till they went two miles on, when putting back was out of the question. The feelings of the poor gentleman may be easily conceived.

IRELAND.

In a letter addressed to the people of Ireland, dated the 7th instant, Mr. O'Connell describes the course which he has prescribed for his parliamentary career. The promises he made in his appeal published immediately after the Clare election as here repeated, and may be thus summed up:—After premising that he expects "to be in more minorities than any man before me ever was in," he states that he goes to Parliament to form a party for the people, and expresses his determination to bring the following subjects before it during the ensuing session," a tolerably arduous task:—The total repeal of the Subletting Act; the repeal or modification of the Vestry Bill; the total alteration of the Irish Grand Jury system; the introduction of a bill, declaring truth neither a libel nor crime; also an act to secure the charitable institutions of Protestant Dissenters and Catholics; the correction of corporation monopolies and exactions; to reduce the amount of all tolls, and punish more efficaciously the attempts to levy illegal ones; to place the members of all corporations in every respect on a level with resident householders; totally to abolish tithes in Ireland, and to support the clergy by an equal distribution of the church property; to abolish sinecures, and all pensions not earned by public services; to diminish all public salaries, particularly those of the judges, to an amount proportioned to the increased value of the currency; to promote a thorough law reform, and to obtain a radical reform of the House of Commons—meaning thereby, universal suffrage, voting by ballot, and limiting the duration of Parliament to two years; lastly, to provide for the aged poor of Ireland by a percentage on the incomes of absentees. On the repeal of the Union, he is for the present silent, not being willing to bring that subject *before* Parliament "until the combined wish of the Irish people shall demand that repeal in a voice too distinct to be misunderstood, and too formidable to be trifled with."

Absentee Tax in Ireland.—The London Observer says:—'We know that some of the most influential resident landholders of Ireland are urgent with the Duke of Wellington for the institution of a tax on absentee landed proprietors; and the great argument held is, that the land having been confiscated, was granted to the ancestors of the present holders, under a distinct article, providing for their personal residence in the country; and that this stipulation having been broken through, for the convenience or pleasure of the parties, they cannot be aggrieved at any tax that may be imposed. A plan for the amelioration of the Irish peasants has been submitted to his Grace, which is so spoken of as likely to be serviceable, if it can be carried into effect.

The complaints of the Landlords are frightful. A Nobleman who has nominally upwards of £30,000 a year in the best part of Ireland, states that he has not received one guinea of his rents up to Sept. last.

A court-martial is ordered to be held in Cork, on two officers of the 68th regiment, quartered at Fermoy, for ungentlemanlike conduct whilst on their passage from North America to Ireland.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna, Dec.* 24.—For some time the Duke of Reichstadt has hardly ever been seen in public, though the Imperial Family are now altogether at Vienna. It is said that this young man is more strictly watched than ever. At the commencement of December, in a town of Lombardy, a little pocket almanack was offered for sale, in which there was a little poem, or rather some stanzas addressed to the Duke of Reichstadt, on the anniversary of his birth-day, he being nineteen years old. This almanack has been seized, so that copies which have escaped are become a kind of bibliographical curiosity.—*Messager des Chambres.*

Prince Metternich appears to have been overwhelmed by domestic calamities during the last year. His young and lovely wife, whose endowments were such as to have induced him to form a very disproportionate alliance, died last spring in her first accouchement; and he has lately lost his only son, Prince Francis Victor, a fine young man, twenty-seven years of age. These misfortunes have induced him to tender his resignation; but the Emperor seems to have been aware that the Austrian Government, without its Metternich, would resemble the Romish Church after the suppression of its Pontifical See.—Prince Metternich has surviving daughters, the Princesses Leontina and Herminia; but his titles and estates will fall to the inheritance of his brother, Count Joseph Metternich, who is not much younger than himself.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF GREECE.—The great quantity of unoccupied land placed by the expulsion of the Turks at the disposal of the Government, and in which the peasants may be located, will introduce, if distributed under wise regulations, and protected by a strong administration, some of the enterprise and activity of a new colony. The trade of the Archipelago, which the Greeks will largely share, if not chiefly engross, will enrich the inhabitants of the islands, and numerous parts of the continent. The prosperity of Corinth and the Piræus may again be realized. Schools and colleges to promote the study of ancient literature will be erected, and the Greeks will learn to walk with a more observant eye amid the ruins of their former glory, if not to emulate their ancient fame.—*Foreign Quar. Rev.*

ROME.—The Roman Journals state the population of Rome to be 141,541 souls, which is an increase of 2221 during the year. There are in Rome 33,689 families; 35 bishops; 1490 priests; 1984 monks; 1390 nuns; 287 heretics, Turks and Infidels, not including the Jews; 107,060 Catholics; Non-Catholics, 37,481.

Demon Extraordinary.—There is now in prison in Rome, a celebrated bandit, named Gasparoni, who is said to have perpetrated with his own hand no less than 143 assassinations!

SWITZERLAND, which formerly used to be pictured as the seat of morality and simplicity, furnishes now its quota of crime. The Criminal Court of Bern lately condemned a woman to suffer death for setting fire to a house. There was three children in the house, the oldest of whom was only four years of age. Being aware that the parents were absent, she seized that opportunity of committing this horrible offence, to which she was instigated by a spirit of revenge. The house was burned to the ground, and the infants perished. In pursuance of the sentence, the prisoner was, on the 10th of December, fastened to a stake erected in the middle of a pile of wood, in the place of public execution at Nydan, where, after being strangled, the pile was lighted, and she was burned to ashes.

The Pacha of Egypt is making rapid strides in civilization. He has, according to recent advices, decreed that the districts and chief towns of his territory shall send representatives to Cairo, to constitute a legislative body, and what is still more astonishing, that a newspaper, printed in Arabic and Turkish, shall be started, to publish, we suppose, the proceedings of this turbaned Parliament. The system of monopoly in trade, which he hitherto maintained to his own advantage, has been knocked on the head, and commercial competition is now so free, that contracts for his army and navy are made by public tender. A number of young Egyptians have lately arrived in France to be instructed in the different sciences—in jurisprudence, and in the useful arts. These are important facts, inasmuch as they prove the firm hold which the desire of improvement has taken of the mind of the Pacha, and the many personal prejudices he is disposed to abandon to forward reform.—True, the same breath that bids a General Divan start up to-day, may dissolve it again to-morrow—but still it is gratifying even to hear of such a project in so benighted a country.

Persons who pay attention to every thing have remarked that all those years which end with nine have been distinguished by excessive cold, from 1709 to 1829.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

COTTON FACTORIES.—The last accounts from India convey some mercantile intelligence, for which we have been some time prepared—the erection of two extensive cotton factories in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Both are to be worked by steam-engines, sent out last year from England, and both are to be employed as well in spinning cotton twist, as in manufacturing it into cloth, by means of power-looms. Coals being attainable by water carriage, there will be no want of fuel, and the price of labour in Bengal is proverbially low; to which it may be added, that the facilities lately granted to Europeans to hold land in India will be very willingly extended by the East India Company, for a purpose so closely connected with the improvement of the country. What, says a morning contemporary, will the Manchester manufacturers say to this? We answer, that, for the present, they may suspend their alarms, the hazard from such competition being less serious than to some persons it may appear. Cotton being extensively cultivated in Bengal, the speculation is founded chiefly on a calculation of economy, viz. saving the freight to England of so bulky an article. Now, twenty years ago, amid the expenses of a time of war, and before it had been customary to compress bales of cotton into a small compass by the screw, the freight from India, and even from Carolina, was a heavy charge; at present, though not inconsiderable, it is no longer formidable; while, to balance this almost solitary drawback, the manufacturer in this country has various advantages—capital at a reduced rate of interest, intelligent workmen within his reach, and the aid of machinery in every shape. Without, therefore, anticipating disappointment to the new speculation, we are far from considering it as likely to supersede for many years the sale of British cottons in India. To rival a long-established manufacture is a work of great time and difficulty. The cheap labour of Ireland has never induced our master manufacturers to transfer their establishments across St. George's Channel; nor have the frugal habits of the French been found sufficient to enable the cotton factories of Normandy and Alsace to stand a competition with those of Lancashire. Twenty years ago the Americans, when irritated by our orders in council, conceived the plan of spinning and weaving their own cotton—with what success we may read in their long list of manufacturing bankruptcies; and it is now more than twenty years since the culture of sugar in Louisiana was represented as likely soon to acquire an extent that would be fatal to our West India planters. Louisiana has, it is true, continued to increase its produce of sugar, but has not the same been the case in Demerara and Trinidad? In like manner the manufacture of cotton in Bengal, supported by British capital, is likely to be maintained and to acquire extension, but with a much greater sacrifice of time and labour than sanguine observers are disposed to allow.—*London Courier.*

THE YEAR 1829.

The London Spectator of 2d Jan. thus speaks of the year 1829 and its events:—"We had a sincere respect for 1829, and we love the recollection of its great deeds. Abroad and at home, the cause of liberty and humanity and true wisdom has been successful. The Turk, who had acquired as it were an imperscriptible right to ignorance and oppression, has, partly by the movings of a master spirit, within, and more by salutary violence from without, been forced to enter on the path of political and moral regeneration. The Greeks, whose doubtful struggle against their tyrants had for years attracted the sympathy of every enlightened spirit in the Old World and New, have at length been enabled to lay the topstone of their freedom with joy. Nor will the repression and punishment of Mahomedan insolence, and the raising of Greece to independence, be without its salutary influence on the mighty power of the North, which has been the instrument of both.—"No man lighteth a lamp for his neighbour and receiveth not himself some benefit from its rays."

The western part of Europe are full of consolation. In Prussia, political improvement is proceeding slowly, surely, and continuously. In Holland, the low ambition of Government to trammel the freedom of the subject, has been met by a steady spirit of resistence, not unworthy the descendants of the men who braved and triumphed over the power of Charles and the bigotry and brutality of Alva. It is a fine instance of the compensating principle that is ever silently working in human affairs, to see the mutual jealousies of two territories that were forcibly united in order to give consolidation to absolutism, operating to restrict and limit its exercise. France, which, from her situation and her resources, is so powerful for good or for evil to the rest of Europe and the world, has gone forth in the career of freedom, "like a strong man to run a race." The petty cabals of rulers and priests have served no other purpose than to keep the attention of her patriots vigilantly awake. Her elective franchise is now finally secured, and has been found to work with admirable effect; and the freedom of her press rests on the firm basis of law purely and impartially administered. With these two grand instruments of social improvement,—freedom to choose her legislators, and freedom to reprove, to correct, and to instruct them when chosen,—France must prosper, whatever enemies domestic or foreign may array themselves against her. On one portion of Western Europe—the Peninsula—the blackness and darkness yet broods. Yet even the Governments of Spain and Portugal are not without their uses. The vagaries of the drivelling despots that direct them, present to the other princes of Europe, the same salutary lesson which the riotous extravagancies of the drunken slave presented to the youth of Sparta. Absolutism is often surrounded by a glitter of circumstances that deceives unreflecting beholders. Ferdinand and Miguel deserve the thanks of the wise for exhibiting in it its native loathsomeness and imbecility.

When from the Old we cast westward our eyes to the New World, the same consolatory prospects still meet us. In the New States, indeed, that fermentation still proceeds which seems not less essential in political than in physical mixtures for the refining and purifying of the mass. But the violence of the effervescence is now over, and much of the greater *feculæ* has been worked off. The process will no more be obstructed by foreign applications. The foes of improvement in Europe have essayed their last to arrest its advances in America.

What has been the conduct of England while her neighbours on every side have been up and doing? We have not, indeed, many acts of our own Governments to which to point, but there is one transcendent enough to stamp a character on the year.—The consecrated evil of a century and a half has been for ever wiped away. The arrow that rankled in our constitution has been plucked out. The wound is not yet cicatrized, but the cause of its irritation has been removed, and a sure and certain balm has been applied. In a few years, we shall seek for its place in vain—not without pity at the weakness that so long permitted an ulcer so deadly to continue its ravages.

We hear of much and extended suffering throughout England—of falling rents, diminishing profits, masters without business, labourers without employment. There is a good deal of exaggeration in these accounts, and a good deal of truth. We hear much of the prosperity of former years, to which the same remark equally applies.—We sympathize honestly and truly with the evils of the present time—with the prosperous days. We recollect something of *habeas corpus* suspensions—of seditious prosecutions, and sundry other matters, by which every principle of the Constitution of England was outraged. We recollect, in those prosperous days, the swelled insolence of every man in power, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the exciseman of a day's creation; the violent suppression of free discussion; and the spies and special juries, that gave perfection to a system in which it would be hard to say whether the domineering temper of the Government or the tamed and pliant subserviency of the people constituted the most alarming feature. We should deem our present sufferings as dearly exchanged for those days of recollected prosperity. We have no doubt that the present difficulties of the Country will lead to such an investigation of existing abuses, and such a reformation of existing laws, as will materially diminish the chances of their recurrence; and that the nation will have reason in a short time to exclaim, "it is good for us that we have been afflicted."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—There are 767 cathedral dignitaries; 1015 livings in the gift of the government; 3567 in the gift of the church; 784 in the gift of the universities; 197 in the gift of public bodies; 5030 in the gift of the nobility and gentry; and 68 in the gift of the inhabitants. Roman Catholic congregations in England and Wales, 388; Presbyterians, 258; Independents, 1289; Baptists, 838; Quakers, 396; Wesleyan Methodists, 1288; Calvinistic Methodists of different classes, 689; Home Missionary Stations, 241; the National School Society educates about 275,000 children; the British and Foreign School Society, partly supported by the Dissenters, educates in England and Wales about 53,000; and the Sunday schools supported by the different classes of Dissenters are in number about 5000, in which are educated about 700,000 scholars.—*Kentish Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

Statistics of New-York.—The estimated value of real estate is $257,560,897, personal, $71,397,102, total $328,939,999.

The whole number of banks in the state is 45, with an aggregate capital of $25,254,600. In the city of New-York 14, with a capital of $15,330,000, besides two incorporated and not subscribed.

The amount of tax paid into the New-York *city* treasury by the banks of that city in 1829, was, on real estate, $2,671,019, and on personal $53,039. Insurance companies, real $1905 52cts, personal $41,816. Miscellaneous companies, real $1185 80, personal $5762 41.—Total amount of taxes $104,721 38.

The number of attorneys and counsellors in the state in 1820 was 1248, in 1829, 1688.

There are in New-York, 129 Episcopal clergymen, 378 Presbyterian, 91 Reformed Dutch, 306 Methodist, 241 Baptist, 13 Lutheran, 18 Roman Catholic, 14 Universalist, and all other denominations 14. Total 1239. The number in 1819 was 761.

Awful Steam-Boat Explosion!—Accounts were received in this city on Tuesday, from Baltimore, of an explosion on board the steam boat Helen M'Gregor, one of the largest boats on the Mississippi. She was at Memphis, in Tennessee, at the time of the explosion, on her way from New-Orleans to Louisville, with 200 passengers on board. The number of killed and wounded is variously stated from 60 to 120.—*New-York Observer.*

Since the first of September last, says the N. York Journal of Commerce, we have recorded the death of the Rev. Mathias Bruen, Rev. Mr. Gunn, Rev. Dr. Mason, and now of the Rev. Mr. Christmas, all of them clergymen of this city, of eminent worth, and some of them known and admired throughout protestant Christendom.

In North America there are 53 species of the oak, 71 of the pine, and 8 of the maple.

A question on the expediency of constructing a tunnel through the Alleghany mountains, has been laid before the Penn. Legislature.

The quantity of sugar and molasses produced in Louisiana in 1826, amounted to $6,000,000, that of cotton to $2,000,000.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, MARCH 29.

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—We were on Friday evening, visited with one of the most violent snow storms and destructive gales of wind which has been experienced here for the last thirty years.—It commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued to increase until about 11, when it blew a perfect hurricane; the tide having at the same time risen to an unusual height, entirely covered all the wharves, sweeping every thing before it; the lower stories of almost every house in Water-street were also overflowed. The scene of destruction which presented itself the next morning was truly distressing—all the wharves from south to north of the town, with the exception of those owned by Messrs. J. Brown, J. Stayner, W. A. and S. Black, E. Collins, J. & M. Tobin, Js. Hamilton and S. Cunard & Co. were materially injured, several at the north end entirely swept away; the distillery of Mr. Mitchell, near the bridge, with the wharf, and wharf of Mr. Tryder, also several small buildings on wharves above Mr. Cunard's, in one of which two fine horses, owned by Mr. P. Hays, were drowned, were swept away, and the docks and beaches covered with the wreck. Very considerable damage has also been done the Naval Yard, particularly the wall to the south and east of the Commissioner's house; the wall in front of the Naval Hospital, and the wharf are likewise materially injured.

The vessels which suffered most are—brig Dove owned by L'Epouse & Hall, much chafed; Sir P. Maitland, owned by E. Collins & Co. parted her fast, swung over against sch. Avon and Am. brig Savannah, beat in nearly the whole of their sterns and carried away nearly all her stancheons on one side; brig Sir C. Ogle, owned by J. L. Starr & Co. several planks in chafed nearly through; schr. Fame Packet, owned by Mr. Cameron, bows driven several feet into Hawes' wharf, and bowsprit through the house; Chebucto broke adrift, was driven on shore near this wharf but was got off again next morning; three or four small vessels were sunk and several others much injured; we are happy to state that we have not yet heard of the loss of any lives. The streets were, in some places rendered almost impassable by the snow drifts. It is impossible at present to form any correct idea of the amount of the loss but it must be very great.

By an arrival this morning from Liverpool, we learn that the gale was equally severe at that place, having swept away several wharves with the buildings upon them, some of which were driven across the river; the brig Geo. Henry, which put into that place shortly after the gale commenced parted her cables and was driven on shore opposite the town and bilged, her cargo we understand, will be saved—the passengers arrived in town this morning; the ship Nautilus owned by Messrs. J. & J. Barss of Liverpool with a cargo of timber, was driven on shore at Port Medway, and bilged. We fear that accounts from other parts of the shore will be equally distressing.—*Journal.*

MARCH 31.—We have a letter from Windsor, which states that the Gale was felt very severely at that place; we also learn that considerable damage has been done at the various fishing Harbors round the coast, a number of stages having been carried away, and boats either injured or destroyed.—*Novascotian.*