British News.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT YARMOUTH, ENGLAND.

The following is a particular description from an English paper, of the horrible disaster on the 2d of May, of which a general account has been already given.

[From the second edition of the Norfolk News.]

One of the most calamitous events which ever befel this town, or any other in this district of the kingdom, has just transpired, and has spread lamentation and grief throughout the entire population. The scene of this dreadful event was the Suspension Bridge, on the North quay, cressing the river Bure, and which has been the entrance to the town from the railway terminus, and the new road from Acle. Cook's Equestrian Company has for some time been staying in the town, and on the morning of this fatal day it was announced by public handbills that Nelson, one of the clowns, would sail up the river Bure, starting from Yarmouth bridge to Vauxhall-gardens, at 5 o'clock, in a common washing tub, drawn by four "real geese," elegantly harnessed and caparisoned. At the time appointed, this absurd exhibition took place. The clown and his geese started from the Old Bridge in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, who had assembled on the banks of the river to witness the feat. On his arrival at the mouth of the Bure a current took him towards Braydon, whence he was obliged to be towed back to the union of the two streams.

The multitude of persons along the North Quay was greatly increased by the rush from the Old Bridge, and every spot where a view of Nelson and his geese could be obtained was filled with spectators. By far the most advantageous view was had from the Suspension bridge, and this was eagerly sought for by the unsuspecting populace. About 400 persons occupied this position, and were pressing on the south side to obtain the first glance of the coming wonder. The bridge is an elegant structure, suspended from two piers, and capable of standing a much larger number of persons than that we have named, but we understand every point of vision towards the spot where the geese were to be looked for was densely crammed with men, women, and children, and even the chains and suspenders had many occupants. This is the bridge which has been the cause of so much litigation between the Yarmouth Railway Company and Mr. Cory, its proprietor, and which has, since the arrangement with the parties, become the principal, if not the only medium of transit to and from the railway terminus. In order to accommodate this increased traffic, the proprietors have been induced to extend the bridge on each side the chains, to the extent of four feet for foot passengers, and the platform on the south side was the chief receptacle for the multitude who were on the bridge on this occasion; the north side was comparatively empty, consequently there was an extreme pressure on the south—so much so, that a gentleman who passed over, noticed that the bridge, instead of maintaining its convex form, was completely flattened. He remarked the circumstance to a companion, but at this moment all eyes were stretched to the utmost, and every ear listening with eagerness for the first announcement of the clown's appearance. This anxiety was brought to the its highest pitch by the cry of "Here come the geese."

The shout resounded from side to side; but amidst was a shriek from the shores; the bridge was observed to give way; it lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder, one after another in momentary succession, and almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was rivetted to the half-sunken bridge—suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom was plunged into the stream, and over them the waters were flowing, as if unconscious of the fearful tragedy which had momentarily occurred. Those who witnessed it asserted that not a scream was heard nor a sound emitted from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash and a few gurgling struggles only recognised the spot which had swallowed such a mass of human life. Some few men hanging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold, but it was soon observed that in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, and the human bodies below, that the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight. Every boat was immediately in requisition, and as many as 25 were soon on the spot, and rendered active and gallant service. The scene at this moment beggars description; husbands and wives, parents and children, were excited with the deepest anxiety. The efforts to save the victims were noble and praiseworthy. One man who was precipitated from the bridge caught a hold and maintained it—a woman made a desperate clutch at his ankles, and succeeded in reaching them. The brave fellow looked down, and though in fearful peril himself encouraged her to hold tight, and she was rescued. The man refused to get into the boat, telling the occupants to pick up those who were floating about the river—subsequently, however, he was obliged to release his hold, and fell into the stream. We are happy to say that a rope was thrown to him immediately, and he was brought safely ashore. The bodies were picked up in quick succession, most of them dead. Among the number was a woman, doubtless a mother, who had in her arms an infant, and in one hand a little girl three or four years old—she had firmly grasped both, and her firm hold had not been broken by the struggles of death, for it was with difficulty they were separated. They were all corpses and very stiff. Their names we have not been able to learn. The various incidents of the tragic scene are some of them very touching. The children were many of them found with their heads fast in the railing (which on the bursting of the chains lapped over into the water,) doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expectant sight. It was with great difficulty they were extricated, and there were some discovered with their heads smashed to pieces by the falling of the iron work. Mr. F. N. Palmer, surgeon was amongst the parties rescued, but at first there was some doubt as to whether he was dead or not; by prompt attention, however, being paid to him, he was so far restored at 10 o'clock as to be considered out of danger. Many others were also restored by similar means. Barrels of hot water were sent from the brew-house of Messrs. Lacon, to Mr. Laws, of the Norwich Arms Inn, where the scene was most dreadful. The kitchen, the tap-room, and other rooms, with the stables, were filled with victims. As many as ten or a dozen were ultimately restored, but no less than 53 corpses were brought into that house, and which defied all the means of restoration; others were taken to other public houses in the neighborhood, but not in very considerable numbers. We lament, however, to say, that of the number who had been taken out of the river, at 11 o'clock at night, the eyes of 73 were forever closed in death. The great majority of them were women and children. About 30 umbrellas were taken on shore.

Persons whose relatives and whose children were down to see the sight, on hearing of the catastrophe, flocked from all parts of the town to make inquiries, and to examine the dead bodies; fathers and mothers were moaning for their children, and children for their parents, husbands for their wives, and the awfully distressing scene was such that no description can do justice to. The bodies were removed by the relations as they were recognised, and at 12 o'clock only one body remained in the Norwich Arms stables, that had not been recognised. With the exception of this, which is supposed to be a waterman's, named Ecclestone, all the rest have been removed. Several bodies are said to have passed under the bridge, and it seems to be impossible to remove them without great violence, or, as our informant says, "pulling them limb from limb." Nets have been laid down across the the river, by Mr. Richard Hammond, and M. Davy, and were to be taken up on the flow of the tide, at 2 o'clock, when it is expected that many other bodies will be brought up, for it is thought there are many other persons drowned whose bodies are not yet recovered, and inquiries are perpetually being made by parents and relations who have missed members of their family, the fate of whom is unquestioned. The Haven and Pier Commissioners assembled at the office of Mr. Cory late last evening, but their proceedings were brief and private, and the meeting adjourned to this morning. It is said that the coachman of Mr. H. N. Burroughs, M. P., of Burlingham, is missing, and it is feared he has experienced the common fate, but no such body, that we can learn, has been picked up. The clothes of the poor unfortunates are mostly all lying in a room in the Norwich Arms. Numbers of bonnets, dresses, shoes, and a large heap of garments, which will be given up to the relatives in the morning. The professional gentlemen of the town were in immediate attendance, and rendered all the aid which human ingenuity could suggest.

The number of dead bodies actually ascertained at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the day after the accident, was 80. Before our reporter left the Yarmouth station the number was stated to be 104.

At 3 o'clock it was impossible to tell exactly the number of persons dead. Several had recovered that had been reported as dead, and some few had died whom it was thought were not dead; but as near as could be ascertained the number of the dead was 93.

Sunday.—113 bodies have been already taken out of the river; the number will probably be 130 to 140, as many are under the bridge, as well as those who have been carried up the river.

The bridge has fallen down on the side nearest Breydon, and forms a complete barrier to the stream and navigation.

The excitement and sympathy occasioned by this painful disaster continues unabated; the trains are overflowing.

Railway Travelling.—That a great increase of speed has recently taken place on several of our chief lines of railway is shown by the summer arrangements which came into operation on Thursday the 1st of May. On that day an express train began to run from London to Liverpool at a speed, including stoppages, of 40 miles an hour, and therefore at a travelling pace of about 50 miles an hour. This train leaves London at 4 o'clock, and a passenger is at Birmingham in time for dinner at 7; or if he choose to go on after taking refreshments comfortably, by the Grand Junction Railway, he will find himself in Liverpool a few minutes after 10. The speed on this line is greater even than on the London and Birmingham, on account of the number of stoppages, while the time is the same. The man of business is thus enabled to have an entire day in London, and long night's rest in Liverpool. While others dine he travels the 200 miles. The distance from London to Exeter on the Great Western, 194 miles, is now done in five hours, being at the rate, including stoppages, of 40 miles an hour, and a travelling pace of about 50 miles an hour. This train leaves London every morning at half past 9 o'clock. On the South Western, at half past 12, there is an express train which does 78 miles in two hours, being close on 40 miles an hour, including a stoppage at Basingstoke. The distance of 303 miles is now done between London and Newcastle in 10 1-2 hours. The last we shall notice is the London and Brighton express train, which leaves Brighton at a quarter before 9 in the morning, and reaches London at a quarter past 10, being just one hour and a half on 50 1-2 miles, which is performed with the greatest regularity. Indeed, we believe the London and Brighton management have the merit of setting the example of these express trains, which although just started on the other lines, have been in regular work on it since the month of August last year. It will be seen that little remains to be accomplished after this in point of speed by atmospheric or other means of conveyance, since part even of the Brighton line rises 1 in 100.—*Railway Chronicle.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—This was a cause of damage, brought by the owners of the late Brig Parana against the steam-vessel the Iron Duke, belonging to the Dublin Steampacket Company, to recover for the total loss of the brig in a collision with the steamer on the morning of the 10th of September last. The Parana, a vessel of 200 tons, with a valuable cargo of general merchandise, left Liverpool on the 8th of September, bound on a voyage to Montreal. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the course of the brig being S. W., and the wind was moderate from N. W. to W. N. N, being close-hauled on the starboard tack, going at the rate of four or five knots an hour, with all sails set, she was struck by the Iron Duke, and almost immediately went down, with her master and five of the crew, who were drowned. The action was entered for £18,000. Dr. Haggard appeared for the owners of the Parana, and Dr. Addams for the steamer. The Court was assisted by the Trinity Masters. Dr. Lushington said the questions were,—whether the Parana ought to have carried a light, and whether it was proper that a steam-boat should travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour on a dark night. The Trinity Masters were of opinion that the Parana had done nothing but what was right, that she did not carry a light, and that sailing vessels are not required to do so; that with regard to the steam vessel, she was going at the time of the accident at a speed fully inexcusable, and, consequently, had not been navigated with that degree of caution which ought to have been observed. Dr. Lushington pronounced for the damage and costs.

The Journal des Debats speaks of the new work of Baron Alexander Humboldt, entitled *Cosmos, a physical description of the world.* A Berlin correspondent remarks of this work that it is the only subject of conversation in the higher classes of society. The *Cosmos* is a brilliant picture of the universe, written with the ardor of youth and the maturity of reflection, and contains at the same time very sagacious criticisms on the literature of all nations in every branch of human knowledge. The intellectual productions of antiquity, as well as those of modern times, are treated in this work with real superiority.

At Treves, in Prussia, during some researches which have been recently made in the soil about the ancient Roman Basilica, which is about to be restored to its ancient form and used as a Lutheran Church, a curious and interesting discovery has been made. There was found, beneath the mosaic pavement of the principal hall which rests on brick pillars, a system of cast pipes, of great calibre, which had evidently been used for heating the hall, either by means of steam or hot air, which would prove that this method of heating, which has been thought of recent invention, was already known and used in the time of the Romans.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Rumours of war are thickening upon us, and they come in so many shapes from Mexico that some of them are more than probably true. The New Orleans Republican received to-day, gives the following as advices from Mexico.

"Private letters received from Mexico, by the British frigate 'Eurydice,' state it as a matter almost of certainty, that before long the Mexican Government will declare war against the United States.

"We have seen some of these letters, and they all go to confirm the statements to this effect made in our paper of yesterday. So hostile to this Country and to Texas is the tone of public sentiment in Mexico, that it is generally believed the Government must go to war, or suffer an overthrow by a new revolution."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th inst. says:

WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR.—We learn that the bearer of despatches to our government from Mexico, who passed though this city on Sunday morning, expressed the opinion, that, in ten days we would hear of a declaration of war by Mexico.—We hardly believe it, though, if it must come, we presume the United States are ready for any emergency.—*N. Y. Express, June 11.*

Sad Caution.—A lad of 16 years of age, named Henry Le Page, was taken ill during the first part of the last week, from the effects of having eaten a quantity of dried Apples, at one time, and shortly afterwards drinking beer on them, which caused a most unnatural swelling in his stomach and stoppage of the intestinal canal. Medical aid was called, but all efforts to save his life were unavailing. He died in great agony in about 48 hours. The premature fate of this unfortunate lad should operate as a caution to young persons against an indulgence in the dried fruit imported from the United States without sufficient softening by steeping in water; cooks, we believe, are in the habit of soaking dried apples for 18 to 24 hours before making use of them for sauces, puddings &c., this will or ought to give some idea of their disposition to swell when eaten raw, and of their indigestible nature without undergoing the process of perfect mastication.—*Prince Ed. Island Royal Gazette.*

CORPORATION LAW.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1845:

Read and Enacted the following Law.

A LAW to lay a TAX on DOGS, to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the forty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the further and better support of the Poor in the City of Saint John," it is enacted "that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John be authorized yearly and every year to lay a Tax upon Dogs, to be levied upon the owner or owners of the same, being within the limits of the said City, and collected in such manner as the Corporation of the said City shall by Law or Ordinance appoint—which said Tax shall be appropriated and applied for the support of the Poor, and no other purpose whatsoever; provided that the same Tax shall not amount to more than Five Shillings for any one Dog."

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened, That from and after the passing of this Law, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector for that purpose to be appointed by the Common Council of the said City, to demand and receive yearly and every year of and from every person within the District for which he shall be appointed, within the limits of the said City, owning any dog or dogs, or having or keeping the same in his or her family, or in and about his or her house, of what kind or size soever, of three months old and upwards, the sum of Five Shillings for each and every such Dog, to be paid into the hands of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House, for and towards the support of the Poor of the said City.

And be it ordained, That if any person owning, having or keeping any such Dog as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay to such collector such sum or sums as aforesaid, when demanded, the same may be recovered by such collector from such person so neglecting or refusing, by suit in the City Court of Saint John, with costs of suit, in the same manner that any other debt, duty or demand may be sued for and recovered in the said Court.

And be it ordained, That each of the said collectors shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of the several persons within their respective districts so owning, having or keeping any dog or dogs as aforesaid, and the number of such dogs so owned or kept by each person, and the sums collected by virtue of this law, a copy of which shall be filed by the said collector quarterly with the Common Clerk of the said City, and the monies so received during the preceding quarter shall then be paid by the said collector, into the hands of the said Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House, such collector being allowed to retain for his trouble in collecting and paying such Tax, four shillings in the pound on every amount collected by him as aforesaid.

And be it ordained, That the owner or keeper of every Dog within the City of Saint John shall cause a collar of brass or other metal, or of leather having a plate of brass or other metal attached thereto, with the first letter of the christian name and the surname at length of the said owner or keeper plainly and legibly engraved or stamped thereon, to be constantly worn by such Dog; and if any Dog shall be found at large in any street, lane, square, or any uninclosed place within the said City, without such collar so engraved or stamped as aforesaid, the owner or keeper of such dog shall in addition to the penalty liable to be paid under the Act of the General Assembly, 7th William the Fourth, chapter twenty-one, for going at large, be liable for the further penalty of Ten Shillings for not having such collar.

And whereas there are a large number of Dogs going at large within the City at the present time, the former owners of which there is good cause to believe have left the City, or deny having any claim thereto, and a great nuisance is occasioned thereby.

Be it Ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Hog-Reeves within the City for the time being, and every of them, to seize and take up any dogs found going at large, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, and to impound such Dog in the City Pound. And it shall be the duty of the pound keeper forthwith to advertize such Dog in three public places within the city, and if no owner shall come to claim such Dog within forty-eight hours after the same shall have been so advertised as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said pound-keeper to cause such Dog to be destroyed.

And be it ordained, That each collector so to be appointed shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of this duty before the Mayor or Recorder, and if any such collector shall be guilty of any breach or neglect of the duties of his office, he shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds.

And be it ordained, That the several and respective penalties hereinafter imposed and ordained shall and may be recovered and levied, in the manner and to the uses directed in and by the Law or Ordinance of this Corporation, entitled "A Law directing the mode of recovery of the fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by the Laws of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John.

And be it ordained, That a certain Law or Ordinance of this Corporation, entitled "A Law to lay a tax on Dogs to be applied for the support of the Poor in the City of Saint John," be and the same is hereby repealed.

By order of the Common Council.

JAMES PETERS, Jun., *Com: Clerk.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1845.

The Steamer *Caledonia*, with the first June mail, being now thirteen days from Liverpool, the mail for this city will probably be received here on Thursday next.

We stated in our last paper that extensive Fires were raging in the woods in this vicinity. We learn that at Black River, several cottages were destroyed, and Mr. Wilmot's Mills were in imminent danger, but were saved; the Mills belonging to Messrs. J. & R. Reed, at Little River, were likewise in great jeopardy, but were preserved, an engine was sent to them on Wednesday from the city. On the Nerepis road, the damage is stated to be very extensive, but particulars are not yet known. On the road from this city to St. Andrews two Bridges are said to be destroyed.—On Thursday night and Friday morning we were Providentially favored with showers of rain, and this morning there has been more heavy rain, which will, most probably effectually extinguish the Fires, and be of immense service to the grass and other crops.—Accounts of the Fires at and near Fredericton, Miramichi, &c. are given in another column.

THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—In accordance with a public requisition, numerously and respectably signed, from our citizens, addressed to the High Sheriff, that gentleman has called a public meeting of the Inhabitants of this City and County, to be held at the Court House to-day, to take into consideration the distressed situation of the thousands of our fellow subjects of Quebec, who lost their all by the late dreadful conflagration in that city, and to devise the best means for raising subscriptions in this City towards their relief.—We trust that the meeting will be numerously attended by the "bone and sinew" of the community, and that such measures will be adopted, and such liberal contributions made, as will redound to the honor of our city and its inhabitants in this humane and laudable work of charity.

A public meeting was held at Halifax last Tuesday on the subject, and subscriptions were subsequently opened in the several Wards of the city. It was expected that a large sum would be realized.

The total amount of subscriptions in Montreal at the latest returns, was £6,542 15s. 7d. One gentleman (Mr. Masson) subscribed £600; Bank of Montreal, £750, &c.

SHIPS, &c.—There are at present in our harbour nearly a hundred sail of square rigged vessels, including several new ships fitting out. Great activity prevails in discharging and loading cargoes, and employment given to a large number of labourers and other persons.—There are also a numerous fleet of Schooners, &c. in port.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION AT THE ST. JOHN HOTEL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Messrs. HENRY and KEEVIL intend giving two Lectures in this City, previous to their departure for England. They have been attended in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto by thousands of individuals, and the following we copy from the Toronto *British Colonist*:

"MECHANICAL INGENUITY.—Messrs. Henry and Keevil's Planetarium, which will be exhibited at the City Hall on this and to-morrow night, is a perfect model of the Solar system, showing with exactness and beautiful precision, the revolution of the different planetary bodies around the Sun; the diurnal motion; the motion of the satellites or moons, &c. The operation of the machinery is beautiful, and conveys at one glance a more correct idea of our system than many years of patient study. This instrument stands alone, a proud and noble contribution to the science of Astronomy. The grand Uranorama, consisting of upwards of 5000 square feet of canvas, and representing 20,000 objects, the proper motion and position of our Earth and Moon, with the planetary bodies in the stellar universe, exact appearances of most of the celebrated comets, immense clusters of remarkable nebulæ. This with other apparatus of a similar nature, comprising the most brilliant and splendid diagrams of the solar system and the Sideral Heavens, must prove interesting to young and old, and insure a vast attendance. The Diorama, consisting of views sketched in the Holy Land, and other places of historical interest, are worthy the price of admission in themselves."

The following lines are copied from the St. Louis *Reveille*, and were composed after witnessing the scenes described in the advertisement above alluded to:

Are they not wondrous? how the sight
Revels in changes quick and bright;
Less the work of mortal hand,
Than some gay scenes of fairy land:
Lo! from our fixed and rapt survey
Object by object melts away,
Yielding their shadowy forms and hues,
To merge in fresh Dissolving Views.

The ancient castle seems to shine
Reflected in the clear blue Rhine;
Anon, the proud and stately tower
Becomes a simple woodbine bower;
Swift sailing ships, and glittering seas,
Change to the churchyard's mournful trees,
Whose dark and bending boughs diffuse
Shade o'er the dim Dissolving Views.

How sad a tale of truth ye tell,
How do ye fill the spirit dwell
Upon the change, the dream, the strife,
The mockery of human life!
Soon is each fleeting joy o'ercast,
Nothing that glads our eyes can last,
Rich sunlight may the scene suffuse,
But ah! it gilds Dissolving Views.

Nor idle is your fair array,
Surely a moral you convey,
Bidding us prize that far-off home,
Where shade and change shall never come;
And as your phantom world departs,
We sorrow for the spell bound hearts,
Who smile to greet, and weep to lose,
Earth's varying Dissolving Views! T. K.

We are informed by Messrs. Henry and Keevil, who were passengers in the steamer *Portland*, from Boston, that in the dense fog of Friday, about 5 o'clock, p. m. that vessel struck on the Double Shot Rocks, about 18 miles from Eastport. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the admirable conduct of Capt. Rogers, who in due time caused the engine to be backed and cleared the rocks, thus saving the lives of all on board. The boat received some slight injury about the keel.

SMALL POX.—There were 12 deaths by small-pox in New York in the week ending 17th May; 15 in the week ending 24th May; 9 in the week ending 31st May. The greatest number of cases existing in any one week has been 204. The disease is stated to be now on the decrease, and every effort is being made to prevent its spreading.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of the Marine Hospital at Saint John, in the room of R. M. Jarvis, Esquire, resigned.

We understand that Justus Wetmore, Esquire, has been appointed a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Captain Allen Otty, R. N. and Charles W. Stockton, Esquire, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the County of King's County.

We understand that a Special Commission has been issued for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, for this City and County, which will open on Tuesday the 24th inst. This will be a great convenience, as it will not only lead to an earlier delivery of the gaol, but will tend to expedite the civil business at the regular Circuit Court in August.—*Courier.*

THE FISHERIES IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.—It will be seen by the annexed despatch from the Colonial Secretary to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, which we find in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, that Her Majesty's Government have made important concessions to United States' vessels in regard to fishing in the Bay of Fundy. The privilege now granted concedes a right which we never expected to see relinquished by the British Government, and instead of being "mutual advantage to both countries," will, in our opinion, create constant bickerings, and encourage contraband trade, while it will materially interfere with the fishing trade of the Province.—*Ib.*

"*Downing-Street, 30th March*, 1845.

"SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for your information and guidance, that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the claim of Citizens of the United States to fish in the Bay of Fundy, a claim which has hitherto been resisted on the ground that that Bay is included within the British Possessions.

"Her Majesty's Government feel satisfied that the Bay of Fundy has been rightly claimed by Great Britain as a Bay, within the Treaty of 1818; but they conceive that the relaxation of the exercise of that right would be attended with mutual advantage to both countries;—to the United States, as conferring a material benefit on their Fishing Trade, and to Great Britain and the United States, conjointly and equally, by the removal of a fertile source of disagreement between them. It has accordingly been announced to the United States Government, that American Citizens would henceforward be allowed to fish in any part of the Bay of Fundy, provided they do not approach, except in the cases specified in the Treaty of 1818, within three miles of the *entrance* of any Bay on the Coast of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick.

"STANLEY."

Has stated that about 2000 houses, and a large Market House, are to be built this year at Montreal.

A destructive Fire occurred at Danvers, Mass. on Tuesday last, which destroyed nine or ten buildings.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says that orders have been received to put the Forts in that harbour in a complete state of defence immediately.

The Weather in New York.—Monday 9th inst. was the warmest day in the last *seven years.* Morris's thermometer (formerly Lynch & Clark's,) where an accurate register is kept, indicated 74 at 6 o'clock, on that morning, 91 at noon, 92 at 3 o'clock, P. M., and 90 at 7 o'clock, P. M. The highest temperature previously marked by the same thermometer, in the same position, during the last seven years, was 91, on the 30th of June, 1844. In the suburbs of the city we presume the temperature was still higher.—*Jour. of Com.*

In Philadelphia same day, 92°, Baltimore, 92° and at Boston 94°.

The following Address of the Pastor, Churchwardens and Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Portland, was presented to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, on Monday the 9th instant:—

To the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

MY LORD,—

We, the Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestry of Saint Luke's Church, Portland, New-Brunswick, hail with sincere gratification the arrival of your Lordship in this Province; and we hasten to express the great respect we entertain for the high and holy office to which you have been called by the Great Head of the Church, and also our best wishes for your happiness and success in the important work in which you have engaged.

The Parish, which we have the honor to represent, has been struggling for some years past with many difficulties, and yet our hands have been greatly strengthened by the liberality of friends, who have cheerfully administered to our wants; and we still hope by God's assistance and grace, to see our beloved Zion enlarging her borders more and more, so that when we shall be called to sleep with our Fathers, we may have the delightful assurance that her services shall descend to our children's children, pure and unaltered.

We are bound to the Church of England, my Lord, by the most endearing ties, and we heartily rejoice in the prospect which is now presented to us by the arrival of your Lordship on our shores—of having the benefits of that Church carried into every part of the Province, in all her fullness and beauty;—a blessing which we have hitherto but partially enjoyed, in consequence of the extensive charge over which our late highly esteemed Diocesan was called to preside.

Wishing your Lordship and your family every necessary blessing, we have the honor to remain with sentiments of great respect,

Your Lordship's Obedient Servants.

Signed, W. HARRISON, *Rector*,
JACOB ALLAN, } *C. Wardens.*
WM. LAWTON, }
CHARLES SIMONDS,
M. FISHER,
JOHN HAWS,
JAMES BRIGGS,
J. P. PAYNE,
C. J. WATERBERY,
JAMES FLEWELLING,
R. W. CROOKSHANK, Jr.
J. G. TOBIN,
FRANCIS RUDDOCK,
Vestrymen.

S. L. TILLEY, *Vestry Clerk.*

His Lordship returned, as in all the other cases, a very appropriate verbal reply.

The Lord Bishop with his family and suite arrived at Fredericton on Tuesday evening in the steamer New-Brunswick, and was received by the clergy of the City and the adjoining Parishes and by a numerous attendance of our citizens.—*Head Quarters.*

From a Correspondent of the Fredericton Loyalist.

INSTALLATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON,

IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, FREDERICTON, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst. the day of the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the ceremony of the Installation of the Right Rev. John Medley, D. D. in the first Bishop of Fredericton in the Province of New-Brunswick, took place. His Lordship, accompanied by several of the Clergy who had come to Fredericton to wait upon their new Diocesan, moved in procession from the residence of the Ven. the Archdeacon, to the Province Building, the Bishop in his Episcopal robes, with his Crozier borne before him, his Chaplain in a surplice, and the rest of the Clergy in gowns. When they reached the Province Building, the procession was joined and headed by His Excellency the Lieuten ant Governor, attended by his aid-de-camps. His Honor the Chief Justice, His Honor the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Carter, and Mr. Justice Parker, the President of the Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Attorney, Solicitor and Advocate Generals, several other Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, members of the Bar, and a considerable number of the principal inhabitants of the City. Having arrived at the Cathedral Church, the Bishop took his seat, as usual, on the North side of the Communion Table, and the Archdeacon on the South side, the Clergy occupying seats in front of the Chancel, the Bishop then called upon his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. King, to read Her Majesty's Letters Patent creating the See, and appointing Dr. Medley to be the Bishop; afterwards under the direction of His Lordship, the usual service proceeded, the Rev. E. W. Roberts saying the prayers. The chant was Pursell's Grand chant, the service from Jackson in F.

The Bishop, assisted by the Archdeacon, said the Communion Service, and afterwards addressed the Congregation from the pulpit on the epistle for the day. He then, assisted by the Archdeacon, his Chaplain and the Rev. F. Coster, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the Clergy, and a large number of Communicants. The Service ended, his Lordship returned in procession with the Clergy to the Archdeacon's, where he was soon after waited upon by the Church Corporation to present him with an Address, of which the following is a Copy:

"*May it please your Lordship.*

"We, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Christ's Church, in the City of Fredericton, take the earliest opportunity of welcoming Your Lordship to your new Diocese, and place of residence, in which we trust that a long course of happiness and usefulness may be, by Divine Providence, reserved for you.

"It is our earnest hope and prayer that every part of the Diocese may henceforth exhibit the happy spectacle of a body of Church people united among themselves, and with him who is set over them in the Lord, following with glad mind and will his godly admonitions.

"As Christ's Church is now the Cathedral, we the present members of the Corporation, will readily do whatever may be in our power to accommodate the building to that honorable use, and we trust that the same feeling will prevail among our successors in office, until one more suitable shall have been provided.

"With feelings of fervent gratitude to the Divine goodness for the hope of great improvement now presented to the Church in this Province, and deeply sensible of the unexampled benevolence on the part of their fellow churchmen in England, to which under Providence they stand indebted for the completion, as well as for the first formation, of their ecclesiastical constitution, they again bid your Lordship most cordially welcome and God-speed."

(Signed) G. COSTER, *Rector.*
G. ROBERTS, *Vestry Clerk.*
On behalf of the Corporation.

To this Address his Lordship returned a verbal answer, in which he said that this was another proof added to those he had already experienced elsewhere, of the warm attachment felt by the inhabitants of the Province for the Church, and another highly gratifying instance of their respect for the office which he held, and hoped that his conduct in that high office would be such as to produce a similar feeling for himself personally. After some observations on different points, some of which were adverted to in the Address, he alluded to the proposed Cathedral, and stated that a few slight alterations would be required in the Church to adapt it to the purposes of a Cathedral for the present, which, with the consent of the Church Corporation, he should wish to see effected without delay. He did not desire to have any alterations made in the mode of performing divine service, which with one or two slight differences, too trifling to mention, was exactly that which he had adopted in his own Church at Exeter, except that there should be prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on festival days.

By an extract from the *London Gazette*, we are glad to find that, in future, the Colonial Sees will, in accordance with the ancient and Catholic practice be *urban*, not, as has hitherto been the case and development of the Anglican Episcopate, *territorial.* The Bishop's *Cathedra* is in his city; and where his throne is there is his title. The unity of the See is shown in the singleness of its place; and the Cathedral, with its one altar, is the centre of unity, not the aggregate of diffused jurisdiction. Hence the Bishop of Fredericton is a great improvement upon the novel, and indeed unmeaning title, Bishop of New Brunswick. This distinction has been pointed out, and the right titles suggested, in these columns.—*English Churchman.*

FREDERICTON, June 12.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A few days since, some ignorant or reckless individuals set fire to their chopping a few miles from town—for their own convenience, and regardless, it would appear, of the probable loss to their neighbours—which in the course of Monday last had extended over a considerable tract of country, and about noon on that day considerable fears were entertained for the town itself, the fire raging in a terrific manner about a mile distant, the horizon obscured by the smoke, several intervening patches of wood between the fire and the town as if to aid its approach, and the wind blowing a strong gale directly on the town, which was strewed with particles of burnt wood. Luckily, however, the wind shifted more to the northward, driving the flames in another direction, and the gale having subsided on Tuesday morning, the fire gradually diminished. We are not yet aware of all the damage done, but have heard of four or five dwellings burnt in Maryland; besides which the farmers have suffered severely in fences burnt, fields of grain destroyed, &c. and so dry was the ground that the soil of newly-planted fields took fire, and the potatoe-seed was destroyed. Fires have been raging on the opposite side of the river, and we learn that a Mr. Rolston, residing on the Nashwaak, had his house, furniture, clothing, &c., totally consumed. Farmers and others should be very cautious how they set fire to chopping when every thing is in such a dry state as it is at present.

Since writing the above we have ascertained that in the Maryland and Rushigornish settlements, the following losses have been sustained:—Mr. Patterson, a House, Barn, and Windmill; Alexander Haning, House, Outhouses, and Furniture; J. E. Segee, House, Barn and Furniture; Israel Smith, two Barns and Farming Implements: Putnam Nason, House, Barn and Furniture; Thomas Lounder, Barn; Francis Segee, House; Thomas Rice, Barn; James Smith, Barn; Morgan Nason, House. Besides which a new Baptist Meeting House, nearly finished, has been destroyed, and nearly all the fences in the settlements, and the crops seriously injured.—*Loyalist.*

FIRE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—On Tuesday morning last, a fire was discovered in the outbuildings belonging to Government House, and before assistance could arrive on the spot—although rendered with more than the usual alacrity,—it had made such progress as to render it impossible to save more than a moiety of the goods and chattels contained therein, and totally impracticable to save the range of buildings from total destruction. The Laundry-maid's apartments were in the building and entirely consumed, and we believe the clothing under her charge was generally if not entirely saved, but three valuable horses, and all but one of His Excellency's carriages (amongst them His Excellency's best coach,) were lost in the flames, together with Harness, Hay, Oats, &c., making His Excellency's loss—as we have heard it estimated—to about eight hundred pounds; besides the loss to the Province of the amount required to re-erect the buildings. We hear that it is not known how the fire originated.—*Ib.*

An Inquest was held last evening before Henry Fisher, Jr., Esq., on view of the body of a man floating in the River Saint John, about a mile below this city. A verdict of found drowned was returned.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

MIRAMICHI, June 14.

THE SEASON.—The weather during the last month, has been the most variable we have ever experienced at this season. One day it is extremely hot and sultry, and the next uncomfortably cold and chilly, with the wind from the eastward. Every two or three days we have a heavy squall, which is accompanied with rain, thunder, and lightning, and sometimes hail. Between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, on the night of Monday last, we were visited by the severest squall we have witnessed for some years past. The rain descended in torrents, the firmament was lit up with vivid flashes of lightning, succeeded by loud and terrific peals of thunder. The crops, more particularly the grass, notwithstanding, look very healthy and promising.

The settlers still pursue the dangerous practice of burning their lands, regardless of the sad experience of past years. Extensive fires are raging in the woods around us, and scarcely a day passes without some intelligence being obtained of the loss of property sustained in consequence. Some effectual measure should be adopted by the Legislature, to put a stop to the pernicious system of clearing up land at this advanced period of the season, when the farmer has fenced his property and put in his seed. He has difficulties enough to encounter, without being yearly subject to loss through the heedlessness and folly of his neighbours.—*Gleaner.*

FIRES.—We have this week the painful task of recording, that extensive fires have been raging for some time past, in the upper part of this Country. About two o'clock on the morning of Monday last, while a high wind was blowing, the flames were communicated to the premises situate in the lower settlement on the Bartholomew's river, belonging to the following parties, which were totally consumed, together with nearly all they contained:—Patrick Walsh, house and barn; James Tozer, house and barn; Augus Campbell, house and barn; John Keenan, house and barn; William McKenzie, a house; Michael Doherty, house and barn; and a cabin, occupied by John McDonald, who has a large family. Some cattle were destroyed belonging to the parties, together with their fences. It was with the greatest exertion that the valuable Mills belonging to A. M'Laggan, Esq., were preserved, as well as the Manse in the vicinity, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull. The barn on the latter premises caught fire, but was preserved.

All the parties who have suffered, are in indifferent circumstances, and as they have lost their all, we hope some measure of relief will be extended to them by the public.

We understand that a considerable quantity of fencing was destroyed in the settlement on the Renous river, but have not learnt that any other property fell a prey to the flames.

Early on Sunday morning last, a dwelling house situate at the mouth of the Kouchibouguac river, in the County of Kent, occupied by Mr. Richard Leonard, was destroyed by fire. The family was aroused from their slumbers by the crackling of the flames, and it was with the greatest difficulty they effected their escape. How the fire originated we have not been able to ascertain.—*Ib.*

THE GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Appended is a recapitulation of the buildings destroyed at the recent great fire at Quebec:—