## British News.

### From Latest English Papers.

### ACCOUCHMENT OF HER MAJESTY—BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

*Her Majesty*, who on Saturday had taken an airing, and on Sunday had attended divine service as usual, was safely delivered of a princess on Monday, at five minutes to three o'clock; Prince Albert, several Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present. This great and important news was immediately made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a Form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and town of Berwick upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 31st of May, or the Sunday after respective ministers shall receive the same. Her Majesty and the infant princess are both doing well.

The intelligence was brought to Liverpool by second editions of the morning papers and the evening journals, but not a gun was fired, and with the exception of a slight peal from the bells of the parish churches about one o'clock, not a sound of rejoicing was heard. The royal standard was hoisted at the Town hall, and the Post office steamers in port were decorated, but with these exceptions was nothing whatever to notify that any extraordinary event had occurred. We hope that this silence is not indicative of the nature of the reception which awaits Prince Albert from our opulent Corporation.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in obedience to the command of the Privy Council, has prepared the following form of Prayer and thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Princess, to be used at the morning and evening service, after general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Sunday, the 31st day of May instant, or the Sunday after the respective ministers of such churches and chapels shall receive the same:—

"O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto thee our hearty thanks for thy great goodness, vouchsafed to thy people in delivering thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen, from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue we beseech thee thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue.

"Regard with thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. And grant that every gift of thy goodness to us, thy people, may increase in us the sense of thy manifold mercies, and that we may show forth our thankfulness unto thee by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love to one another, and by constant obedience to all thy commandments; so that passing through this life in thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into thy heavenly Kingdom through the merits and mediation of thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the members of the Hebrew persuasion in Great Britain, has issued the following Form of Thanksgiving for the safe delivery of her Majesty and birth of a princess, to be recited in the synagogues throughout the United Kingdom, on Sabbath the 5th day of Sivan, a.m. 5606, i. e., 30th of May:—

"PRAYER.

"Almighty! Lord of the Universe! The multitude of thy creatures rejoice, and exult in thy wonderful goodness; thy benefits are too great to be told, too mighty to be related; even this day we will praise thee for thy great mercy in visiting our august sovereign Lady Queen Victoria with thy salvation; in thy abundant compassion thou hast shielded her and relieved her travail, so that she was delivered of a daughter. O may thy beauty be upon the infant Princess; may she ripen in years adorned by every grace and virtue, and flourish as a goodly vine.

"Thou, O King, through whom monarchs reign, rulers govern, thou hast placed our Sovereign, the joy of nations, upon the royal throne of her ancestors; with her arm she gathereth the lambs and carries the young ones in her bosom, for from the rising of the sun unto the setting thereof, myriads dwell under her sceptre. And we also, thy people, and the flock of thy pasture, do beseech thee to establish her throne even as the sun and as the moon everlasting; and may there be no end of the increase of her government and peace. Prolong her life, extend her glory, and the glory of her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, and crown him with honor. Bless their offspring, the heir to the throne, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the hope of future generations, together with all their beloved progeny.—Pour out upon them thy spirit of wisdom and intelligence, and let them to all eternity shine as stars.

"Source of beatitude! Pour out the abundance of thy blessings upon Adelaide the Queen Dowager. May she for many years enjoy the fruit of her works; and mayst thou crown with thy favour, as with a shield, all the members of the Royal family.

"Oh thou art faithful to the covenant and preserv est mercy! May Judah and Israel be saved in their days and in ours; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion. Amen."

The French government is about to cause the salt mines in Algiera to be worked on its own account.

It is said that 17,000 sacks of saw dust are annually consumed in London for stuffing dolls alone.

The French Minister of War has ordered that learning to sing on the Wilhelm system shall be obligatory in all the French infantry regiments.

Mr. James Millner, lately an innkeeper of Stonport, has been committed to take his trial for having absconded after he had been declared a bankrupt.

There is a metallic substance in the British Museum weighing fifteen cwt., which is said to have been a projection from some planetary body.

It is reported that the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle worn by the late Earl of Erroll will be conferred on the Duke of Argyle.

It having been found that the sailor who got into the gardens of Buckingham Palace last week is really what he represented himself to be, a deserter from a man of war at Portsmouth, he has been handed over to the naval authorities.

A handsome collar has been presented by the Humane Society to the dog "Bess," who saved a female from drowning at Granton Pier in November last. The collar bears a suitable inscription engraved on silver.

The *Journal des Debats*, noticing Lord Brougham's indignation at the public prayers in Paris for the conversion of England recommends reprisals in the shape of prayers in England, for the conversion of France.

Forged half sovereigns of the present reign are in circulation at Birmingham. Some of them are struck off in silver, and strongly gilt, and they defy detection, except by the weight and sound.

The Commission of the Court of Peers met on Saturday to hear the report of M. Frank Carre in the case of the regicide Lecompte, previous to its being read to the court on Tuesday, the 26th inst. The trial will probably take place on 8th June.

A correspondent of the *Gateshead Observer* recommends the building of houses with hollow walls with strengheners or "throughs" at intervals—Such houses are impervious to damp from without and cold cannot penetrate through the walls.

Every rook requires at least one pound of food a week, and nine tenths of their food consists of worms and insects. One hundred rooks, then, in one season destroy four thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds of worms, insects, and larvæ.

Last week, a trial was made of a pony threshing machine, at Trefullock, near Falmouth, and the result was the threshing of a hundred sheaves of barley quite clean, in the very short space of seven minutes. The horses employed were a couple of ponies walking at a steady pace.

Mr. Fourgrieve, formerly of Gateshead, tailor, has recovered £420 from the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway Company, for the injury sustained by his wife about twelve months ago, near the Belmont station, by the train getting off the line and overturning the carriage, by means of which her right hand was severely injured that she has nearly lost the use of it.

A curious sale of agricultural stock was effected last week in Essex, not by the customary mode of of the auctioneer's hammer, but by pounds weight. Mr. William Byford, cattle dealer, of Shelford, contracted with Mr. T. Wade, of Orange hall, Great field, to buy his entire live and dead stock—not only his beast, and sheep, and pigs, and other eatable animals, but waggons, carts, rollers, in fact everything from his fine cart horse to his grindstone, at 3d. per pound. It is calculated that the purchase money will amount to £3,000 or 4,000.

Haymaking has commenced in the neighbourhood of Bath.

We learn from Rome that the Pontifical government has just entered into a contract for lighting that city with gas.

An extensive issue of silver threepenny pieces is about to take place.

The magistrates of Newcastle last week imposed a fine upon a female in that town for throwing orange peel on the causeway.

Three men and three women have been committed at Tun bridge Wells, for taking money from the pocket of a body found drowned in a pond.

The returns from the officers on recruiting service for the last week, are greater in number of recruits than during any week since the commencement of the new regulations.

The Tower of London is now under the care of the metropolitan police, one sergeant and thirteen men being regularly stationed there.

Douglas Jerrold is "off" *Punch*, and the presiding genius of Bradbury and Evan's famous periodical is Mr. Thackeray, the Michael Angelo Titmarsh of *Fraser*.

The Sidon steam-frigate was launched at Deptford on Tuesday. She has been built under the inspection of Commodore Napier.

A loan of five million and a half of florins, bearing an interest of three and a half per cent., has just been contracted for at Frankfort, for the making of railroads. It was filled up in a few hours.

Dr. Pettigrew, in a letter to the *Times*, says, that 'plague black death, sweating sickness, and cholera are neither more nor less than aggravated forms of fever,' produced by bad ventilation, want of drainage, and other causes which men may remove.

Captain Somerset having announced his intention of standing for the county of Monmouth in opposition to Lord Granville Somerset, a member of her Majesty's government and a cabinet minister the gallant captain has resigned his appointment as equerry in the household of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The *London Observer* says—"We are enabled to announce positively that our government has received formal notice from the President of the U. States, that it is the desire of the American government that the treaty for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory should cease and determine at the expiration of twelve months from the date of such notice."

The Hudson Bay Company have notified to the government not only their disposition, but their capability, (with a trifling support from home,) of maintaining their ground in the Oregon territory a wing of the 6th Regiment (300 men) under Major Crofton, and twenty five non commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, with twenty guns under Captain Blackwood and Lieutenant Wildair, will sail in a few days from Cork for North America.—These detachments are destined from Fort Guerrier a settlemdnt of the Hudson Bay Company, to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, near and around which there is a population of 5,000 to 6,000 hunters and trappers, trained from childhood to use the rifle; and which the military nucleus now under orders for Oregon will soon bring into a highly efficient state of tactical organisation. A large force of excavators for the purpose of cutting round the portages which impede the navigation of the river, are forthwith to be sent out to the territory of the company. These, in case of need, will be also rendered subservient to military purposes. Thus Fort Guerrier will form an advanced base from which, in the event of hostilities, a point with an numerous and highly efficient force will be made on the American territory. The 5th Foot probably go out in the Bellisle troop ship as she sailed from Portsmouth; the Artillery will go out in the Crocodile troop ship, when she is completed. We suspect that this demonstration will have a very beneficial effect in the settlement of the Oregon question. The detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Blackwood attended at the carriage department of the Royal Arsenal, on Friday and Saturday last, to receive instructions in the mode of carrying the light 6 pounder guns, 3 pounder guns, 4 2-5 inch howitzer, and 5½ inch mortar, which they are to take with them to the Hudson Bay Company's territory. The guns are to be carried upon the shoulders of eight or sixteen men to each gun, according to their weight or the difficulties of ground; and when possible will be drawn upon two wheels, with a very short axle. The men selected for the duty were medically examined, and the Board of Ordnance has very considerately ordered that they shall be allowed to draw an extra sum for winter clothing as is usual with troops serving in Canada.

## Communications.

### EVANGELICAL UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—"The authorised printed statement" of the "Evangelical Union," alias "Christian Union," alias "Election Society for securing equal rights and privileges," alias "Evangelical Truth, Christian Union, and Religious Freedom Society,"—for every time they publish they give themselves a new name, or avow some new object,—which appeared in the Courier of the 20th instant, giving an account of the proceedings of the Society at their meeting on 17th June, is one of the most extraordinary documents ever issued from the press of this or any other country. Every one who reads it must be astonished at the reckless disregard of all truth which it displays on the part of those who compiled, and those who adopted it; and must wonder how the "Ministers and Office bearers of the different Evangelical Churches" could venture thus to put forth an official statement, almost every paragraph of which directly contradicts their previous "authorised printed statements." As this is a very grave charge to brand against all the Wesleyan, Baptist, Independent, and Irish Presbyterian preachers in the City, it ought to be made good by the most unquestionable evidence. This shall be done by comparing what is now stated, with what has been put forth in former documents. Neither Mr. Galloway, nor Mr. Irvin, nor any one of their obsequious Wesleyan and Baptist followers will deny that the statements which appeared in the Courier, giving an account of the meetings of 25th March and 30th April, are "*authorised printed statements*" of the Society.—I shall therefore confine myself to them, and show how utterly at variance they are with the statement contained in the last Courier, which it is said was read at the meeting by "one of the Secretaries of the society."

1st. It says "This society was formed, as its name implies and all its authorised printed statements testify, for the promotion of Evangelical Truth, Christian Union and Religious Freedom."—With respect to this I would observe, 1st that its name implies no such thing; and that there is not a word in any of its authorised printed statements about Religious Freedom. The second article of the constitution does say something about privileges, not freedom, but even those are not *religious*, but *civil* privileges. The object of the society shall be—"to secure perfect equality in civil privileges among all denominations of Christians in this Province." This is the first and most palpable contradiction.

2nd. It says—"the society never contemplated resolving itself into an aggressive, much less a political Association."—How any one connected with the Society and cognizant of its intentions and designs could have had the audacity either to write or read this sentence, passes all comprehension.—For from the first the society has been, and was intended to be both aggressive and political. To establish this we have only to refer to the Constitution of the Society adopted at the meeting on 25th March. The 2d Article as I have just observed says, that one of the objects of the Society is "to secure perfect equality of civil privileges among all denominations of Christians in the Province."—Here then it is assumed that there exists an inequality upon which it is designed to make an aggression—the society therefore did contemplate resolving itself into an *aggressive* Association. Then the assumed inequality is in respect of *civil* privileges, the aggression was therefore to be a political one. The society did therefore contemplate resolving itself into an Association both aggressive and political.

Upon this point their second authorized statement not only repeats the declaration made in the first of them, but with a view to meeting an objection which might be urged to a Society professedly religious meddling with politics, says "It is no more unchristian for one portion of Christians to avail themselves of the rights of citizenship, than any other." It is not certainly unchristian for people to avail themselves of any of the rights which belong to them; but it is unchristian for people to form a political society under the mask of religion, and then deny that they ever contemplated the formation of a political association.

The Society also contemplated another object of attack as well as the assumed inequality of civil privileges. In their first statement they say—"It is incumbent upon all who desire Christian Union to an end to aim at the removal of certain evils."—What is it which it is here declared the duty of every lover of christian union to endeavour to remove as evils? The society says "Ecclesiastical ascendancy" that is "the political position of the Church of England secured by Law in this Province; and "formalism in religion," that is the mode of worship prescribed in that Church, and sanctioned by Law. It is undeniable that a society which in its authorized printed statements, in the very preamble to its constitution, declares it to be incumbent upon its members to remove as evils the political position of the Church, and its mode of worship, must be both an aggressive and a political association. And this declaration of aggression is repeated in the second statement. It says "let any one denomination assert its ascendancy over the rest, and call upon them to acknowledge it—all such assertions and attempts are so many barriers in the way of Union, and in proportion as we really love all christians, we shall endeavour to prevent all such results." It is in the face of these repeated public declarations of political aggression that the Society now declares that "it never contemplated resolving itself into an "aggressive, much less a political association." I wonder the words did not stick in the Secretary's throat as he read them to the meeting.

Nor were these the only objects of political aggression contemplated by the society. They have another in view, wholly political, the Marriage law of the country. Their second statement says, "the first step taken consisted of a becoming attempt to remove certain objectionable provisions in the Marriage Law." Here again beyond all denial the society did contemplate and still does contemplate an aggression, and that one wholly political. Thus we see that under three heads, 1. the securing perfect equality in civil privileges, 2. the removing ecclesiastical ascendancy and formalism in religion, 3. the altering the Marriage law, the society was designed to be, and actually as far as they have been able, has been actually, both an aggressive and a political association, notwithstanding all they have now the effrontery to say to the contrary.

3. The last statement says in the next paragraph—"The promoters of this association were unexpectedly brought together and then framed the Constitution and principles of their Society and agreed to certain matters of detail, in a brief space of time." This is at variance with their first statement which says—"VARIOUS meetings of the Ministers and Office Bearers of different Evangelical Churches in St. John, Portland and Carleton having been previously held, a General Meeting was convened on Monday the 25th inst." How numerous those various meetings were I cannot say; but I have every reason to believe that one, or more of them were held during the last year; and so far is it from the truth that this society was hastily formed in a brief space of time, that, I have been informed on what I consider good authority, that it was a subject of earnest and anxious discussion by the whole dissenting body during almost the whole of last winter.

It is easy to see with what object a sort of extemporaneous formation should be assigned to the society; but not easy to see how the advocates of extemporaneous preaching and instantaneous conversion can with any propriety urge such a plea. The society was hastily formed—it is no wonder that it was not a perfect thing. "One or two of its first measures of detail are capable of amendment—this however is not fairly a matter of surprise or reproach"—for the society was hastily formed.—No such thing, it was formed deliberately and carefully, but badly and deceitfully; and their secret machinations having been exposed, they have had recourse to the usual methods to which men resort to cover a first fault, that is by committing another.

4. The next paragraph says "The Union as it now stands, and as it has existed for several weeks stands perfectly free from every measure of political agitation." This sentence must have been written by the same hand which drew up the Resolutions of the Executive Committee published with the signature of Mr. Robinson. There it was "a recent meeting," here it is "several weeks."—Why leave this important matter indefinite, for it is of importance to know when the society became free from political agitation. But with regard to this society every thing is dark where there ought to be nothing but light—some men however prefer darkness to light, and that for very cogent reasons. This though is clear, that at one time before these "several weeks" arrived, the society did not stand free from every measure of political agitation, nor from any committee or association contemplating a course of political agitation. How can this be reconciled with the previous assertion? "The society *never* contemplated resolving itself into an aggressive much less a political association."

5. And how can it be reconciled with the next paragraph—"The Union still adheres to every principle contained in its printed Constitution, but as it is no part of that constitution, neither is it, nor has it ever been the intention of the society to identify itself with any manner of party politics." This brief sentence contains a number of misstatements. It is a part of the 24 article of the Constitution which declares it the object of the society to "secure perfect equality in civil privileges for all denominations,"—that is to take some privileges from the Churches and give them to the Dissenters, which is a measure of party politics, the Church being one party, the Dissenters the other. What may be the intention of the Society now, is another question, but it was, prior to the "several weeks" the declared intention of the society to identify itself with party politics on the other two points, the putting down ecclesiastical ascendancy and formalism in religion, and altering the Marriage law—both measures of party politics, between the same parties: And if the society does still adhere to every principle contained in its Constitution, securing perfect equality in civil privileges is still one of its objects, and that is, as I have said, a measure of party politics.

I will not trespass further upon your space, but reserve what further I may have to say for another paper. The statement says "Mr. Smallwood delivered an animated and powerful address." This Mr. Smallwood I take to be the Wesleyan preacher of that name. Will Mr. Smallwood have the goodness to print his address, or at least that part of it in which he dwelt on the import of the word Church, and considered the scriptural application of the word; and to illustrate and support his argument out of the writings of the founder of his sect, I mean the Rev. John Wesley, if indeed his sect continue to be the same which Mr. Wesley founded? Such a thing would be well worth reading.

ANTI UNION.

PATENT FELT.—Sheathing, Roofing and Boiler FELT—For sale by
June 5. ALLISON & SPURR.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 26, 1846.

THE CORN BILL.—The Liverpool Mail of 30th ult. has the following few remarks on the passing of the second reading of the Corn Bill. Lord Stanley's speech, which is here so highly spoken of, is also admitted by British papers of all parties to be a "profound and masterly effort, embracing all the facts and arguments of the question, arranged with infinite skill, and enforced with an eloquence worthy of the best days of the British Senate." The speech occupied three hours in delivery; extracts from which we shall publish in our next number.

"The House of Lords have decided according to our worst apprehensions! A majority of 47, in a house of 375 peers, have passed the second reading of the Corn Law Repeal bill. It is true that of the lords present, viz. 264, a majority of 12 only voted for the bill, leaving a chance of the measure being defeated in detail while in committee; still we have abundant and painful evidence that the noblest assembly in the world have signed and sealed their own doom. They have proved that a considerable number of their lordships are the mere creatures or rather the machines of the minister of the day; are not only the "lords in waiting" upon Sir Robert Peel, but livefied serving men who stand behind the backs and obey the orders of the gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Let it be so—they are answerable, and will suffer the consequences sooner than they imagine. We see as clear as day what will be the result. The land will deteriorate in value and change hands; and the people will, in the agony of the events that are impending, vent their wrath upon a class which ought to have protected them.

We cannot however, refuse our unfeigned thanks to the minority, to the Duke of Richmond and Lord Stanley in particular, for the glorious stand they have made in defence of the honour, independence, and prosperity of their country. Lord Stanley's speech will descend to posterity as one of the most brilliant specimens of eloquence in the English language, and will be read with delight when Manchester is in ruins, and the name of Peel the pass word for perfidy and political dishonesty.

The House of Commons, after passing the memorable bill of 1829, was made to pass through the fiery ordeal of reform by an indignant nation; and we are not sure if a similar experiment will not be tried upon the hereditary assembly. We do not pretend to speak what we wish, but what we fear. We see nothing before us but ruin. There is more corn and flour in the country at this moment than the people can consume, and what with that growing, and coming from Europe and America, there must be a fall in price utterly ruinous to the British cultivator. In the farmer's fall the manufacturer must perish. The one cannot exist without the other, and it is plain that corn cannot be grown in England as profitably as in other countries, even if the English farmer had his rent free. Lord Grey spoke prophetically when he told his fellow peers to "set the house in order." The time is come."

The Troop ship *Arabian* arrived here on Wednesday last from Portsmouth, via Halifax, with drafts for the 33d Regiment, consisting of Captain Winnington, Doctor Cooper, and 95 men.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Annual Examination of the Children of the Episcopal Sunday School in this city, will take place To morrow, at the Mechanics' Institute, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A Sermon will be preached to the children at Trinity Church on Sunday evening next, when a collection will be made for the support of the school. A collection will also be made at St. John Church on Sunday morning for the same object. There are nearly seven hundred children in attendance at the school; and as the rooms which have hitherto been used are found to be inconveniently small, a school house is about to be erected in the rear of Trinity Church.

### PROPOSED VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

August 4th, Boies Town; 5th Blissfield; 6th to 9th, Chatham, &c.; 10th to 11th, Bathurst; 12th, New Bandon; 13th, Dalhousie; 14th do.; 15th & 16th, Bathurst; 17th, Chatham; 18th & 19th, Baie des Vents and Richibucto; 20th, Welford; 21st to 23d, Shediac; 24th & 25th, Westmorland; 26th Bay Verte; 27th & 28th, Dorchester. The ensuing week, Grand Lake.

The Bishop proposes to hold Confirmations at all the stations where there are young persons of proper age and duly prepared.

We regret very much to learn that Mr. Henry J. Chubb, one of the proprietors of the New Brunswick Courier, of this City, was lying dangerously ill at the last accounts, at Brooklyn, in the United States.

The steamer *North America* had on board about 400 newly arrived emigrants, besides cabin passengers, this morning, for Boston.

CARLETON UNION LODGE.—Very recently a Warrant was received from the Grand Lodge of England, over which the Earl of Zetland has presided since the demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by a suitable number of the "Brethren of the Mystic tie," residing in Carleton, on the Western side of the harbour of Saint John, authorising the organization of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the name of "THE CARLETON UNION." The Worshipful Master and Members of the ALBION Lodge of this City, who derive their authority from the same source as the Carleton Union, were specially invited by the members of the latter body, to instal them, according to that ancient form, which from time immemorial has been observed on such solemn occasions. The Worshipful Master and Members of Hibernian Lodge, cheerfully and unanimously resolved to cooperate with the Albion Lodge, in any arrangements to be suggested by the latter body, connected with this installation.

Wednesday last, being the anniversary of the Festival of Saint John the Baptist, was selected as a suitable day, for the performance of those ceremonies connected with the occasion; and shortly after 2, P.M. about two hundred of the Masonic brethren proceeded in the usual order, from their spacious lodge room in the Saint John Hotel, to the ferry landing, where a Steamer was ready to receive them, under the excellent management of Captain Thomas M. Smith, the Master of the steamer being engaged in the performance of important Masonic duties, connected with the arrangements of the day. We observed the beautiful Banners of the Albion and Hibernian Lodges fluttering gracefully in the breeze. A majority of the Members of the Saint John, and several belonging to the Portland Union Lodges, were also present, who arranged themselves under those banners. After taking a turn round the harbour, the procession was received at the landing on the Western side, by the Carleton Amateur Band, playing the National Anthem, and Rule Brittannia—airs which were grateful to the ears of all, as Masonry inculcates most emphatically, the sterling principles of loyalty and attachment to the throne, and implicit obedience to all constitutional authorities. The band then preceded the brethren to the Church, playing a Masonic March. The services of the day, were read by the Reverend the Rector of Carleton in his usual clear and impressive manner. An excellent sermon was then preached by the Reverend Doctor Gray, from the 10th and 14th verses of the 11th Chapter of Saint Matthew. After the sermon, the brethren preceded by the Master and officers elect, and the members of the Carleton Union, and again enlivened by the inspiring strains of our musical young friends of the Carleton band, proceeded to the new lodge room, where the solemn and imposing ceremony of installation took place. The brethren then partook of a cold collation, served up by the stewards of the Carleton Union, and then the whole procession marched to Sand Point, where on their embarkation the National Anthem was again played. Upon landing on the eastern side, the band struck up the Freemason's March, which was played in advance of the procession, until the brethren re-entered their lodge room, at the Saint John Hotel. And thus closed the interesting proceedings of an eventful day, in the annals of Freemasonry.

We should on the present occasion be very culpable, were we not to remark, that the recently formed Carleton Band, did themselves infinite credit. Their kindness in volunteering their services, we can assure these young gentlemen is duly appreciated by the members of the Albion, Hibernian and Carleton Union Lodges, as well as by the brethren who ranked under the banners of the two former bodies. Their style of playing and execution, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of their many friends, who were well aware, that barely four months have elapsed since this commendable association was first organized! Their present attainments give earnest promise of future excellence, and they have the best wishes of the community for their complete success. On their departure for their respective homes, we were pleased to observe, that a large body of our fellow citizens accompanied them to the ferry boat, and they left us amidst the cheering of the multitude.

The ceremonies of Wednesday last, will no doubt create a lasting impression on the minds of all who were present. The solemn mysteries which Master Masons alone could witness, were of the most imposing character, and well calculated to have the most salutary effect. As the Holy writings were carried through the long line of brethren, on the order of procession being reversed, on the required occasions, every head was uncovered, and the banners were lowered, purposely to exhibit a humble and grateful reverence, for the sublime and awful truths which those writings contain, and which many, very many beautiful illustrations, connected with the mysterious rites of Freemasonry are so admirably calculated to enforce, and to render the more impressive. The service at the Church, and the feeling discourse of a Reverend and venerable brother, we humbly trust may be the means of directing our minds to the study of those Holy writings, and to reverence those truths, with which they so copiously abound.

The festival of Saint John the Baptist of 1846, we shall long remember; the day was propitious, the sun shone brightly, and the atmosphere was clear and pleasant. All the proceedings, under the direction of the Marshal of the day, brother McLardy, were conducted in excellent order; and the MYSTERIES with that peculiar solemnity, to which in the minds and hearts of all worthy brethren, they are so justly entitled; and as doubtless, peace and harmony amongst the brotherhood, are the more firmly established by such unions, it is with no ordinary feelings of pride and pleasure, that we publish this partial record of events, connected with the establishment of another society, amongst us—to use the emphatical words of its Senior Warden, "a branch of the same ancient tree"—and to whom, whilst we cheerfully tender the right hand of fellowship, we heartily wish the most abundant success, in which feeling we hesitate not to affirm, that we are cordially joined by every true and worthy brother, who has the good of the craft, and its best interests near to his heart. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

### Awful Conflagration at Newfoundland.

☞ By the attention of our esteemed correspondent at Annapolis, LAWRENCE HALL, Esq. we were yesterday put in possession of Halifax papers containing the following account of an awfully destructive Fire, at St. John's, Newfoundland. The same papers contain a notice for a Public Meeting of the citizens of Halifax, for the purpose of devising measures to assist the unfortunates of Newfoundland,—to be held on Tuesday last.

The fire, which was the result of carelessness, broke out in George-street, off Queen-street, in a house the lower part of which was occupied as a workshop by Messrs. Hamlin, cabinet-makers.

The alarm was given at 8 o'clock in the morning—it was full 20 minutes before any of the engines were on the spot, and they had to wait for water.

From the long drought, the wooden tenements, of which the street was entirely composed, were dry as tinder, and the fire extended rapidly into Queen street, in spite of all that the fire Companies, assisted by the inhabitants, could do to arrest its progress. This was a wide street, and great part of it consisted of stone buildings, but such by this time was the energy acquired by the devouring element, that doors, window sashes, and the wood-work under the eaves of the slates, took fire, notwithstanding that the engines continued to play on them till the fire-men were obliged to retreat from the immense heat.

The premises of Messrs. Stewart, Roberson, Boyd and McDougall, and the oil vats of Messrs. Stewart, Bennett, Warren, Rennie, Steuart & Co., and Newman & Co., in Water-street, were soon in flames.—The wind freshened during the day and increased the energy of the flames.

Proceeding from Mr. Hamlin's premises the fire proceeded with accelerated rapidity down both sides of Water street: great hopes were entertained that it would be arrested by the fire-break constituting Beck's Cove, as the buildings to the east of it, on both sides of Water street were brick and slated.

With a view of stopping the fire here, His Excellency Sir John Harvey, who was early on the ground, ordered the house of Messrs. E. & N. Stabb, forming the south-west boundary of the Cove, to be blown up. We regret to have to state that one of the Artillerymen who fired the train was killed by the explosion, and another severely wounded. The fire crossed the break notwithstanding, and ignited some Vats, which contained the oil of about 25,000 seals.

In consequence of this, the whole of that block of substantial stores and dwellings terminating with the extensive premises of Messrs. McBride and Kerr, was almost instantaneously converted into one mass of flame, which kindled the other side of the street.—The fire-break here was as rapidly passed as the one before, and the flames soon reached the substantial premises of Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co.

The premises of Messrs. E. Smith and Wilson & Co. soon followed, and also Mr. Clift's wharf, on which a large quantity of boards were piled. The next break was quickly passed, and the substantial stone premises of Messrs Hunters & Co. were caught, the Bank of British North America, above which was the residence of Mr. Milroy, the manager, was immediately on fire.

The premises of Messrs. J. Tobin & Co., followed, from whence the fire rushed down the street, consuming, with the intermediate buildings, the premises of Messrs. L. O'Brien & Co. and James Douglas & Co. H. M. Custom-house was immediately afterwards on fire, whence the flames extended downwards destroying everything before them, including the premises of Messrs. Gill, Duncomb & Harvey, and Rodgers, Brooking & Co., and proceeded along the beach to the premises of Messrs. Parker & Gleeson, at Maggoty Cove, which were destroyed, and where at last the fire stopped because it had little more to consume.

While the fire was raging in Water street, it proceeded also up Queen street, and destroyed every thing on both sides of Duckworth street—consuming the Theatre, St. John's Church, the Court House & Jail, Commercial Room, Marine Insurance office, Agricultural Society's museum—the stone house of Mr. Prowse, the residences of the Hon. B. Robinson, and Hon. W. B. Row—the Ordnance store, &c.

From Duckworth street the fire proceeded Northward on King's Road to Gower street, destroying every house on both sides, and about twenty houses beyond the intersection of Gower street. Along from the Theatre to the Kings Road, between Duckworth and Gower streets, considerable number of buildings, fronting on the various lanes and streets, crossing from the one to the other were consumed.

About seven o'clock in the evening the work of destruction may be said to have been completed, so that in ten hours and a half our town was almost entirely destroyed, and the moon rose in cloudless splendour, throwing her mild light on a homeless population, who stood viewing with intense anguish the smoking ruins of their habitations. Besides the two men that were killed, we have heard of another aged man who had contrived to save his bed and some valuables, and while struggling along to a place of safety with a load too heavy for his strength fell down and expired; and doubtless accidents have occurred of which we have not yet heard.

It is but justice to his Excellency the Governor to state that he remained in the vicinity of the fire till a late hour. We also observed Lieut. Col Law, Major Robe, and all the other officers of the Garrison actively engaged during the whole day, the troops were turned out for the protection of property, on the first alarm; and guards were posted for the night wherever it was thought necessary.

The nunnery school house was burnt; Messrs. Bowring Brothers lost a vast amount of property £4000 of which is insured.

It was a sad sight to see shivering mothers endeavouring to shelter their little babes, and hush them to sleep; while the cries of the older ones for food, had in many cases to be answered by "wait till daylight and we shall try to get some for you."

*Every Mercantile Establishment in the city was destroyed*, except Messrs Newman & Co. which is the only one now in St. John's that has either a store or an office, except the stores on the south side of the harbour.

All the Printing Offices in the city were destroyed and their materials more or less injured.

We never saw a fire spread with such awful rapidity, the flames seemed actually to leap from roof to roof, and the noise of the burning mass could be compared to nothing that we ever heard, except roaring of the Cataract of Niagara.

The crash of falling materials was heard above the deep sound of the advancing flames, as roof after roof fell in at short intervals. We regret to have it to state, that much pillering was carried on, especially towards evening, and that provisions were taken away in boats full from some of the premises at the lower end of the harbour.

On the same day, a public meeting was held to devise relief for the sufferers, and passed resolutions to solicit in an early meeting of the Legislature—to request his Excellency to adopt the best means of affording protection to persons and property—to crave the use of churches and other public buildings for the use of the sufferers, that his Excellency be requested to search out in every house what quantity of provision remains; and to erect tents for the shelter of the people.

His Excellency the Governor has issued his Proclamation forbidding the export of provisions from St. John's.

The fire has destroyed two streets a mile long, and all the public offices.

12,000 persons are houseless.

The Courier extra invokes the aid and sympathy of the British Colonies and the Mother Country to restore their ill-fated city from the effects of a calamity infinitely more distressing than the great fire in Quebec.

Another heart rending calamity has also befallen Quebec, in which many lives were lost; an account of which we also copy into our paper.

[From the Quebec Freeman's Jour. June 18.]

### DREADFUL AND AFFLICTING OCCURRENCE!

*Destruction of the St. Louis Theatre!*

UPWARDS OF FORTY LIVES LOST!!!

Last night being the third of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of illuminated views, the St. Louis Theatre was crowded with a dense assemblage of all ages, sexes, and conditions in life. The diorama consisting of views of the Orleans Cathedral, the City of Jerusalem, and the Crucifiction, the Enthronement of Charles X of France in the Cathedral of Rheims, Belshazzar's Feast, and the Deluge, had collected an unusually large audience. At the close of the spectacle, at about ten o'clock, the falling of a lamp of camphine oil, kindled the conflagration of the Theatre. The audience had generally risen from their seats, when the cry of "fire" arose, some appeared paralyzed by terror and remained rooted to their seats; the great mass of the spectators rushed with one impulse to the door. The door was opened, but the crowd was so great that they threw each other off their feet, rolling and crushing man upon man, trampling over women and children—one great living chaos—exposed to the horrors of death by fire and suffocation. The open doorway was choked by human beings jammed one upon another. The crowd actually strangling—and the fire spreading through the entire building—as if by an explosion of gas. Two other doors were, it is stated left shut from the dismay occasioned by the suddenness of the catastrophe. In such a scene—and with a crowd in such a state of terror—the result may be anticipated; the Theatre burned rapidly—strangulation, pressure, and conflagration made fearful havoc—in about 40 minutes the roof fell in, and closed over the mortal remains of yet uncounted victims. Forty-two have been identified, others have been discovered and not yet recognised, and many we fear, are missing, who have not yet been found. The fire engines had been promptly on the ground but their utmost failed in doing more than to check the progress of the flames, in time to save the neighbouring buildings. The adjoining stables were burned with considerable property.

The old Chateau, St. Louis, narrowly escaped. Mr. Black's house was saved with difficulty.—Had either of these buildings been destroyed, a great portion of Quebec would would have been in ashes.

P. S.—FOUR O'CLOCK.—15 bodies have been recovered. All but two have been recognised. Mlle. Emilie Poncy, aunt of Miss Poncy of the Lower Town, is missing; the remains of a body said to be a female are supposed to be hers. The second is a Mr. McKeogh, of Malbaie, a schoolmaster, who was in the Theatre in company with Miss Poncy.—Three bodies not yet identified.

Many touching scenes occurred during the progress of the catastrophe. The death of Mr. Hamilton of the 14th was most melancholy; he was engaged to be married to Miss Rae, the daughter of the Commissary General, he died under the same roof with the object of his affection. We were informed by a survivor that he had seen an officer struggling in the crowd with a lady clasped in his arms; he identified the officer by his sword-belt and uniform.

### OREGON.

*The Oregon question settled.*—Alexander's Philadelphia Messenger says:—It was announced in this city by Telegraph on Monday at noon that the President sent to the Senate that morning a treaty signed to be laid before that body for ratification.—The result, we doubt not, while it surprises many by its suddenness, will still highly gratify the great majority of reasonable and just men in the country.

The National Intelligencer says, it is understood that the general basis of the proposition made by the British Government is to make the forty ninth parallel of latitude the boundry between the territories of the two countries, from the point on that parallel where the present boundry now terminates, to the middle of the sound or channel which divides Vancouver's Island from the Continent, and thence along the middle of that channel, and so Southwardly and Westwardly through the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific. The navigation of this sound or bay to be open to both parties; and the navigation of the Columbia river, up the main stream and up its north branch, to the forty ninth parallel of latitude to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects trading with that