principles of the primitive Catholicity of our church as planted by the apostles in our land; we are not going to give up our formulae and confessions of faith; we are not going to give up our firm belief that England possesses the legitimate branch of Christ's Catholic Church; we are not going to hold with those who unnecessarily separate from her, and enter into that which they ought to refuse; we are not going to give up the principles of our faith for those of Roman Catholics or Dissenters—and Roman Catholics are Dissenters, and Dissenters of the worst kind and character. (Hear, hear.) We are not going to forsake our principles because we have seen some of them misrepresented; no, my Lord, we must go as the pilgrim ought to go, through the valley of the shadow of death; there may be quagmires on the right hand and pitfalls on the left, and it behoves us to take heed, that in avoiding the quagmires of Rome, we do not fall into the pit of Latitudinarianism, lest that, by the Almighty goodness of God, we stand firm upon the good ground of our true Church, and look to our forms and creeds as the landmarks of our hope. (Cheers.) Yes, my Lord, allow me to observe, that while I am refusing to compromise the integrity and soundness of our own Church, I would tell our Dissenting brethren that I am not going to put them out of the pale of salvation because they are out of the pale of the Church; no, no, I wish heaven to be as wide, and heaven's inhabitants to be as great in multitude, as the utmost mercy of God in conjunction with his holiness and truth and justice to poor fallen man will admit of; no, my Lord, I am not going to denounce them, but I must remind them that if they would point the finger of scorn and derision to our Church, that it would better become them to hold their peace, or rather to help us against our enemies; because they have done much towards creating them; if it had not been for their Dissent we should never have had Tractarianism, or if we ever had that crazy vessel launched forth on the waters of our country, pretending to be that gallant old English vessel, the Church of England I say—if we had Tractarianism it would not have come in the spring-time of help and support given to it by the attacks of Dissenters. (Hear, hear.) I will say this in justice to the clergy of the Church of England who have been calumniated. I say it in vindication of myself and fellow-Churchmen, that we are not ashamed of the principles which have been taunted at from certain quarters; no, my Lord, if we are ultra-Protestants we are not false Protestants; and we will not compromise our principles, and go over to Popery in dread of Dissent. (Cheers.) If the Political Dissenters would speak out, they dislike the High-Church Evangelical men more than all the Oxford Tract men put together. And why, my Lord? just because they conceive that those men are preparing the national mind to receive Dissent in its horror of Popery. But we know, that whilst we are maintaining simply those great Evangelical truths which are the glory of the Articles, and the diadem of the doctrines of the Church of England, we are maintaining the truth; and perish the Church of England if she betrays the truth. I am sure you will permit me to speak thus fearlessly upon either side. The man who stands forward to advocate this cause should have no fear; for when the truth is the end, whether Dissenters or Papists, or semi-Papists, are angry, we declare the truth and nothing but the truth, as we find it shining brightly in the Bible, and reflected by our own beloved Church. But, my Lord, I conceive at the same time that we ought to vindicate ourselves further from the charge which is so frequently brought against us, namely, that we are destroyers of the peace, and that we are falling out with our brethren by the way. God knows, I love them as my brethren; and I trust that God will give them grace to undo the mischief they have been doing. But my glory is, that we are not going towards Rome, but towards heaven. We are not going backward but forward, with the glorious light of the Reformation shining brighter and brighter in our hearts, and we are not going to dim the candle which the Reformers said should never be put out.

(Conclusion next week.)

British News.

From late English Papers, received per Columbia.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.

It is this day our melancholy duty to record one of the most extensive fires with which, short of total destruction, any city has been visited in this or any other age. The intelligence of the disaster which has befallen the Free City of Hamburg will be received with regret in every quarter of the globe, and not a small portion of the loss will be sustained by manufacturers and insurance offices in this country.

The first report of this calamity was received here on Tuesday, at noon, by the Steam-ship Hamburg, and immediately after confirmed by the Rob-Roy, Captain Frost. The news rapidly spread through the town. In answer to the numerous applications for information which were made, Mr. Jos. Sanderson, agent to the *Hamburg*, issued as speedily as possible, a circular, of which the following is a copy:—

Hull, Pier-street, May 10th, 1842.

Extract from a letter to Jos. Sanderson, received by the *Hamburg*, Captain Bridge, from Hamburg, arrived in Hull at half-past 12 o'clock this day:—

"A dreadful visitation has come upon this unfortunate town; more than one half has been burnt down. Fortunately for ourselves, up to the present moment, we are all safe, and I believe we have nothing to fear, but as things stand nobody is safe.

"Annexed, we hand the list of the streets which have been burned down, up to Sunday evening, telegraphed to Cuxhaven before the departure of the *Hamburg*, at which period the intelligence was that the fire was subdued.

Deichstrasse, where the fire commenced,	totally destroyed.
Rodingsmarkt, East side.	ditto.
Steintwiete.	ditto.
Hopfenmarkt,	ditto.
Grutz Twiete,	ditto.
Cremon,	some houses burnt.
Grosse Burstah,	totally destroyed.
Muhienbrucke,	ditto.
Bohmenstrasse,	ditto.
Monekebamm,	ditto.
Alte Wallstrasse,	ditto.
Grosse Johannisstrasse,	ditto.
Kiene ditto	ditto
Nenen Wall (almost)	
Vogierswall,	ditto.
Grosse Bleichen (blown up)	
Alte Jungfernstieg	ditto.
Knochenhauner Strasse,	ditto.
Koningstrasse	ditto.
Grasskeller,	ditto.
Gerberoff.	ditto.

So far up to 10 o'clock, p. m., May 6th.

On the 7th May the following streets, and all comprised between them:—

Zuchthaus Strasse.	Drillhaus.
Kunst Strasse.	Spiersort.
Pauls Strasse.	Steinstrasse.
Holzdamm.	

Public Buildings burnt and partially blown up:
Town House.
Senate House.
Bank—The whole of the Bullion in the Bank was saved by filling the Bomb-proof cellars with water.
Prison House.
Post Office, (Stadt Post.)
Old Exchange.
New Exchange (doubtful,) blown up.
Borsenhalle.
Embeck's House.
St. Nicolai Church and Steeple.
St. Petri do. do.
Johanneum and several others.

Per Telegram from Hamburg 8th May, 7 p. m.:—

"We are masters of the fire at last, and hope to keep it down."

MEMORANDUM—It is not ascertained whether the St. Jacob's church and steeple were burnt or blown up yesterday, but it is very likely.

P.S.—The harbour and all the houses along the quay are safe, and please God will remain so. For safety's sake, the Senate has requested the Government at Stade not to allow any vessels to pass that are upward bound, except steamers and vessels laden with provisions. Assistance, with engines and military, was immediately sent from Altona, Harburg, Stade, Gluckstadt, Lubeck, Bremen, Bergedorf, Cuxhaven, and other small places.

We shall now proceed to give the best information which we have been enabled to collect from a variety of other sources, and which, it will be seen, in a majority of particulars, but too fully confirms the general view of Mr. Sanderson's circular. In one essential particular, however, we may premise the damage has been overestated. The number of houses in Hamburg was 8,000, of which from 1400 to 1500 have been destroyed, or between one-sixth and one-fifth of the buildings; and as they included a great proportion of the best part of the town, they would be less thickly peopled than the poorer dwellings, and we may therefore say that the proportion of inhabitants rendered houseless will not exceed one in six. Still the calamity is dreadful.

Hamburg, as is well known, is one of the free Hanseatic towns, situate on the river Elbe, about 60 miles above Cuxhaven, and is the greatest commercial city in Germany, and perhaps on the Continent, owing its importance chiefly to its situation. The trade between Hamburg and Hull is considerable, constantly employing 6 steamers of about two hundred horse power each, besides numerous sailing vessels. The city, which is moated round, is semi-circular, extending in a direct line from east to west one and a half English miles, with a slight curvature to the south, and an almost perfect semi-circle towards the north, the extreme breadth from south to north being one English mile and a furlong. The spot where the fire which has proved so disastrous commenced was behind Deichstrasse, about 5-8ths of a mile due east from the extreme western boundary of the city, exclusive of the moat, and 7-8ths of a mile due south from the northern most point of the city. It is a quarter of a mile due north from the river Elbe, and rather more than one mile directly S. W. from Detentions Haus, between the Alster Water and the east moat, which is its ultimate boundary in that direction. The premises which have escaped occupy about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth on the N. W. of the scene of desolation, and about the same length, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth, on the S. E. So that it will be perceived a great portion of the centre of the city is destroyed. The extent of the fire in a N. E. direction is one mile and half a furlong. From Roding's Markt to Grosse Bleichen corner is 5-8ths of a mile N. E., and from Grosse Bleichen to the old Exchange, the extreme breadth of the fire, due N. and S., is 5-8ths of a mile. The average breadth of the site of the conflagration is about a quarter of a mile. Hamburg contained 8000 houses; of which one-fifth are destroyed; her population was 125,000; one-sixth of the citizens are now houseless, and living, or rather many of them starving, in the fields, under all sorts of temporary erections, formed of the remnants of the rudest and the most splendid articles of furniture.

We are unable at present to give any straightforward or connected account of this deplorable devastation.

The loss must be tremendous, and, it appears, will fall as follows: The ground of the whole city belongs to the senate, the houses to numerous proprietors each of whom is compelled to insure in the mutual insurance society, according to the valuation of the Stadt surveyor. If no fire occurs in the course of a year, the mutual insurance company levies no rate, but whenever a fire occurs, the company levies a contribution from every member in proportion to the amount for which he was insured. The loss of the buildings will therefore fall heavy upon Hamburg. Merchandise, being a more private speculation, is subject to private risk. The manufacturers of Manchester and Leeds are deeply interested. The Sun, Phœnix, Alliance, and Norwich Union Insurance Companies have each offices in Hamburg, and are all understood to have suffered very severely, as they were doing a great business there.

It is to be feared that many persons in Hamburg will be ruined by the heavy contributions which they will have to pay to make up the losses of others.

Amongst the houses destroyed are the whole of the principal hotels—ten of them in one street, some of them paying as much as £1000 a year rent. One gentleman arrived in Hull, was successively burnt out of three hotels. Another gentleman, not choosing to pay a porter 30s. which he demanded, to carry his luggage, removed his portmanteau from Streit's Hotel, (the second inn in the city,) to a place of safety as he thought, and returned for his carpet bag, which he secured, but never saw his portmanteau any more. The lower orders were continually pilfering and drinking to an enormous extent.

Such was the state of confusion, that a gentleman who set out on Friday to see the fire, in order that he might bring his friends in Hull the best account he was able, was seven hours in making the circuit of it, which was not more than two miles. It was painful to see the most costly furniture burning in the middle of the streets.

Amongst the streets destroyed is the Neuen Wall (the Oxford-street of Hamburg,) in which not more than twenty houses are left. It contained many rich shops. The Alte Jungfernstieg, the most fashionable promenade of Hamburg, which contained the ten hotels already named, besides numerous other fine buildings, is also gone. It was situate on the banks of the Alster, and was shaded by double rows of trees. It was in this street that on Friday afternoon, the fire was ultimately arrested from making further progress in this part of the city, by blowing up those three adjoining and magnificent buildings, Streit's Hotel, the Old Stadt London (the hotel where the crowned heads meet,) and the residence of Solomon Heine, the richest citizen of Hamburg. By this means, that truly elegant row of houses, the New Jungfernstieg, fronting the Alster Water towards the N. E., was saved from destruction—a circumstance in which every one who has visited the most fashionable part of the city will rejoice. The further progress of the flames on the N. E. side of the city appears to have been stopped only by there being no more buildings to burn.

The departure of the *William Darley* steamer, which was appointed for yesterday, has been delayed until this morning, a number of owners and agents for goods having, we are informed, arrived here by railway from the manufacturing districts. Some of them will probably proceed to Hamburg; while it is likely others have orders to retain goods already shipped for houses which are burnt down.

Another evening contemporary published the following in a second edition:—

"The fire originated in the street known by the name of the Stein Twite, in the warehouse of a Jew, named Cohen, a cigar manufacturer, and who, upon good grounds, has been taken up on suspicion of the incendiary.

"The principal houses and hotels, among which were the Exchange, Strate's Hotel, St. Peter's Church, the Post-office, the Bank, and several others, with their costly property, have not a wreck left. The whole presents a mass of ruins, fallen into the dykes which intersected the streets. Upwards of 100 lives have fallen a prey. Owing to the inadequacy of the engines, little could be effected, and the strenuous efforts of the people themselves were of no avail. At the time of its occurrence no water was procurable, owing to the tide being low, so that the street-canals were dry."

It is said that the Hamburg Bank went on paying on Saturday as usual. The amount of bullion (silver) in the bank is about two millions sterling, which is in perfect safety, the cellars where it is deposited being under water. The books and records are removed, and are likewise in safe custody. It is likewise reported that a great quantity of goods have been saved in lighters. Our London insurance companies are said to be interested for at least half a million sterling. The chief warehouses which have fallen a prey to the flames are those of Messrs. Parish and Co., Brancone, Lohman, and Co., Lazarus and Co., L. Behrens and Sons, and many others. A subscription has already been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers by some of our great capitalists. The firm of Rothschild and Sons have subscribed the sum of £200; Messrs. Baring Brothers, C. J. Hambro and Son, H. Salem, Fred Huth and Co., and J. A. Droop each £100.

The origin of the fire is not known, but is generally supposed to have arisen from accident. The city is chiefly built of brick, but many of the private residences in the oldest part of the town contain warehouses which, of course, tended to assist the ravages of the fire. The fire police in Hamburg is reckoned of the first order, but there is no regular supply of water distributed through the streets, which had to be carried from the canals. The wind blew a perfect hurricane from all points of the compass, and added greatly to the irresistible force and extent of the calamity.—*Morning Chron.*

The following additional particulars appeared in the *Times* of yesterday:—

The fire originated, as has been already stated in the *Times*, in a tobacconist's shop, in the Deutschstrasse, and extended east and west to the Steinthor, embracing all the buildings from the Gansemarkt north and south to the Fischmarkt. Since the last accounts brought by Captain Cheeseman, the whole of the town, from the Pferdemarkt to the Detention-house, has been burnt down.

The houses being constructed to a very great extent of wood, the inflammable nature of the material rendered it a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrest the progress of the flames. Providentially the wind continued to blow from the south-west up till 2 p.m. on Sunday, when the fire was happily extinguished. Had the wind at all shifted to the north, the whole of the houses on the Steinstrasse must have been consumed.

Four prisons and three churches, St. Nicholas, St. Peter's, and a Chapel of Ease, with about one-fifth part of the town have been burnt down.

The English sailors belonging to the vessels in the port had also given their assistance, and one of our letters assures us, that, had they not been withdrawn, the fire would much sooner have been extinguished. Unfortunately, however, a rumour had been set afloat by some diabolical miscreant, attributing the fire to the agency of the English. Indeed, to such an extent did the feeling actuate the lower orders, that during Saturday afternoon and the whole of Sunday, no Englishman could venture with safety to make his appearance in the streets; and the British Consul with the Harbour Master thought it necessary to prohibit the English belonging to ships from leaving their vessels. In one instance, an Englishman, on Saturday afternoon, being recognised as such, was rudely attacked and struck with a musket on the back of the head by one of the Burgher guard. No fewer than fifteen Englishmen had been arrested on suspicion, but there being no grounds whatever to justify their detention, they had been discharged.

The person named Cohen, in whose house the fire first broke out, had also been apprehended, and still remained in custody.

It is believed that about 1,031 houses had been burnt down by the fire, and the whole extent of property destroyed is estimated at £7,000,000 sterling, of which between £400,000 and £500,000 had been insured in the Sun, Phœnix, Royal Exchange, and Alliance offices.

On Monday, the Senate had issued a proclamation repudiating the calumny which had been circulated against the English, and thanking them for the assistance they had rendered on the occasion.

The Bank had never stopped, and business was carried on by the merchants as usual.

The Duchy of Mecklenburgh has sent a subscription of 30,000 marks. This relief will be gratefully received by the thousands of houseless and destitute citizens who throng the surrounding country. Sixty streets, containing from 1,500 to 2,000 houses, lie mouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin.

HORRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Times)

PARIS, MAY 9.

I have this day to announce to you one of the most frightful events that has occurred in modern times.

Yesterday was fixed for the celebration of the King's fete at Versailles by the display (or play) of the great waterworks, fireworks, &c. On such occasions Versailles is, I need hardly say, crowded beyond conception by the Parisians, and by foreigners resident for the time in Paris. The waterworks were over at half-past five. An immense number of persons immediately repaired to the terminus of each railroad, and took their departure for town. The train of the left bank was unusually long; it consisted of 17 carriages, impelled by three engines, and conveyed from 1,500 to 1,800 passengers. On arriving between Meudon and Bellevue, the axletree of the first engine broke. The body of it, the fire, &c., fell to the ground. The second engine, so great was the impetus, smashed it in pieces and passed over it, and the boiler burst, throwing the unfortunate stoker 50 feet into the air. The carriages arrived of course, and passed over the wreck, when six of them where instantly set on flames by the fire; being newly painted, they instantly ignited. Three were totally consumed, and three others partially, without the possibility of escape to their unhappy inmates, who where locked up according to the dreadful practice of such establishments.

I shall not here give any of the rumours or statements that abound on the subject, but proceed to describe that which came under my own view on proceeding this day to the scene of the accident.

On reaching the Barriere du Maine, where the principal station lies, I found the place surrounded by horse and foot Municipal Guards, and an immense crowd of spectators and persons coming to inquire after some relative or friend, who had not reached their homes since this event occurred. No information, however, could be given to them there, the establishment being closed, and all the employs having been summoned to the Prefecture of Police to attend the inquiry instituted by order of the Prefect, M. Gabriel Delessert. The half consumed remains of the clothing of some of the victims only were left at the station; but they were reduced to rags, and could not serve to enable the friends or relatives of those to whom they had belonged to identify them. Those persons were accordingly recommended to make inquiries at the different places where the wounded had been deposited, at Meudon, Bellevue, Sevres, the hospital Necker, and in the steam boats moored along the quay d'Orsay, which had been employed in conveying numbers to Paris during the night. Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought to the hospital Necker, seven of whom expired in the course of Monday.

At six o'clock this morning, the mutilated remains of thirty two persons, men, women, and children, were removed from the station to the adjoining cemetery of Mount Parnasse, where I saw them, and where they continued exposed under a shed, and covered with a course cloth, during the entire day. But they were so mangled and disfigured, that it was impossible to discover the visage of human features, except in a young girl of about 18, the lower part of whose body was entirely consumed. The numbers of the sufferers could only be ascertained by that of the limbs or portions of limbs found. Five others, who still retained some human shape, and whose faces could lead to their recognition, were transported to the Morgue where thousands of persons were drawn up in a *queue*, at 3 o'clock, to view the bodies. There was among them a lady, whose body was partly burned, but whose face was intact. She was richly attired, and still wore bracelets.

The number of killed is variously estimated. Early this morning, the Prefect of Police sent a return to the minister of the Interior, in which it was set down at 42. Another report stated it to be 77, and the parish priest at Sevres, who repaired to the spot immediately after the fatal occurrence, and stopped there during the whole night, administering the consolation of religion to the dying and wounded, computed the dead at no fewer than 80. Among these are said to be several persons of distinction, including two deputies; but this I only mention on hearsay for many who could not procure vehicles to return to Paris, and were afraid to venture home by the right-bank Railroad, slept at Versailles, and had not returned to-day when their friends went to inquire for them.

It is unnecessary to say that this event has produced a great cessation in Paris. It will, however, subside sooner here than it would elsewhere, as death by violent means has been less rare in Paris than in other capitals; but it must necessarily draw the attention of the legislatures of all Europe to a subject which has imperative claims on attention.

Several foreigners are said to have perished. Such may be the melancholy fact, but the statement would have been more probable had the accident occurred on the other line (by the right bank of the Seine), as foreigners generally lodge or reside in the northern quarters of Paris.

It was reported on the Bourse this afternoon that two Englishmen, and the son of a wealthy American resident of the Capital, and a deputy named Quinette, were among the dead. One of my neighbours, an apothecary in the Rue Favart, is among the victims.

(From the French papers.)

The Rive gauche Versailles Railway was yesterday evening the scene of a deplorably fatal accident, by which many lives have been lost, and a great number of persons dreadfully maimed. This sad catastrophe took place near Meudon, the train which experienced the accident being that which started at half-past 5 o'clock from Versailles, and which, being crowded to excess with persons returning to town from the *fete*, rendered the event more calamitous than it would have been at any ordinary period. Our informant is a gentleman who was a passenger by the train, and who was happily in one of the carriages which escaped the collision. He describes the velocity with which the train was proceeding some minutes previous to the accident as extreme, so great as to have suggested in his mind the idea that the slightest obstacle on the road encountered by the wheels of the engine at such a moment would be dangerous to excess. This had scarcely occurred to him, when a frightful shock to the entire train, a fearful crash, mingled with horrible shrieks from all the carriages in advance of that in which he sat, showed that some dreadful accident had occurred, but the doors of the carriages being locked at the exterior, it was not until our informant and the other passengers in the carriage, and in those which were placed behind it, where able to make their egress by the windows, that the frightful extent of the accident they had so providentially escaped, became known to them. The scene which presented itself was truly appalling. It appeared that the engine had by some fatality got off the line and run up against the embankment, when, from the alarming rapidity with which carriages were literally dashed to pieces, and were lying in a mass of fragments piled upon the engine. Numbers of the outside passengers had been thrown off by the shock, but of the unhappy sufferers who had taken their places in the interior, and who still survived, the fate was even more dreadful than those who had been killed; for to make the calamity still more horrible, the fire of the engine almost instantly extended to the broken mass which was above it, and several of the sufferers were actually burnt to death on the spot. Our informant describes the shrieks of the victims [whom it was impossible to aid, and more particularly of two unfortunate ladies, who were vainly calling to the last for water] as inexpressibly dreadful. The agitation inseparable from such a moment, and the confusion which necessarily existed, rendered it impossible to obtain any account of the loss of life, or other particulars relative to the sufferers, but these will doubtless reach us in the course of the day. We entertain a hope—a faint one—that they may show this accident to be less dreadful in its results than we have described it, almost from the lips of the gentleman to whom we owe the information. But we have rather under than over stated his discription, and his coolness and presence of mind lead us to fear that his narrative will be more than borne out, when the full details are made public.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

There have been thirty-six bodies taken to the cemetery of the Mont Parnasse, but in such a state that it was impossible to recognise them. Six bodies were also removed to the same place, which were afterwards recognised, and removed by their friends. Nine were taken to the Morgue. Upwards of thirty were carried to the Hospital Necker, so dreadfully wounded that recovery seemed hopeless. The three first carriages in the train were completely destroyed by fire, and the flames burnt with such fury that it was impossible to approach to render assistance to the unhappy passengers within. The two engines were demolished, and two of the firemen killed, the third escaped as if by a miracle. One gentleman who was in a carriage which escaped damage, was so affected by the fright that he is now in a state of mental derangement; and a young lady in another carriage expired from fright alone. The scene beggars description. A number of watches and other articles of jewellery have been taken out of the ashes, which may, perhaps be the means of recognising or rather confirming the death of their unhappy possessors. The military are stationed round the spot for the protection of the property that may be found. We omit giving the names of any person, whether natives or foreigners, who are said to have suffered, until an official list be published, as reports, which have already been contradicted, have been spread with regard to the names and qualities of several of the sufferers.

PARIS, *Monday.*—It is now officially stated that 50 are killed. Heaven knows the number of the wounded: it cannot be less than 150. An attempt was made this morning by the populace to destroy the terminus, but the buildings were saved by the police and military, who were in great force. M. Gaugat, Deputy for Avignon, was severely burnt, as well as his wife. Six employs of the railroad have perished, and two pupils of the Polytechnic School have also been recognised. There are nine bodies at the Morgue to be claimed, and 31 at the Cemetery of the Sainte. Steamers were plying all day on the Seine to remove the wounded from Meudon to Paris. The engineer George, who was killed, was an Englishman. It is now positive that the accident arose from the breaking of the axletrees of the first engine. The body of an infantry officer has been identified, as also that of M. Rebel, a Paris advocate. The first and second waggons were entirely burnt.

Railroad shares have fallen 20f. in consequence of the accident.

It was reported on the Bourse this afternoon that two Englishmen, and the son of a wealthy American resident of the capital, and a deputy named Quinette, were among the dead.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Sunday have reached us. They omit to allude to the fact that another conspiracy had been detected to assassinate the King of the French. It is not denied that a number of persons were arrested on Friday and Saturday in Paris, amongst others the notorious Considere, and that among the projectiles seized were several intended for the destruction of the king, by being thrown into the carriage, and to assassinate, of course, as many of his family as might happen to accompany him. It is stated that the information which led to the detection of this plot was given by the mistress of one of the conspirators, who has been since murdered and her body thrown into the Seine.

We subjoin, from the London *Standard*, of Monday night, the following letter, which contains an accurate account of all that had transpired in Paris, relative to this odious attempt at assassination, up to Saturday evening last:—

"Paris, May 7.

"A rumour prevailed yesterday that a conspiracy to murder the king had been discovered, to which, however, little credence was attached, the more especially from the silence observed by the government journals last night, and the absence of all allusion whatever to it by any of the journals this morning. I find, however, upon inquiry, that the fact is but too true—that a discovery has been made by the police, which leaves no doubt of the existence of a plot, not only to murder the king, but to involve in the same fate as many members of the royal family as should be with his majesty at the chosen moment for putting the atrocious plan of the conspirators into execution. It appears that during the summer months the king is in the habit of driving out from Neuilly in a large open calache, accompanied by the queen and other members of the royal family. Upon such occasions the carriage is unattended by a military escort, and the horses are driven at a merely ordinary pace. These circumstances seem to have suggested the idea of an infernal machine, and one has been invented of a simple character, being in form an ordinary sized ball, to burst upon falling, and to shatter everything near it with irresistable force. The principal material is said to be fulminating powder of a very powerful character. The instruments for working the materials, and some balls, were found upon premises adjacent to Considere's wine shop in the Rue Montmarte. This Considere has been twice tried for complicity in plots to murder the king, and each time acquitted. He was one of those tried in connection with Quenisset. Considere has been arrested, with seven others. This conspiracy will lead in all probability to more stringent laws. The police authorities complain that they have no preventive power—they say that no matter how strong the moral certainty may be on their minds that marked and suspected persons are planning wickedness, yet that they cannot interfere; and then when the plot comes to light, people ask what were the police about? Of what use are they? And what has been done with the secret service money voted for preventive objects? Upon the other hand, the abuses to which so dangerous a privilege might give rise, cannot be lost sight of. Up to Thursday night the police remained in ignorance of what was hatching."

☞ The Chronicle Office is in the Brick Building, at the corner of Prince William and Church streets near the Market Square.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 10, 1842.

Since our last publication, the English Mail with dates to 6th May has arrived. It was brought to Halifax by the *Columbia*, steamer, in 11 days' passage from Liverpool. The Columbia had but 17 passengers.—The papers by this arrival are largely occupied by details of an extensive fire which broke out in the ancient City of Hamburg, in Germany, on the morning of the 5th ult., and continued raging until the 9th, destroying property to the amount of £7,000,000 sterling;—also, of a dreadful Railway accident which occurred in France, on the road from Versailles to Paris. Ample particulars of both these disasters will be found in our columns. Another conspiracy, it will be seen, has been detected, having for its object the murder of the King of the French, by throwing explosive shells in his carriage; and what makes this more terrible is, that the plot was to be carried out regardless of any portion of the King's family who might happen to be with him at the time it was intended to be perpetrated.

Our attentive friends of the Liverpool *Mail* have forwarded as a lithographed plan of the City of Hamburg, shewing the part destroyed by fire, which may be seen at our office by those who are desirous of refering to it.

WATER COMPANY.—W. H. STREET, Esq. has been elected President of the Water Company, in room of LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Esq. who has resigned.

We understand it is in contemplation to carry the water pipes through the Market Square and Dock street, this summer, towards which object the inhabitants of that section of the city have liberally subscribed. It is much to be desired that the combined efforts of the Company and the assistance of the citizens in general, will be the means of extending their works through the city, and eventually make them profitable to the stockholders and beneficial to the whole community.

STEAMER TO HALIFAX.—Mr. Whitney, the owner of the steamer *Saxe Gotha* has placed that vessel to run between this port and Halifax during the season, touching at Yarmouth, Liverpool, Lunenburgh, &c. We hope the enterprise may prove successful. The Saxe Gotha started on her second trip to Halifax, on Wednesday evening.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Fredericton, June 4, 1842.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c. in the 3d Battalion King's county militia:

To be Captains—Lieutenant James Seely, vice Fairweather retired, 2d June, 1842; Lieut. Isaac Raymond, vice Hays, resigned, 3d June; Lieutenant John Palmer, vice Caleb Davis, resigned, (Rifle company) 4th June; Lieutenant Andrew C. Otty, of a new company, 5th June.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign William Ketchum, vice Seely, promoted, 2d June, 1842; Ensign Simon Hays, vice Raymond promoted, 3d June; 2d Lieut. Stephen Fowler, 1st Lieut. of Rifle company, 4th June; James Hallett, 2d Lieut. Rifle company, 5th June; Donald Mahoney, vice Caleb Sprague, superceded, 6th June; William Earle, 1st Lieutenant of a new company, 7th June; Justus Earle, 2d lieutenant of a new company, 8th June.

To be Ensigns—William Crabbe, vice S. Hays, promoted, 2d June, 1842; John Fairweather, vice Ketchum, promoted, 3d June; George Lamareaux, 4th June; Weeden Wetmore, vice Edw. Sprague, resigned, 5th June; William Hallett, of a new company, 6th June.

Fraser Duff, gent. to be Ensign 1st batt. Carleton county militia, 2d June, 1842.

The name of the Gentleman appointed Ensign in the 3d Battalion York Light Infantry, on the 4th of April last, is Alexander Donald, and not Alexander M'Donald, as before stated.

By command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

The fire at Hamburgh, which has occasioned much distress, has called forth great sympathy among our merchants, who have subscribed largely towards alleviating the wants of those who have lost property by the conflagration. The receipts up to mid-day to-day are estimated at about £11,000, and out of this sum £3400 was dispatched on board the *Caledonia*, this morning, by the Committee, who directed the subscription to be placed in the hands of the Senate for immediate distribution. Among the very many handsome donations, are Messrs. Rothschild for £1000, several Fire Offices £500 each, and most of the leading commercial firms have subscribed £105 each. The General steam Navigation company have, in addition to their subscription of £200, forwarded the treasure shipped last night, freightage free.—*John Bull, 10th.*

THE QUEEN'S FANCY BALL.—The Queen gave a fancy ball, on thursday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The costume worn on this occasion were most splendid and magnificent, especially those in the different quadrilles of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Scotland. The gentlemen and ladies forming these sets assembled in the lower suit of rooms, and at half-past ten o'clock having been marshalled, passed in procession up the grand staircase to the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were attended by the principal ladies and officers of the court in most magnificent costumes. The general company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock, the ladies, with few exceptions, in dresses of different ages and countries, many of great splendour, and the gentlemen, in numerous instances, also in costumes of the greatest splendour, and the most picturesque effect, many of them being strictly historical. Her Majesty, in the remarkable dress of Queen Phillippa, commanded universal admiration, as much in the right of her surpassing loveliness as in that of her august rank. Prince Albert's handsome features, and noble manly carriage, set off the costume of the chivalric Edward III. and added the charm of reality to that of illusion. The Queen wore but one diamond on her head, a gem valued at £10,000. The display of diamonds by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Marchioness of Londondorry, were exceedingly splendid. The Earl of Pembroke displayed upon his costume jewels of the aggregate value of £30,000—the five diamonds in his hat alone beind worth £18,000.

London Paper.

A young man, named Mattos Lobo, was executed lately at Lisbon, and as a priest was exhorting and comforting the prisoner, bidding him reflect that he had the advantage of knowing the precise moment when death, which to so many others came like a thief in the night, would come to him, he (the priest) dropped down dead himself.

PROSELYTISM.—*La France* complains of the exertions being at present made by some British Protestant missionaries at Boulogne-sur-Mer to convert the French population of that town to their faith, and recommends that some distinguished French Catholic preachers should be despatched from Paris to counteract their efforts.

TRUE BENEFICENCE.—A gentleman of the name of Slade, an eminent and opulent merchant, a native of the town of Poole, has undertaken to build, at his own expense, five new churches in the colony of Newfoundland.

EXTINCTION OF THE SOCIALISTS IN LIVERPOOL.—The Socialists are so completely extinguished in Liverpool that they have been obliged to change the name of their building from "The hall of science" to the "Nelson Assembly Rooms."

MONTREAL, May 26.—His Excellency the Governor General inspected the Royal Mail steam frigate Sydenham yesterday afternoon. It is the intention of his Excellency to proceed to Halifax by sea direct in July next, for Lady Bagot and family, but we much fear the Sydenham will not be found competent to perform the voyage, as by some mistake calculation on the part of her architect, there is room left for only about three days' consumption of fuel. Besides, she is an untried ship, and his Excellency had enough of experience in the Styx to deter him from sailing in a vessel again on her experimental voyage. It is more than probable, then, that his Excellency will do as Lord Sydenham did, take advantage of the steamer Unicorn to convey his family from Halifax to Quebec.—*Halifax.*

[We trust his Excellency will extend his visit to New Brunswick.]

QUEBEC, May 27.

DISTRESS.—The commercial intercourse between the different countries of Europe and their settlements in other quarters of the world, has now become so great, that derangement of business and distress among the working classes in any one country, is soon felt in all; and these derangements and distresses again re-act on each other.

Lower Canada, with its long winters and frugal population, has escaped the longest, the wide-spreading distress in the United Kingdom and the United States. The interference of the British Parliament with the Lumber Trade, established under its own acts, coming at a time when there was already a stagnation, in consequence of the great stock in the market, is bringing the common misfortunes home to Lower Canada. The usual wages of labour for the season, are suddenly reduced, and many are without employment in the work to which they have been accustomed, and for which they are most fit. Mechanics driven out of employment in the United Kingdom, are coming in, and find no employment here. The distress at home drives them away, and the depressed wages there, occasions great quantities of the articles which they produce, to be sent out to the colonies, and sold at prices which will not permit of competition by the tradesmen in the Colonies, without a reduction in the prices of labor and the expences of living, to the rate in Great Britain. This is particularly the case with the shoemakers and tailors in this town, trades in which a great number of the Emigrants have been employed. The prospects of the agriculturists, and indeed their want of capital, prevent them from hazarding the employment of additional labour, and taxation is coming in, to complete the common misfortune.

One of the evils which produce the most mischievous effects to the Emigrant is the exaggerated notions which have been spread among them by interested persons, as to the prospects and wages in America; with these false notions, they do not set to work, but wait on for high wages which it is impossible they should get, and so spend the little money they have got, and are exposed to sickness, want and starvation, no legal provision being made for paupers in this country.—*Gazette.*

Among the arrivals in this city we must notice that of Captain Drew, R. N., whose court martial, held last year in our harbour, created so much interest. This gallant officer has disposed of his property in Canada West, and is now proceeding to England, with the prospect, we gladly learn, of promotion and employment. All loyal subjects we are sure must rejoice at the justice now about to be rendered to this dauntless and enterprising sailor, and that but one sentiment will pervade every British bosom,—that of sincere rejoicing that his skill and courage are, at length, about to meet with a recompense from his country, to which he rendered such essential, though hitherto neglected service.—*Mercury.*

UNITED STATES.

MOB IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans papers of the 21st, contain accounts of a disturbance in the city, which at one time threatened very serious consequences. It arose from the sudden depreciation of the Municipality Notes, in consequence of the resumption of specie payments by the banks. A large amount was in circulation among the lower classes and when the notes were refused in the market, they were stripped of the means of purchasing the necessaries of life.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 20th, a crowd assembled around the Mayor's office demanding the redemption of the notes. The mayor made them an explanatory and conciliatory speech; but instead of dispersing the mob, increasing in size as it went along, proceeded up Charles street, broke open three brokers' offices in Canal and Commerce streets, abstracting coin to the amount of $20,000. The Police having made their appearance, arrested about a dozen of the depredators, and conducted them to jail under a strong guard of armed citizens.

The mob shortly afterwards made a demonstration to release them, but the military having made their appearance, the disturbance was soon quelled. The council of the first and second municipality held extra sessions the same evening. In the first, the Finance committee were authorised to borrow $200,000 for the purpose of redeeming the notes; and in the second it was provided that the whole amount in circulation, may, at the will of the holder, be converted into Treasury certificates, bearing six per cent. per annum, interest; that these certificates shall be payable in 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846; that the amount of outstanding debts be appropriated specially for their redemption and the payment of the small notes; that said certificates shall be received any time during the year within which they are payable, by the treasurer for taxes and other revenues.—The city remained quiet at the latest dates, and it was presumed that no further disturbance would take place.

PHILADELPHIA.—Commercial business in Philadelphia is in a woful condition. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writing from that city, says—"One of the failures which I mentioned yesterday, I am informed, is for the enormous sum of six hundred thousand dollars. There is not so pressing a demand for money now, as a month or two ago; but there are many more failures—scarcely a day passes that there is not one or more of greater or less magnitude."

Sentence of the seaman Holmes.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, that in this case Judge Baldwin has over-ruled the motion for a new trial. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary