

their neighbourhoods, the same effects are observable, and many of the old houses on the Quay are left little better than wrecks. Even in Grey street windows and gas-lamps have been shattered. In St. Thomas' Crescent—three-quarters of a mile from the place of the explosion—the people awoke under the conviction that a piece of ordnance had been fired in close proximity to their windows, and some of them lighted candles and searched their houses.

Inspector Little was struck by a flying missile, and had three ribs, his arm, and an ankle broken. Police constables Bates and Fiddas were more or less injured. An unfortunate member of the Gateshead force, named Scott, was killed on the spot. The sight at the Gateshead station is most horrifying. Ten bodies were stretched on the floor; one in the attitude of shielding his face with his arms; another with his hands at his heart. One body was a mere calcined mass, and the leg of another was burnt off. A barber named Hamilton was among the number. The sight presented by one poor woman was truly heartrending. She had lost four children in the debris at Hillgate.

On the Newcastle side the fire still rages.—The property in this locality is now nearly all in ruins. The provision shop of Mrs. Suich, with a row facing All Saints' Church, including Mrs. A'Kio's premises, are totally destroyed.—Within the sacred edifice the destruction is most complete. The beautiful stained glass windows on each side of the pulpit representing the arms of the Corporation and Trinity House, are irreparably demolished; the doors are torn from their fastenings, and the body of the church is strewn with the splinters and fragments of glass.

With pleasure we state our hopes that the progress of the fire on the Quay is in a fair way of being arrested. An order has just been issued for 300 men to pull down several ruined buildings, and so if possible to cut off the communication.

The explosion was also felt at Sanderland, and the sulphur and other material cast up by the explosion were scattered three or four miles down the Gateshead line.

The workmen in Monkwearmouth Colliery, the deepest in the kingdom, and at least eleven miles from Newcastle, heard the explosion, and turned out in alarm.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS

NEWCASTLE, Two O'Clock P.M.—On the memorable morning of the 6th of October, on the two sides of Tyne Bridge three fires were simultaneously raging, each of them of a magnitude far transcending anything of the kind that has ever, perhaps, occurred in this town before, and at least one of them involving a destruction of property that exceeds any that has for many years been caused in any city or town of this country. As detailed above, the first, and the producer of others, occurred on the river edge at Gateshead, and extended 200 yards, destroying in its course large and well stocked warehouses. In Newcastle the greater of the two fires has burned down a mass of closely packed building of at least a hundred yards square lying between the Quay and the Butcher Bank, and between Graddon Chare, and the Custom House. The other has rifled another set of buildings of a similar character, but of less extent, in a space enclosed by a triangle, the sides of which are represented by Pilgrim Street, Butcher Bank, and George's-stairs. Taken together, the fires, falling as they have chiefly upon the busiest part of the town, have inflicted an amount of loss that it will require, at the most moderate calculation, at least £1,000,000 to repair. We are afraid to approach the as yet undecided question of the extent of loss of life, but already we fear that the deaths discovered amount to nearly a score, while the amount of serious bodily injury that has been caused is almost incalculable. Under the still flaming ruins of the Gateshead warehouses, it is certain that there are some, it is possible there are very many, poor fellows lying as blackened corpses. The following is a list, as full as can be at present obtained, of the bodies which have been found:—Mr. Davidson, jun., miller, Gateshead; Mr. R. Pattinson, jun., Gallowgate, a member of the Town Council of Newcastle; Emma Payne,

20th Cameronians, Corporal Armstrong ditto, Corporal Hamilton, hair-dresser, Gatehead; Corporal Scott, of the Gateshead Police Force. Four other bodies, names unknown, apparently workmen. A female has died in the infirmary, after an amputation. A number of others in various places, of whom we have as yet received no account.

Mr. Harrison Head, of Dean-street, is missing. Mr. Bertram of Gatehead also missing.

In the hospital of the barracks, no fewer than forty soldiers are at present under surgical treatment for different and frequently severe injuries.

In the lower part of Gateshead it is almost impossible to make way through the streets, so overpowering is the vapour of burning sulphur, and this effectually prevents, for the present, any attempt to ransack the ruins, or even to approach them, with the object of preventing the fire from spreading, so that the most dreadful suspense as well as considerable danger, must continue to exist for some time, unless some plan can be hit upon to neutralise the effect of the fumes with which the air is impregnated.

No death has, so far as we are aware, resulted directly from the fire; the entire of the fearful list of mortality being attributable to the tremendous explosion in Mr. Bertram's bond warehouse. It now appears more than probable that future investigation will elicit the fact that it is to gunpowder rather than to any fortuitous generation of gases from sulphur and nitrates that the great calamity is due, but in the meantime nothing positive is known.

"RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DATED THE 22ND OCTOBER, & IN COPIES OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BISHOPS OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CLERGY RESERVES."

"To His Excellency the Earl of Ligonier-Governor-General &c. &c."

"We, the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, assembled in this City to discuss the interests of our respective dioceses, gladly hail your Excellency's return to our midst. The skill and impartiality which, during eight years administration of the affairs of Canada, you have exhibited, assures us that the destinies of our country could not be entrusted to hands more able to maintain peace, and promote its prosperity. In using this language, we believe that we do but give expression to the feelings of the Catholic population of the country, which participates in the feelings of respect and confidence which we entertain towards your Excellency. Thus persuaded that your Excellency has nothing more deeply at heart than to promote the welfare of all classes of the community, we make it our duty to profit by the present occasion to call your attention to two objects, which, in our opinion, deeply interest the Upper section of the Province. We allude to 'Separate Schools' and the 'Clergy Reserves.'

"Your Excellency will not be surprised that the Bishops, who behold with the profoundest grief the evils which ordinarily result from 'Mixed Schools,' request your help and protection to procure a just and equitable law in favor of separate schools. They ask no exclusive privileges, but simply that the law which governs the school system, in favour of Protestants in Lower Canada, may be applied in favour of Catholics in the Upper Province. It is a right, which they feel assured, they will not seek in vain from the hands of your Excellency.

"The question of the Clergy Reserves, though of less consequence in their eyes, has nevertheless not failed to arouse their solicitude. They deem it then their duty to lay before your Excellency their convictions upon this subject.

"It cannot be disguised that the secularisation of the Reserves—should it take place—is destined to breed much serious dissatisfaction amongst many honorable persons. It will be attended with many disorders and divisions amongst different classes of society, whilst it will stimulate the envidia of others for whom the most sacred rights possess no inviolability. As lovers of peace, and as obliged in virtue of our Ministry to cherish it amongst the people,

we are desirous, as far as it is in our power, to prevent those dangerous agitations which might imperil it. But we fear greatly that the secularisation of the Reserves is a measure of such a nature as seriously to threaten that peace, the maintenance of which is so necessary to the progress and prosperity of the people. We venture then to lay before you our prayers, that the determination of the Reserves be not changed, or that, at least, and in order to satisfy all reasonable demands, the lands be divided amongst the different religious denominations in proportion to the number of their members.

"In conclusion, we trust that it will be permitted to us to assure your Excellency that, in laying before you this legal expression of our opinions upon the above questions, we are far from desiring to embarrass your administration, which deserves the respect and confidence of the Province. Our sole object is to discharge a sacred duty, both towards the Government, and towards the faithful entrusted to our care.

"We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's  
Most humble and ob't serv'ts,  
(Signed)

"P. J., Archbishop of Quebec,  
"G. A., Bishop of Montreal,  
"P. A., Bishop of Carthagenis,  
"J. E., Bishop of Hypolis,  
"A. M., Bishop of Toronto,  
"J. C., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe,  
"O. F., Bishop of Thon,  
"J. S., Bishop of C. J. J. J."

"Archbishopric of Quebec, 4th June, 1854."

To the above the following reply was given:—

"Provincial Secretary's Office,  
"Quebec, 16th June, 1854.

"My Lord—I have been commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of the Address, in which your Grace, and the other Catholic Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, welcome the return of His Excellency amongst you, and in which you offer several reflections upon matters of great political importance. I am further charged by His Excellency to thank you for the flattering expressions towards himself personally.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Grace's most ob't servant,

"P. J. O. CHAPMAN,

Secretary,

"To His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec."

#### RAILWAY MASSACRE.

A fearful accident occurred on the Rock Island Railroad on Wednesday night last.—The following report is furnished by Telegraph:

Chicago, Nov. 3.

The Passenger Train for Rock Island, which left Chicago at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, broke the axle-tree of the engine near the Minnesota station. A horse jumped on the track, throwing off the train, breaking the ribs of the engineer, and killing or wounding from 30 to 40 first class passengers. The citizens of Joliet are rendering all the assistance in their power, to the wounded and dying. The physicians represent that at least a dozen of the scalded will die during the day.

At Joliet the employees of the road are using every effort to alleviate their sufferings.

When the engine was thrown off the track, the two forward passenger cars were hurled on top of it, and the steam escaping, it was driven with tremendous force through the dense mass of human beings, who were packed closely in the wreck of the cars.

The Engineer, Wm. G. Brown, is fearfully scalded. His brother, acting as fireman, had his legs broken.

A gentleman named Carpenter, from Poughkeepsie, burned and scalded; J. W. Albion, do. Monroe county, Ohio; Sarah Albion, do., Mrs. Cox, Washington Co., Iowa, severely injured; Catherine Laughlan, do. do.; Margaret Laughlan, Gettysburg, Pa., severely injured. Many others injured whose names we could not ascertain. The whole number seriously injured is said to be over 40. The conductor, Van Burkel, escaped injury. Several of the scalded were insensible, and others were writhing in their agonies at 10 A. M.