

security. Two of the Senators have themselves been already burnt out, and after merely seeing their families in security, have returned to their dreadful duty.

Ten o'clock.—There are now three hundred houses burnt down, and fears are entertained for the safety of the Post Office and Hotel de Ville. A rumor is now spreading that the insurance companies have intimated they cannot pay the whole amounts insured for, from so fearful a sacrifice having been made.

Twelve o'clock.—People seem frantic, and nothing is to be seen but goods in the public streets.

One half of the population has left the place, and are seated in the surrounding villages and in the fields, and the utmost misery that can be fancied prevails throughout.

Half past twelve, May 7.—I and my friend have just returned from a tour throughout the whole scene of devastation. We passed through the Esplanade and Neuer Jungfersteig again, and found that the wind having changed from S. S. W. to W.; had fortunately turned the direction of the flames toward the Jungfersteig, and those sheds surrounding the St. Petri's Church. Only one house, therefore in the line of the Gausemarkt has been burnt, and this has been prevented from communicating with the other houses by a good supply of water from the river Alster, and the blowing up of Solomon Heine's house and Streit's Hotel. At the further end of the Jungfersteig the fire was all powerful, and we saw the Belvedere Hotel, which had escaped up to 12 o'clock last night, in full flames and in a line with it all the houses were burning. On the opposite side of the Neuer Jungfersteig the Holy Dam is situated, and there the fire met raging to a fearful extent, and communicating with the Pferdenmarkt, and thence through the narrow streets toward the Steinstrasse. The St. Petri's Church is still standing, but with little hope of being saved. The artillery men are being employed in undermining the building; and should it catch fire it is to be blown up to prevent the influence of the flames from operating on the other houses left untouched. The following are the names of the streets destroyed almost totally, and those where the fire is raging at this moment (9 o'clock):—The Deiststrasse, half the houses destroyed; Rodingsmarkt, about 25 houses; Hopfenmarkt, totally, along with Nicolai churchyard, the dwellings of the clergy and the beautiful church; the Grosse and Kleine Barslab, Grasskeller, Atwellstrasse, Mondedain, totally; the Johannesstrasse nearly; Grosse and Kleine Beckerstrasse, Mühlenbrücke, Bohnenstrasse, Newnburg, totally; Schmeidesstrasse burning, and several other minor streets, courts, and alleys, which it was impossible to approach. Of the public buildings, the following are completely destroyed:—The Senate house and the Bank of Hamburg adjoining, the treasury of which, consisting of silver and gold bars, in fire proofs vaults underneath is perfectly safe, and the books are removed, so that no obstruction will be caused to the public accounts, and of which a public notice has been given to ease persons' minds as to the bank's solidity.

Twenty minutes past nine o'clock.—I have just this moment been called away to view the St. Petri's church in flames. It has one of the finest spires in Europe, being 445 feet high.

A report had got round among the lower orders, that the fire had been the work of English incendiaries, and thro' this unfounded rumour several of our countrymen who had been foremost in rendering assistance, had been ill treated, by the populace, and some English sailors committed to prison even on the charge. But 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.

We complete our account of this melancholy event by giving from the correspondent of an evening paper, who writes on the 10th inst., the following vivid sketches of the fearful conflagration itself, and of the scenes that were being enacted in the midst of its horrors.

During the Friday night the fire raged with the greatest fury, and it was fully expected that St. Catherine's Church would be in flames before the morning; the horizon was illuminated to that degree that you could pick up a pin even at this distance from the fire. On Saturday morning a troop of Hanoverian Artillerymen came over, bringing with them a battering train for the re-

duction of the houses, and to insulate the public buildings; but it was of no avail, the wind shifted, and Saint Catherine's escaped, but the fire then took a direction towards Saint Peter's. I was there at six o'clock in the morning and the flames were then progressing up the street leading to this edifice, and about 10 o'clock they burst out at the joint where the copper joins on to the brick work, and in three quarters of an hour this stupendous spire bowed itself down to the ground, and it being as long as the tower or brick work, the point touched the ground, while the funnel part was still in the air. The firing of the cannon, the blowing up of the houses, the Hamburg, Lubeck, Danish, and Hanoverian troops, gave to the scene the appearance of a city under a siege.

The magnificent furniture from the houses in the Youngfer street was torn out, and thrown into the Alster, while the rabble ran away with mirrors, tables, pictures, chairs, &c., in short, the robberies committed in noon day are incalculable; the jewelers' shops stripped, the proprietors not having time to get away half their goods; many poor people have enriched themselves, and many respectable people have reduced to poverty; indeed it was carried on to such an extent that they brought hand carts, and loaded them with the most costly ornaments, under the pretence of assisting the unfortunate inhabitants, and then carried them to their own habitations and yet no measures have been taken for the restoration of any part of the property.

Drunkenness showed itself in every street, the lowest herds drinking champagne in the splendid hotels, while the upper stories were all on fire—they were deaf to the drums beating a retreat every time the train was to be fired; it is reported that 18 have been found dead in one wine cellar, some with glasses in their hands. I saw nothing myself on the Sunday, as the English did not dare to go out for fear of a drunken infuriated rabble.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, with the first June Mail, arrived at Halifax at noon on Thursday last, having 12 days passage. She passed a number of icebergs, and on the 13th was in very dangerous proximity with one, but it was averted by the skill and determination of the commander.

We are concerned to state, that another most diabolical attempt was made on the life of our beloved Sovereign on the 30th ult., by a scoundrel named John Francis, while she was returning from an afternoon ride. He discharged a pistol at her Majesty, which providentially did no damage. He was immediately apprehended. It was also ascertained that an attempt was made on the previous day to shoot her Majesty as she was returning from Church, by a person answering the description of the prisoner.

Ministers were progressing rapidly with the new tariff Bill. A few minor alterations only having been made.

There is no news from China.

There appears to be but little improvement in trade. Money was most abundant, and we think that so soon as the present ministerial scheme for the regulation of trade has passed through Parliament, that a change for the better will immediately follow.

We publish below a number of extracts, which contain all the news.

From the Liverpool European, June 4.

The Income Tax Bill and the Tariff have nearly passed the House of Commons, and will speedily be taken through the House of Lords, and receive the Royal assent. The alterations that have been made in the customs duties, as originally proposed, during their progress through the lower house, are very trivial, and will be found duly reported in our Parliamentary abridgement. It is expected that some concession will be made by the government, in the upper house, on the coffee import and the coal export duties, and great efforts are making to induce the ministry to consent to a revision of the timber duties, but the latter object is scarcely likely to be successful.

Next to the Tariff, the Parliamentary

business that has occupied most time has been the subject of bribery at elections, which appears to have been disgracefully prevalent at the last contest.

The proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which has just concluded its sittings, and which have been most violent, have attracted much attention, and legislative interference, it is said, will be necessary. The assembly has declared against patronage altogether, and deposed the Strathbogie ministers.

The letters received from Lancashire and Yorkshire are a little more satisfactory. The slight improvement felt in Manchester at the date of our last paper, has been so far sustained, but much will depend on the tenor of the accounts by the Indian mail whether the ground gained can be preserved.

Money continues to be plentiful, though on Wednesday and Thursday higher rates were required in the discount market. Large houses obtained readily three and a half per cent. for first class paper.

The weather is still delightfully fine, and there is a fair promise of abundant crops.

The Indian mail, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Kliber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place, overhrew the insurgents.

A rumour prevailed that Akber Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knox had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not joined him. It was reported that Sha Soejah had been imprisoned.

There is no news from China.

ATTEMPTS UPON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Another madman, or a monster without the excuse of madness, has attempted the assassination of the beloved Sovereign of the British empire. At six o'clock on Monday evening, as her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, was returning to the Palace in an open baroucha, with outriders, an assassin presented a pistol, and discharged it at the Queen, from very nearly the same spot on Constitution Hill from which Oxford fired. The wretch was instantly seized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusilier Guard. He was at first supposed to be a foreigner, but it appears unhappily, that he is an Englishman, named John Francis, son to a scene-shifter at one of the theatres. He is about 20 years of age.

The royal cortege, when the pistol was discharged, was fortunately proceeding at a rate rather more rapid than usual, and to that circumstance it is supposed her Majesty in a great measure owes the preservation of her life, as Francis was seen by a police constable to take a deliberate aim. The act had been noticed by Prince Albert, who sat on the right hand of his royal consort, and who immediately rose from his seat. He pointed out the miserant to one of the outriders, when the royal servant got off his horse to assist in his apprehension, but finding him secure in custody, again followed the royal carriage.

A respectable woman states that just before the attempt, she heard the prisoner say to another man in a flannel jacket—'The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor fellows have to work hard.'

Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde were close to the royal carriage when the pistol was fired. We understand the prisoner was so close to them that the smoke came in their faces, and they are of opinion if the shot had taken effect it would have been more likely to have injured one of them than either her Majesty or her illustrious consort.

The prisoner had been under the notice of the police for a day or two, having been seen loitering about the parks; and on Saturday last he was observed by one of the police sergeants on duty to pull out of his pocket something that appeared like a pistol! This circumstance was mentioned, but the inference drawn from it was that he contemplated suicide; therefore orders were given to notice his actions. The villain is a good looking young man, about five feet six inches high, and his countenance is rather of a placid and agreeable cast than otherwise; there is nothing ferocious in his looks. He is about the same sized person as Oxford. He was respectably dressed in a dark frock coat and dark check trousers. There seems to have been no difficulty in identifying the criminal, as by a curious accident it happened that more than one individual who were acquainted with his person were in the park at the time of his apprehension, and recognised him while being conveyed away by the police. Mr Francis, sen., his father, who has been for many years stage carpenter at Covent Garden, is a person of irreproachable character, and states his son to have been always a very steady lad, nor can he throw any light upon his motives to commit so heinous an offence.

When the news was known to the two Houses of Parliament, they immediately adjourned. The Palace was thronged with inquirers after her Majesty, and the whole town was in the greatest excitement.

The assassin was examined before the Privy Council, and conveyed the same night to Newgate.

It is rumoured that government will reduce their proposed export duty on coals from 4s. to 2s.

The effect of the progress which the tariff is making in parliament has already been felt in the produce markets, where more confidence and a better feeling is visible.

The German papers give accounts of several fires which had occurred within the previous ten days. At Pozey, in Croatia, in an exceedingly short time, not less than 163 houses became a prey to the flames, and 15 persons perished. Another occurred at Amegar, in Denmark, where 30 houses were destroyed; and a third at Wurenol, a town in Argau, where 19 houses were reduced to ashes.

Holland and Naples.—The Paris correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes, at the date of 12th May, that France has consented to become mediatix in the differences between Naples and Holland; that a flotilla will sail from Toulon under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and rendezvous in the Bay of Naples, there to be met by the Archduke Frederick, with an Austrian naval force. From this it is inferred that France and Austria will unite in regulating the differences in question.

Addresses to Sir Howard Douglas.—We have been favored with a copy of the London Standard, which contains the Addresses that were presented to Sir Howard, on the 27th May, from the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of St. John—from the inhabitants of that city—from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Andrews—from the inhabitants of St. Andrews—and from the inhabitants of Northumberland, congratulating him on his being returned a member to represent the borough of Liverpool in the Imperial Parliament.

We have also seen a letter from one of the Deputation who presented the Address from Miramichi, which states—'That Sir Howard expressed himself highly gratified by this mark of attention and the confidence reposed by the inhabitants in his desire to support and promote their interests.' He has promised a written reply to the Address, a copy of which we have no doubt we shall have the pleasure of presenting to our readers at an early date.

Mr John Vondy, of Miramichi, New Brunswick, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, on Friday, May 27, 1842.—London Medical Times.

Special Messenger to Lord Ashburton.—The Halifax Recorder of Saturday last, announces the arrival at that port, on the afternoon of Wednesday previous, of the Steamship Rhadamanthus, bound to New York, having on board Mr Wight, a Special Messenger to Lord Ashburton. This gentleman proceeded to Boston in the Britannia.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

The Co-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscriber, Merchants, carrying on business at Chaleur Bay, Dalhousie and Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and Firm of ARTHUR RITCHIE, and COMPANY, has this day been Dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are hereby required to pay the same to ARTHUR RITCHIE and ROBERT RITCHIE, who are fully authorized to receive the same, and give discharges therefor. And all persons having any Claims or Demands against the said Concern in America, will render the same to the said Arthur Ritchie and Robert Ritchie, who, according to the terms of Dissolution, are to pay and discharge the same.

JOHN POLLOK, } By their
ARTHUR POLLOK, } Attorney.
ALLAN GILMOUR, } Alex. Rankin.
ROBERT RANKIN, }
ALEX. RANKIN, }
ARTHUR RITCHIE, }
ROBERT RITCHIE, }
Dated at Miramichi, this first day of May, 1842

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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