UNITED STATES.

(From the London Correspondent of the N. Y. New World.)

Literary Intelligence.—*Boz.*—It will be gratifying to your readers to learn that the "inimitable Boz" intends to visit the United States soon. He will leave England for this purpose in January, and remain in America probably several months. It is rather an inclement season for the voyage; but his literary engagements will require his presence in London next summer. Washington Irving and other eminent literary men in our country have long been pressing Mr. Dickens to this visit; and he appears to be delighted at being able to accomplish it.

Mr. Dickens writes to the editor of the *Knickerbocker* as follows:—

"On the fourth of next January, if it pleases God, I am coming, with my wife, on a three or four months' visit to America. The British and North American Steam Packet will bring me, I hope, to Boston, and enable me in the third week of the New Year to set my foot upon the soil I have trodden in my day-dreams many times, and whose sons (and daughters) I yearn to know and be among.

"I hope you are surprised—and I hope not unpleasantly.

"Ever faithfully yours,

Charles Dickens."

Christopher North.—You are also to have a visit from the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, glorious "Christopher North"—*i. e.*, Professor Wilson. He has long been talking of it; and now that Cunard's steamers sweep over the waters so rapidly and so pleasantly, he is determined to go and see the United States. His duties as Professor of Moral Philosophy will detain him in the University of Edinburgh until May, when you may look out for him. I do not think there is a man in the United Kingdom who would receive a more general and enthusiastic welcome in America than Christopher North. If Lockhart were to accompany his old friend and fellow-labourer of Blackwood, a month's residence would dispel many of his erroneous opinions about our government and people. In spite of his high Toryism and anti-American prejudices, Lockhart is a noble fellow—high-minded and generous—with as much sensibility of heart as energy of intellect. When he and Wilson were associated in the management of Blackwood's Magazine, each undertook once to write a whole number himself, giving the accustomed variety of articles in prose and verse. Wilson finished his in a week, Lockhart in half a day more. They were among the best and most diversified numbers that ever appeared, and showed astonishing versatility of genius on the part of both.

Hunters' Lodges.—A correspondent of the *London Morning Chronicle* gives a minute description of the nature of the "Hunter's Association," to whose Lodges the American President's proclamation refers:—

"Whether it originated in New York or Vermont—whether the M'Kenzies, the Nelsons, the Coats, were its principal founders—whether the Baron Frattelin, or the Chevalier de Lorimier, were the persons at whose suggestion it was formed—we cannot say; neither can we say whether it originated in the spontaneous will and wish of its founders, or whether, at the very outset, to foreign influence. In May, 1838, the first lodges were formed, and Brian was elected one of the Grand Eagles for Vermont. The object of this body will be best understood from the form of the oath administered to its members. It is literally this—'I swear to do my utmost to promote Republican institutions and ideas throughout the world; to cherish them, to defend them, and especially to devote myself to the propagation, protection, and defence of these institutions in North America. I pledge my life, my property, and my honor to the Association. I bind myself to its interests; and I promise, until death, that I will attack, combat, and help to destroy, by all means that my superior may think proper, every power or authority of Royal origin upon this continent, and especially never to rest till the British tyrants cease to have any possession or footing whatever in North America. So help me, God!' The organization of the Association is divided into three principal branches—the political, the military, and the financial; which three branches are again subdivided into many sections. The classification of members is as follows—

1. A Grand Sasanen, or Grand Master, (Chief President);
2. Grand Eagles, (Presidents for the different States);
3. Eagles, (Chiefs of Counties);
4. Grand Leaders, (Chiefs of Districts);
5. Grand Hunters, (Chiefs of Townships);
6. Chief Hunters, (Chiefs of Lodges);
7. Hunters.

"The Supreme Lodge may be called the Executive and Consultative Council of the Sasanen; but in order to give a correct idea of the organization of the whole, we will carry our readers through the different ranks and classifications. An inferior lodge is formed of from twenty to thirty Common Hunters, having for head a Chief Hunter; twenty to thirty of these Chief Hunters form the lodge of a Grand Hunter; twenty Grand Hunters form the lodge of a Grand Leader. The Grand Leaders are members of the Council of the Eagle, whilst two or more have consultative votes in the direction of the society under the Grand Eagle in each state. It will be seen that the whole, or the principal of this organization, is mistrust; and it must be acknowledged that, if the discipline and the statutes could have been enforced to the extent proposed, it would have created infinitely more mischief than it has yet done.

"By the rules of the society, every member, of whatever rank, is obliged to provide himself with a rifle or musket, a sword or dagger, and have always in his habitation forty charges of powder: he is, besides, obliged to pay the following contributions—Common Hunter, 2 cents per week, or a dollar per year; a Chief Hunter, 6¼ cents per week, or 3 dollars per year; a Grand Hunter, 12½ cents per week, or 6 dollars per year; an Eagle, 37½ cents per week, or 16 dollars per year; Grand Eagle, 50 cents per week, or 20 dollars per year; Sasanen, 1 dollar per week, or 50 dollars per year; besides, a dollar is paid as entrance-money, and a dollar on the election to any rank. The whole of this sum is kept at the disposal of the Supreme Council, and generally is used, partly to provide arms and ammunition for the poorer members, who cannot afford to buy them themselves; to support newspapers and publications edited in the interest of the Association; in paying emissaries, lecturers, postages, and accumulating deposites of arms, cannon, and so forth.

"The number of lodges five months ago was as follows: Maine, 99; Vermont, 107; New York, 283; Michigan, 54; Wisconsin, 7; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 14; Ohio, 86; Pennsylvania, 49; Kentucky, 11; Virginia, 21; Maryland, 16; Delaware, 2; New Jersey, 17; Missouri, 39; Iowa, 3; Louisiana, 11; New Hampshire, 78; Lower Canada, nearly the whole of the French population are organized in lodges; Upper Canada, 84. There are a few lodges in New Brunswick, and a few scattered in other parts. The number of lodges in the States not mentioned may amount to from 50 to 100. The number of members, if taken at the minimum, may be fairly calculated at 80,000 able bodied men, and there are not fewer than 120,000 voters in the Association. The funds, donations, extra contributions, and a rigid economy, in 1839–40 and part of 1841, had so much increased as to save above 300,000 dollars as a reserve. We will take another occasion to expose the plan and policy of the Association, as also its foreign connexions. We will trace, too, the career of its principal upon the Continent of Europe, his connexion with American diplomatists, and so forth. We are sorry that we must observe that the members of the Association do not exclusively belong to a party, or exclusively to any party; it includes governors, officers, clergymen, lawyers, farmers, mechanics, soldiers, in fact every class and everybody."

In a continuation of the account, it is insinuated that the chief of the Association is Mr. Caleb Cushing, the Chairman of the Committee of Congress on Foreign Affairs; and that Governor Fairfield of Maine, Governor Mason of Michigan, Lieutenant-Governor Bradish of New York, Senator Williams, Papineau, Nelson and M'Kenzie, occupy prominent stations. Papineau is said to have received a private audience of Marshal Soult, in Paris, as an emissary of the Association; but he spoiled every thing by his Democratic avowals.

The ravages of the Yellow Fever.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, he said "that he had resided 20 years, within a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed 11 epidemic yellow fever years, and 2 cholera—each epidemic carrying away to a sudden grave never less than 3000 human beings, and often 5000. Within that 20 years 100,000 human beings had found a grave in New Orleans, and of that immense host, 25,000 were young men between the ages of 18 and 20 years; each one the representative of a distant family, with whose fate that family was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopeless and for ever."

FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

EGYPT.

On the 29th September, the Nile rose to the height of 24 1-24 cubits, and the island of Rhoda was entirely inundated. In the province of Behera forty villages were swept away by this inundation. Women, children, cattle, and crops of all kinds, were carried off by the torrent. In the delta, however, where the Pasha's farms are situate, the injury done did not amount to one-tenth of that incurred last year, because embankments were made. The river has since fallen.

SPAIN.

The insurrection in Spain is at an end; its failure at the last having been rapid and complete. On the 19th Oct., the troops in Aliva and Guipuscoa, officers as well as men, made their submission to the Government. Bilboa did the same on the 20th. On the 20th, O'Donnell ordered the final evacuation of Pampeluna by some troops which he had left there. On the 21st, General Alcala marched upon Tolosa. On the same day Rodil entered Vittoria; where Montes de Oca was seized and shot. On the 22d, O'Donnell arrived at Urdax, with 2,500 men, on his way into France. He was accompanied by Ortegosa and Jaureguy (El Pastor.) Count Monterron and a few members of the Provincial Deputation of Guipuscoa also passed into France on the same day.

The capital was quite tranquil. The arrests of the Madrid conspirators are now said not to be so numerous as was at first supposed; but they were more important. Several of the chief conspirators were pursued and arrested in the neighbourhood of Madrid; and Diego Leon was among them. He was taken in the full uniform of a General of Hussars, and carrying upon his person all his crosses and orders. In his possession was found an autograph letter of Maria Christina, giving him full powers to establish a Provincial Government till her arrival in Madrid. He was executed on the 15th, immediately outside the gate of Toledo, by a piquet of the Cacadores of Luchana. A flash of his natural courage illuminated the last moments of the ill-fated chief. On arriving on the fatal ground, he descended with perfect composure from his carriage, and walked with the utmost firmness of tread, dressed in full uniform, to the spot marked out for him to meet his sorrowful end. He there, embracing General Roncali and the clergyman in attendance, addressed a few words to the persons present, with a full and unshaken voice. He denied being a traitor or a coward, of which he had been accused: he had given, he said, many days of glory to his country, and he did not repent it: if he had done injury to any person, he there begged their forgiveness, as he forgave his enemies; and raising his voice, with an animated gesture, cried 'Viva Isabel Segunda! Viva la Libertad!' He then bade his brother soldiers farewell; and giving himself the word of command, the piquet fired and he was no more.

The chief attention is now turned to Barcelona, where a sort of local revolution has grown out of the rebellion. We are indebted to the *Morning Post*, for the following resumé of the affair—

"We must premise, that the destruction of the fortifications of Barcelona has long been a favourite project of the revolutionary population of that town. At various periods petitions to the Madrid Executive have been addressed for that purpose; but even Espartero had refused to sanction the wished-for demolition. The Barcelona Republicans had the same antipathy to the citadel as the Parisians had for their Bastile in bygone days, and for their Bastiles now erecting. The same reason for this dislike is alleged,—namely, that the fire of the forts was more intended to awe the population than to be employed against a foreign foe. Chance has placed it in the power of the infuriates of Barcelona to achive their object; the town and citadel having been completely evacuated on the night of the 25th by the troops of the line who had been despatched to join the Captain-General, Van Helan, at the French frontiers, leaving General Zabala in the command of Barcelona. In the afternoon of the 15th, it appears that the National Guards, who have been well provided with ammunition, on the first news of the events at Madrid on the 7th ultimo, and the outbreak in the Basque Provinces, were placed in the citadel on duty. The opportunity was too favourable to be lost; and on the 26th two of the most formidable bastions commanding the town were razed; and in imitation of the French Revolutionists who pulled down the Bastile, the stones were solemnly paraded. This act of demolition received the sanction of the local authorities, except, of course, the Political Chief and General Zabala, who hold their appointments from the Madrid Government. We do not entertain the slightest doubt that the work of destruction was the result of a combination and understanding between the French Republicans and those of Barcelona. It now remains to be seen what part the Regent will play in the opening scene of the Republican drama. We doubt whether Espartero has either the power or the inclination to punish the offenders. He cannot risk a quarrel with the Catalans at this moment; and he is under the deepest obligations to them for the support they not only gave to him when they raised him by their emeutes to the Regency, but for their cordial co-operation to put down the late insurrection."

It is remarked that O'Donnell and his brother rebels were allowed to enter France armed and on horseback; and that they are to be placed in various towns, all of them near the frontier.

The following details of the death of General Borso di Carminati are given in the *Mémorial* of Pau:—"The general was arrested at Borja by a national guard, who refused to let him escape, although the captive offered him the bribe of 80 ounces (6,400 f). After being imprisoned at Borja he was conducted to Saragossa, where he had not long to wait for his execution. On Monday, the 11th, he was brought out, holding a crucifix in his hand, from which he never removed his eyes. On reaching the public square his progress became very slow, for the cavalry which escorted him had great difficulty in clearing a passage through the assembled multitude. At length he arrived at the gates of the town, and there was shot. He died with great courage.

PORTUGAL.

Letters received in Lisbon from Castenco, bearing date the 6th of October, mention the inhabitants of that place as under a considerable degree of alarm, in consequence of the Administrator of Visue having directed the authorities of Mangualdi, Castenda, and Cannas de Senherim to be on the alert, form guards, and, if necessary, demand troops, as he was aware of a band of robbers being about to unite in that neighbourhood, for the purpose of plundering some wealthy houses in those towns and their districts. A similar attempt was anticipated two months ago. Such is the tranquillity of the provinces!

The Pope requires of the Portuguese government that the convents at Coimbra, Oporto, and Lisbon be given up for the residence of the ejected monks. These properties have been sold. Moreover, his holiness declares that no bargain in respect thereto, with the recent purchasers, can be holding, although sold by the government. Ministers propose to meet the next dividend by certain bonds on the Portuguese revenue.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Thomas Dove, dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, 27th July, 1841.

"The arrival of the Expedition bound for the Great Golliba, or Niger, excited in the colony of Sierra Leone extraordinary interest. We had a day of special prayer for the success of this noble undertaking. Our colonial Chaplain, the Rev. D. F. Morgan, delivered a very appropriate sermon on the occasion; and, in the afternoon of the same day, prayers, fervent and devout, were offered to the Father of the spirits of all flesh, that His blessing might rest upon all engaged in this work of highest mercy, that they might find favour in the sight of the people on the banks of the Niger,—that they might prepare the way of the Lord, and make in the desert a high way for our God, &c. &c. Suitable addresses also were delivered by Captain Trotter, W. Allen, W. Coak, Rev. J. F. Schon, Rev. T. O. Miller, myself, and others, at St. George's Church, when the nature and importance of the object was clearly and distinctly stated; and, in the evening of the same day, the same sort of service was held in four of our own chapels in Freetown. Such a glorious gospel-day was never before known in Sierra Leone. There was no market on that day: indeed it was observed with as much sacred solemnity as that of Sunday. I believe that the services of that day were not only pleasing, profitable, cheering, and refreshing to the souls of the hundreds who joined in that worship and service, but that it was also pleasing and acceptable in the sight of God our heavenly Father, whose name is mercy, and whose nature is love. The three steamers, viz: the Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudon, left us on the morning of the 3d inst., being followed by the prayers and good wishes of thousands. You will read, as per enclosed, of their safe arrival at Liberia. May the great Head of the Church be the head of that heaven-projected enterprize, and then all will end in glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to African's insulted and much injured race.' Many of our members of different tribes are gone with the Expedition, as interpreters," &c.

Destitution at Paisley.—Mr. Thomas Morris, one of the subscribers to the Paisley fund, has received a letter from Paisley painfully corroborative of all the melancholy facts so ably and pathetically detailed at the London tavern on Saturday last. The writer, who is one of the sufferers, says:—"Every one here is idle. I had six months' work, but am now also idle. I wish I could go to France, America, or some other place, for here we cannot obtain the means of life, as our work, be it dear or cheap, good or bad, cannot get a purchaser. Upwards of 5,000 men are now getting relief, and more thousands will swell that number before winter is half over."

Distress among the Working Classes at Leeds.—The distress at present existing among the working classes in London, and in the great provincial towns of the country generally, is, we believe, altogether unprecedented. Fortunately, means have been taken in some towns (and we trust like measures will be adopted in all places where distress prevails to a great extent) to obtain an exact knowledge of the numbers in a state of destitution. At Leeds, the "Leeds Unemployed Operative Enumeration Society," recently established, have, by actual personal examination, ascertained that in Leeds there are at this moment upwards of 20,000 persons whose average means of subsistence is less than one shilling each per week. This is a fact which speaks trumpet-tongued, and must, among others, compel any government speedily to afford some relief to the people, if it has any desire to continue in power, or to preserve peace and quiet in the country.

Oatmeal Porridge.—We happened to be conversing with a person in Manchester the other day who has some knowledge of the state of the poor, and allusion was made to the difference of a penny in the price of some commodity. "Oh," said he "with a penny they are able to procure a meal." "A meal with a penny," we said with some astonishment, for we had not then heard of the 5,000 persons in Paisley who have to make a penny serve, not merely for a single meal, but for all the meals they obtain in a day. "And of what does the meal consist which they procure for a penny; a herring?" "Oh, no, oatmeal," said he. "They buy a pennyworth of oatmeal, and make it into porridge; such is the food of many thousands." Now, we do not doubt but that oatmeal porridge may be both nutritious and wholesome, if varied with other more substantial food; but whilst it will be sounded forth, "Oh, all the foreign wheat is coming out of bond at a shilling duty, it is unnecessary to alter the corn-laws," let it be recollected that the duty on a quarter of oats is thirteen shillings and ninepence, the duty being equal to the first cost! So the poor starving weaver, sending for his pennyworth of oatmeal, pays a half penny for the meal tax. It will probably be right for the Daily Bread Society to have part of their investment in oats instead of wheat; they will obtain a much larger quantity for the same outlay, and the tax on the oats will be nearly a hundred per cent., whilst that on the wheat will be temporarily very low.—*Bread Eaters' Advocate.*

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says that he has "ascertained upon the best authority, that the Irish peasantry will this year be exposed to the terrible calamity of a failure of the potato-crop." The failure is most apparent upon the rich and heavy soils, such as the South-western parts of Tipperary. It is now known that the wheat and oat crops are one-third below the average. The price of meat is rising, and is likely to be further enhanced by a distemper prevailing among the cattle. We receive similar accounts of the potato-crop from Scotland, where the low lands have been flooded in many places. And rain floods in the flat parts, and even snow lying on the ground, are mentioned in private letters from the North of England.

The Church of Scotland.—It is reported, and the quarter whence the information reaches us is a pretty good guarantee for its accuracy, that three of the leaders of the non-intrusion party (Rev. Messrs. Candlish and Cunningham, and Mr. Dunlop) recently met in Edinburgh three of the leaders of the moderates (the late dean of faculty, Hope, now lord justice clerk, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Muir), and, in presence of Sir George Sinclair, who acted as moderator or umpire on the occasion, took upon themselves to arrange the disputes of the Scottish church on the following basis—viz., that patronage should remain in full force, but that the patron should present to the parish a list of six candidates, the people's choice of one of whom to be absolute. Our informant states, moreover, that the whole question may now be considered as at rest, as there is good reason to believe that Sir Robert Peel, if allowed, is prepared to carry this religious treaty into effect.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

The Puseyite College at Perth.—The following is a list of the larger subscriptions, given in the order they were made, and a munificent list all must admit it to be:—Old Mr. Gladstone, 1,000*l.*; Bishop of Ross and Argyle, 1,000*l.*; Duke of Buccleugh, 1,000*l.*; Marquis of Lothian, 500*l.*; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 500*l.* To these are to be added a great many smaller subscriptions, varying from 5*l.* to 100*l.*, which it is unnecessary to specify. The theology to be taught in the intended University is to be Puseyism in its rankest form. It is, in other words, to be Popery under the guise of Episcopacy. To satisfy you that this is no mere surmise or random assertion of mine, allow me to mention that one of the parties, taking a most active part in the promotion of the project, has, to my certain knowledge, made use of this expression, "We shall thus soon have our Scottish Maynooth."

Mrs. Maclehose, the Clarinda of Burns the poet, and widow of Mr. A. Maclehose, writer, of Glasgow, died a few days since, at Edinburgh, at the advanced age of eighty-two. To the last she retained traces of her early beauty.

Destruction of the Derby Town-Hall.—This noble pile, erected in 1828, at a cost of £12,000, is now a heap of ruins, having taken fire on the morning of the 21st Oct., at two o'clock, and, although the most active exertions were used, by six o'clock nothing but the bare walls were to be seen. There appears to be no doubt that the fire originated in the committee-room, in which there had been a fire on the previous evening. The building was insured to the amount of £5000 in the Nottingham and Derbyshire Assurance Office; but this will fall far short of the amount of the injury done, which we have heard computed at £10,000 or £12,000. All the town records have been destroyed, and also the revising barristers' documents; there was, however, no loss of life.

Conversion of Lord and Lady Holland to the Roman Catholic Faith.—The *Cork Examiner* announces the conversion of Lord and Lady Holland to the (Roman) Catholic Faith, which event took place the latter end of September. It is also stated that the intelligence has been brought by a young English gentleman, who went abroad a Protestant layman, and returns a Catholic priest.

The appointment has been officially announced of Mr. Pennefather to be chief justice of the Queen's Bench in Dublin, on the resignation of Chief Justice Bushe.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, in his robes as lord mayor, in favour of a repeal of the union!

A younger brother of the present chief of the Druses in Syria, is on his way to England, to be educated in one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

The sultan has been making magnificent presents to the English, Austrian, Russian, and Prussian ambassadors, and their ladies. Lady Ponsonby received a *parure* of Diamonds from the Sultana Nalide worth £8,000 sterling.

The decrease in the consumption of malt from the 10th of October, 1840, to the 10th of October, 1841, in London and its vicinity, amounts to no less than 41,924 quarters, the quantity used in 1840 having been 776,219 quarters, and in 1841 being 734,295 quarters.

The 98th regiment is to proceed to China direct, in lieu of relieving the 87th regiment at the Mauritius, as formerly arranged; and it is probable the 50th regiment will also proceed to China from Calcutta.

According to a table published by the *Univers*, the population of Rome, reckoned up to Easter last, was 158,868. In 1823 it was 148,458.

Two gentlemen were killed last Thursday on the Grand Junction Railway—Mr. Thomas Phillips, the eminent vocalist, whilst getting into the carriages as they were moving, and Mr. Lowe, a solicitor, by getting out before the train had stopped.

Missions.—The first prize of 200 guineas, for the best essay on "Missions," has been awarded to the Rev. Dr. Harris, author of "Mammon;" and the second of 100 guineas, to the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, of Leeds.

It is reported that the Newfoundland Veterans, which are now a mere miniature, are to be augmented, so as to form a battalion of proper strength, an arrangement which appears to have become necessary from the want of troops in Newfoundland, where the detachments at the outstations are numerous, and the duties proportionably harrassing and severe. The men's rest in bed scarcely averages three nights a week. A party of invalids has just arrived at Chatham, under the charge of Lieut. Nicholls. The corps are very short of officers—Brevet Lieut. Col. Sall is returned home—He retires upon full pay.

It is seriously in contemplation to augment considerably the corps of Royal Marines, as well as the Royal Marine Artillery; at present the demands upon the former corps are much greater than the supply, insufficient hands having been left at more than one of the divisions.

Navy.—*Temperance.*—The lords commissioners of the admiralty have directed that in the case of any soldiers who may be temperance men being embarked on board Her Majesty's ships, or troop ships, or in transport or freight ships, such noncommissioned officers and privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, cocoa and tea, for each ration of spirits stopped.

CANADA.

Lumber Trade of Canada.—The lumber trade of the Ottawa river country in Canada, is a very important item in the commerce of the Province. We learn by the Bytown Gazette, that during the past season, a total of 11,457,854 feet of timber was exported from the Ottawa River for the Quebec market. A very large portion of this lumber is shipped to England. The lumber trade consumes about 12,000 barrels of pork, and 21,000 barrels of flour annually. —*Cleveland Herald.*

St. John, N. B., November 16.

Another Frightful Conflagration in St. John.

Again has our devoted City been visited by calamity, in one of its most awful and destructive forms. The impetuous and overwhelming element, FIRE, has once more, and for the fourth time in less than five years, (exclusive of the Portland Fire,) laid a large portion of the most important and heavily-stocked business part of our fated city in ruins; destroyed an immense amount of the winter stocks of provisions and merchandize; and thereby seriously impeded the career of our mercantile prosperity, and aided other late untoward events, in depressing the general interest of the community, as well as injuring many of our industrious merchants, and the prospects of the operative classes. Between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening, the appalling cry of "*Fire!*" resounded through our streets; and the fatal cause of alarm was found to proceed from one of the stores, nearest the lower end of the South Market Wharf; though the precise spot where the fire originated, and its cause, are as yet involved in mystery.

The devouring flames spread with indescribable rapidity; the wind being fresh, at South West, and the stores and warehouses filled with combustible goods and materials, the conflagration swiftly spread along the whole line of the South Market Wharf, crossing Ward Street, and taking the greater part of that street on both sides: the immense lines of stores belonging to Messrs. Gilbert and Tilton rapidly extended the fire from Ward Street to Water Street, and the few *Brick* buildings in the route being thus assailed on both sides, by the raging flames of the wooden ranges, could not withstand the tremendous heat and volumes of fire which penetrated the roofs, and thus involved them in the common fate. The fine new Brick buildings of Messrs. W. Jarvis, Tisdale, Smith, Ray, and Disbrow, nearly all built within the last four years, were utterly destroyed. In Water Street, the fire was providentially prevented spreading southerly, on the *western* side, by pulling down a small shed, used as an iron-store and cooper's shop, on the Hendricks' property, although the corner house beyond caught fire, and was saved with the greatest difficulty, as were also the connecting buildings on the line to Ward Street; while on the *eastern* side, the high range of Sands' brick buildings stayed the southern progress of the flames; although the brick house and store occupied by Messrs. M'Avity & Co. was gutted, owing to its *lowness*, which caused the *roof* to ignite from the intense heat opposite. From this building, the devouring element continued its progress round the corner, taking the whole of the buildings on the South side of the Market Square, and extending thence round into Prince William Street, where all the buildings from the corner to the Brick Store of Messrs. Parks & Hogan, (which proved an effectual barrier in that quarter,) were consumed. By dint of the utmost exertions, the flames were prevented from *crossing* this street; although the opposite houses frequently ignited, and were much damaged; and one or two houses in King Street also caught fire, though its progress was successfully stayed.

To crown the calamities of this awful night, the immense *New Market House*, which was so recently erected of brick and stone, at the expense to the city of £10,000, ignited on the roof and by the window frames; and in spite of all the exertions that could be made by the force spared from the wide-spread scene of conflagration around, the whole vast building, above the basement, was utterly destroyed; and now presents but a frightful scene of wreck and ruin; a great portion even of the walls being levelled with the ground. The bonded Warehouses, however, in the basement, though greatly injured, were not destroyed; and much of their valuable contents will be saved. To add to the awful calamity, also, vast quantities of merchandize were hastily deposited in this building, from the burning stores, under a full confidence in its safety; and these, which might otherwise have been secured, were *all* consumed!—The amount of property destroyed by this fatal night's terrible catastrophe must be enormous, as most of what was got out of the buildings was afterwards burnt; but at present it is impossible to calculate the extent.—*Observer.*

The following is a list of the buildings consumed in this last visitation:

South Market Wharf.

Wooden building, owned by Timothy Collins, and occupied by Wm. Mc Donagh, as a liquor and general Grocery.

Wooden building, owned by Timothy Collins, and occupied by Thomas Raymond, Commission merchant.

Wooden building, owned by E. D. W. Ratchford; and occupied by Thomas Wallace, as store and warehouse.

Wooden building, owned and occupied by I. & J. G. Woodward, and others.

Wooden building, owned and occupied by John M. Wilmot, and R. D. Wilmot, as a Flour, &c. store.

Wooden building, owned by I. L. Bedell, and occupied by C. Mc Lauchlan, Commission merchant.

Wooden building, owned by A. B. Thorne, occupied by J. R. Sweet, and G. & J. Salter, Commission merchants.