

Colonial News.

New-Brunswick.

St. John Courier, July 29.

**ANOTHER FIRE**—This City was the scene of quite a destructive fire this morning. Shortly before three o'clock, the large Building on the South side of King's Square, owned by Barzillai Ansley, Esq., and used by him as a Tan House, Bark House, &c. was discovered to be on fire, and so great was the head way of the flames at the time, that before the engines, &c. arrived and got fairly at work several of the adjoining houses were on fire, and the occupants in some cases barely escaped with their lives. Ten or twelve Dwellings with numerous out buildings, were destroyed, including all the Houses fronting on the Square to the Eastward of Mr. Ansley's Tan House and those on the West side of Sidney street, from the Square to Mr. Robert Ray's barn, which was pulled down and the progress of the flames arrested in that quarter.

The buildings destroyed consisted of Two Tanning establishments owned by B. Ansley, Esq.—one occupied by himself, and the other by his brother, Mr. John Ansley; a small Dwelling House to the eastward, owned by Mr. F. McCarthy, and occupied by Mr. Hunter, Grocer; a range of buildings adjoining, with a shop, owned by Mr. John James Sloan, and occupied by several tenants; a Dwelling House, Shop, and Tallow Chandlery, adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. Asa Blakslee; a large Dwelling House adjoining, on the corner of King's Square and Sidney street, owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, plumber, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Eagen, and occupied by a number of tenants; a Dwelling House adjoining, on Sidney street, owned and occupied by Mr. Michael Hennigar; Dwelling House adjoining, owned and occupied by B. Ansley, Esq.; Dwelling House adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. T. L. Taylor, and others; a small Dwelling House in the yard adjoining, owned by D. Ansley, Esq., and occupied by tenants.—The last mentioned was insured for £50.

The losses will be very severe on individuals who owned the property, as we have heard that (with one exception of 50) there was nothing insured on any of the buildings destroyed, nor on the furniture or stock contained in them. Mr. B. Ansley's loss, including a valuable steam engine, which he had on his premises, is estimated at £3000.

The Catholic Chapel and the Dwelling Houses occupied by Mr. R. Bunting, on the East side of Sidney street, and the Court House and the Houses on the East side of King's Square, to the Northward of Leinster street owned by Mr. Pitts, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Sloan and others, were saved with great difficulty. The Court House, we are informed, had a very narrow escape, for although the roof is slated, the burning embers were blown directly upon it in large masses, and with great fury, by the high wind which prevailed at the time, and melted the lead on the roof, and but for the intrepidity and presence of mind of a few individuals, who ascended it, must have been destroyed, as from its height, it would have been almost impossible for the engines to have thrown water upon it.

A Dwelling House, owned by Daniel Ansley, Esq., to the westward of the Tan House in which the fire originated, and between that and the premises owned and occupied by Robert L. Hazen, Esq. was several times in flames, and was most miraculously preserved through the indefatigable exertions of Engine Company No. 3, who were stationed in the vicinity. The House was occupied by Mr. W. LeCain and Mr. Wm. Freeman, who lost a great part of their furniture and clothing in their removal.

The Dwelling Houses of James Cudlip, R. Ray, and James Gallagher, Esquires,—the latter occupied by Mrs. Cannon,—and that of Mr. John Ansley, fronting on Princess street, were in great danger, owing to the burning of the buildings in the rear but were happily preserved.

The Military, including the Royal Artillery, and the 30th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Slade, were early on the spot, with their engines, and did much good service, as did also the City Fire Companies generally; but we regret to state that great apathy prevailed on the part of the great body of the people in forming lines and handing water. We trust that our civic authorities will take measures in future to compel a more general obedience to the public authority on similar occasions.

It is indeed consoling to find, that notwithstanding the great progress the flames had made when discovered, the inmates of the houses all escaped without accident. We are informed that Mr. Ansley considers the fire to have been the work of an incendiary, as all appeared safe on inspection at eleven o'clock the previous night, and no fire had been kept in the building since the forenoon. We trust, on investigation, that Mr. Ansley's anticipations will be found to be erroneous, as we do not believe that there are any so black hearted among us, as to be guilty of so diabolical an act, especially where there was comparatively little to be gained in the way of plunder.

The number of Arrivals at the Port of Saint John, in the year 1842, from the 1st January to the 29th July, was 166 square riggers, and 100 schooners, from distant ports; the number in the corresponding period of 1843, was 225 square riggers, and 89 schooners, from distant ports;—making a difference of square riggers, in favour of this year, of 59; and of schooners, in favour of last year, of 11.

**BISHOPRIC OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**  
Circular.—The erection of this Province into

a separate Episcopal See has been long regarded by many among the people as an object of the utmost importance to the well being and advancement of that branch of the Apostolic Church which has been planted in it; but the great difficulties in the way of such a measure have, until lately, had the effect of repressing any exertions for its accomplishment.

The existence of this feeling, however, in New Brunswick, was known to our fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country, and there a most noble effort has been made, excited in the first instance by the Bishop of London, and immediately with the utmost alacrity concurred in by the rest of the Prelates, the Clergy and the Laity of every degree, to complete the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Province among others, by placing a Bishop at its head.

By the last Mail, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was informed, that the whole of the fund remaining at the disposal of the Colonial Bishops Committee, namely, £20,000, had been appropriated to the endowment of the proposed Bishopric of New Brunswick; and it is clearly intimated that funds are expected to be raised in the Province to meet the sum given by the Colonial Bishops Committee, and to complete the endowment. His Excellency immediately convened a meeting of such Members of the Church as could be got together, at which we, the undersigned, were nominated a Committee to suggest such measures as may appear to be best calculated to give effect to this highly desirable and important object.

We conceive this simple statement of facts will prove more effectual than any arguments or entreaties we could employ, to stimulate the Churchmen of New Brunswick to make the exertions which are necessary on their part, for carrying on this important work—so large a portion of which has been effected without their aid; not merely by the splendid contributions of the rich, but by the sacrifices of the poor; and we are persuaded that the general feeling will be, that the object is now practicable and ought to be promptly attained.

In a Pastoral letter, lately issued, the Bishop of Nova Scotia has earnestly called upon the Clergy and Laity of the whole Diocese to be active in aiding the good design—pointing out the way in which their contributions should be made, and requesting the Clergy, in all parts of the Province, to act as agents, in soliciting, receiving, and forwarding those of their respective neighbourhoods, either to the Chief Justice or the Archdeacon. Gifts of available Land may be made in cases where it may be difficult to give money, and pecuniary contributions may be made payable by instalments, but we would suggest, that unless the last instalment be made to fall due within a year, the speedy attainment of the object will not be promoted by payment in that way.

We earnestly suggest that Meetings of the Members of the Church be held with all practicable expedition in the several Parishes in the Province, and subscriptions entered into, and any other means adopted, that may seem advisable, for obtaining contributions for this most desirable purpose.

The spiritual interests of all classes, poor as well as rich, are concerned in this measure, and therefore according to the pious example of the Mother Country, not only the liberal donations of the wealthy, but the smaller offerings of those whose means are not abundant, are urgently requested.

Ward Chipman,  
George Coster,  
N. Parker,  
W. F. Odell,  
John Saunders,  
Geo. Fred. Street,  
A. Reade.

Fredericton, July 1, 1843.

The Canada Gazette of the 13th instant, contains the appointment of the Honorable James Stuart, Baronet, to be Deputy Governor within the Province heretofore known as Lower Canada; and the Honble. W. Sheppard to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Herald, July 28.

**THE NEW CATHOLIC CEMETERY.**—On Wednesday last the Parishioners of St. Mary's, in this city, at the call of the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, volunteered their services to enclose the ground lately allotted them by the corporation, as the last resting place of all that is mortal. At an early hour, St. Mary's Church was crowded to excess, by numbers of males and females who were desirous of attending divine worship before commencing the operations of the day. After the service was over, the volunteers from 15 to 1700 in number, formed in procession in front of the church, carrying the implements of their different trades, that could in any way be useful, and marched in procession to the ground. Shortly after their arrival they were addressed by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, and told off into different working parties. The ground had to be enclosed with pickets; the different avenues had to be made; the hill adjoining the military burial ground had to be greatly cut down; a bridge with stone buttresses had to be built across the brook leading to the cemetery; a sewer had to be made leading from Mr. Letson's tanyard to the brook, running through Mr. Smith's property, and, last of all, a foundation had to be dug, and the lower walls built for a chapel. All this work was then before them, and about ten o'clock the men went to work in good earnest, and many there were, who, to our own certain knowledge, never handled a pickaxe before. In two hours after the commencement of the work, what a change was apparent! The East end was enclosed, an excellent and substantial bridge was finished

—and the walks were all cut out, and the great hill was fast filling up the hollow at its base, and an excellent stone wall was built. Such a scene as this new cemetery presented, was never before seen in Halifax, for we venture to assert, so great a number of willing workmen never worked within so limited a space before. At a quarter after six in the evening, every thing was finished, and the workmen stopped. They were then gathered together, and addressed by his lordship Dr. Walsh, in a most eloquent and feeling manner, and every sentence was received with hearty cheers. The order of the procession was then formed, the trucks and carts in the rear, and they marched into the parade where they were dismissed. Not a single accident occurred during the whole day, a miraculous circumstance when we take into consideration the number of workmen, and the difficult work some of them had to perform.

Halifax Post, July 22.

**TRADE OF HALIFAX.**—Review of the week.—The Market for the past week has been very unsettled and fluctuating. The high prices at which flour has ruled sustained a check on Tuesday, by the receipt of news that the new crop in the United States had begun to come in; and the arrival at this port yesterday of 2000 barrels will give an impetus to the downward tendency. In West India goods, sellers are holding far higher rates. Few purchases of any description of merchandise have taken place. One reason is the unsteadiness of the market; and another the scarcity of money and the disposition to make sales except for cash.

Flour—(See remarks above.) Am superfine, has been held during the week at 31s a 32s per bbl.

Fish—Dry Cod, several parcels have arrived during the week, but are mostly held for shipment. One lot of 160 qds. was sold on Thursday at 11s 6d per qtl., cash, and another parcel at 12s, 3 mos. Mackerel, No. 3 commands 17s a 18s per bbl. Nos. 1 and 2 none in market.

Molasses—Porto Rico, and Cuba of good quality have been scarce, and holders are firm at 1s 2d a 1s 3d per gallon, in bond, with tendency upwards. A small lot of ten Puncheons Porto Rico, [very superior] at Auction yesterday was taken at 1s 6d per gallon, duty paid. Some small lots of Cuba brought 1s a 1s 1d in bond.

Tea—At two several sales the past week, 1s 11d was with difficulty obtained for a few lots of Corgou.

United States News.

New York, July 22.

We have had another week of heavy operation in Flour and Grain, with a gradual and steady decline in prices. The closing sales are \$5 for Ohio and Michigan in prime order, and \$5 12 a \$5 18, for Genesee; Brandy wine Flour has moved a little, sales of 600 brls. fresh ground for export. Some speculations have been made and it is estimated that full fifteen thousand barrels have been taken out of store, to make up the decreasing receipts. The whole amount now in store is scarcely 50,000 brls. which is not a heavy stock. The Cotton market has improved in demand, but not in prices. The sales of the week are 4800 bales at 5 1-4 a 8 cents. Further arrivals of wheat but no sales.

**THE CITY OF NAUVOO.**—Few we suspect, are aware of the rapid growth and present condition of the city of Nauvoo, the Jerusalem of the Latter day Saints. Notwithstanding but four years have elapsed since the Mormons first made a settlement there, it is estimated that it already numbers from 15,000 to 17,000 inhabitants; and accessions are daily made to the population from the eastern States and from Europe. The Burlington [Iowa] Gazette, from which we gather these facts, says—"It is situated at one of the most beautiful points on the river, and is improving with a rapidity truly astonishing. Many of the houses are built in fine style, evincing wealth as well as taste. The temple, which is destined to be the most magnificent structure in the West, is progressing rapidly, and will probably be completed in the course of this and the succeeding summer. Its style of architecture is entirely original—unlike anything in the world, or the history of the world—but it is at the same time chaste and elegant. It is said to be the conception of the Prophet, Gen. Smith. It is being built by the voluntary labour of the members of the church, who devote a certain number of days in the year to the work. If the labor and materials were estimated at cash prices, it is supposed that the building would cost something like a million of dollars.

West-India News.

Cape Haytien, July 1.

Business begins to look very brisk, and indeed from appearances there will be a great deal done here the next season. A great excitement is caused here on account of the coming election for President, which will come on about the latter part of next month, when I have no doubt that there will be a struggle, on a small scale, equal to that of the elections in the U. S. The yellow fever is raging here much to the alarm of the foreigners; it has not, however, shown itself in its worst character yet, and every precaution is taken to keep it down. It has been very peaceable here since the termination of the war, considering the unsettled state of affairs.

Mexico and Texas.

We give the following good news as we find it in the New Orleans Picayune of the 2nd inst. Latest from Texas—By the Sarah Darnes Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday from Galveston, we received our files of Texan papers to the 24th ult. The most important portion of the news is the following proclamation from Gen. Houston, declaring the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas:—  
By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an official communication has been received at the Department of State, from Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires near this Government, founded upon a despatch he had received from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, announcing to this government the fact, that the President of Mexico would forthwith order a cessation of hostilities on his part, and the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas, and requested that the President of Texas would send similar orders to the different officers commanding the Texan forces.

And whereas the President of Texas has felt justified, from the dispositions evinced by the act of the President of Mexico, and the nature of those dispositions, in adopting the proposed measure, and ordering the cessation of hostilities on the part of Texas.

Therefore, be it known, that I, Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that an Armistice is established between Texas and Mexico, to continue during the pendency of negotiations between the two countries for peace, and until due notice of an intention to resume hostilities (should such an intention hereafter be entertained by either party) shall have been formally announced through Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the respective Governments, and the revocation of this proclamation; and all officers commanding the forces of Texas, or acting by authority of this government, are hereby ordered and commanded to observe the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be affixed.

Done at Washington, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the Republic the eighth.

SAM HOUSTON.

By the President:

ANSON JONES, Secretary of State.  
It will be seen that the English Minister at Mexico has been the mediator in this affair. Much is said about the ulterior views of the English government in its interference in the affairs of Texas. Her design to effect the abolition of slavery there, is said to be one of the leading motives that prompts her to take so active an interest in that quarter.—Be that as it may, until facts are more fully developed we are willing to give the officers of the British Government—His Excellency the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Doyle, and Captain Elliott, the British Charge d'Affaires at Texas—credit for good intentions.

The propositions from Santa Anna for the armistice were brought to Galveston by the British brig Scylla, which arrived here on the 9th ult. The only intimation we have of their nature or purport is the following, from the Houston Telegraph of the 2nd of June. The editor says:

"We have not seen the communication of the British minister, but we understand from a respectable source that the propositions are far more favorable to Texas than those previously sent by Santa Anna and brought by Judge Robinson. They are, however, so vague and indefinite that we are at a loss to know whether he is disposed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, or merely to renew negotiations for Texas to return to the Mexican confederacy, and again become an integral part of that country—we cannot say republic."

"Whether," adds the Picayune, "the armistice will result in a final peace, and a full recognition of the independence of Texas, or whether the parties again 'cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war,' are matters at present veiled in diplomatic mystery. It were time, Heaven knows, that Texas were left in the peaceful enjoyment of that liberty for which she has made so noble a struggle and so many bloody sacrifices."

**FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.**—Brig Robert, Captain Cook, 25 days from the west Coast of Africa, reports that trade was dull and the markets overstocked with American goods. Produce was scarce and high.—The natives were peaceable except on the river Paago, where a cruel war exists, much to the detriment of the interests of traders, of whom there are at present a great many. The British ships of war on the Coast continue to board American vessels; but are generally courteous and polite in their enquiries. The Robert was boarded by a boat from a British steamer.

The slave factories on the island of Galenas having been rebuilt, are doing as large a business as ever, according to the account given by a Spanish slaver to Capt. Cook.

There were several slavers on the coast, one or two of which had full cargoes and were preparing to sail for Cuba. The trading stations were all healthy. No late news had been received from Monrovia.

**SAINT THOMAS.**—The Philadelphia United States Gazette, says that a letter had been received from the above named place, dated the 21st June, which states—that a slight shock of an Earthquake had been felt there early in the morning and during the night, but no damage