

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Halifax British Colonist.
BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

Whatever be the issue of the negotiations said to be still pending on the subject of the fisheries, we fear that Great Britain has lost much of the affection which still remained to her in these Colonies. It may be that the resolutions passed on Thursday last, and the address to her Majesty may arrive in England in time to stay the hand of the ministry, and their effect may possibly be to leave us our valuable fisheries in the state in which they were before this last new phrase was assumed. Unsatisfactory as things was, it is all that we expect. But as far as our feelings towards what we used affectionately to call the mother country are concerned, it seems to matter little whether the fisheries are yielding to the Americans or not. The Cabinet may or may not concede to the American pirates the plunder they demand.—But we have before us as colonists, in the English press the voice of the English people, spoken under the impression that the rights of the colonies have been granted away. From the highest of these organs and exponents to the lowest, from the Times and Examiner to the News of the World and Punch, we find the subject treated in the same manner, exhibiting the same dread of a collision with the United States, the same scornful contempt of Colonial rights. One journal sets before us the vast interests existing between America and England, and asks if these are to be periled for the sake of Colonial fish. Another, terrified by the blood-thirsty war correspondent of the New York Herald, shrinks from the idea of war with the Republic, and thus we see before us plainly the intention of the British people, either that they will not or dare not protect our rights. It will be vain henceforth for England to assume to herself the position of queen of the world.—Vain at least in this hemisphere. Her big ships may sun themselves in the harbors of Portugal, or the Mediterranean, and they may acquire great glory in knocking over the petty monarchs of Europe, but here their prestige of dominion and power which once magnified her name is lost for ever. She has given up to the United States the dominion of the seas at least in this quarter of the world; and we doubt much if her influence with all the powers of Europe will not be greatly weakened, when they hear that she has so shamefully surrendered to the western world. The Daily News tells us that the worst part of the transaction consists in the fact that Great Britain has yielded to American bluster, and that the United States seeing how well the bullying tone has proceeded, will proceed further, till Cuba and other territories are absorbed. Yea—verily. The Yankees have, not exactly learnt a lesson, for that has been learnt long ago, but they have proved by experiment, not in *corpore vili*, but on the grandest subject to which the test could be applied, the value of their system of policy. Henceforth she will not be slow in her aggrandizement. England is delivered over to the cotton spinners. Her glory depends not on the extent of her empire, or the terror which her power inspires, but in the price of cotton. The rise or fall of an eighth of a cent. per pound in that commodity far exceeds in importance the intrusion of hostile foreign ships into her waters. When her orators want to be grand they always talk of the empire of England as one of which the sun never sets. For purposes of boasting, our shores and our harbors are her shores and her harbors, and it is now clear that into those—her harbors—the United States have forced their way, and Great Britain dare not say nay.—Henceforth let the Colonists return with interest, the contempt which the Englishmen may affect to feel for him. Had England in a time of profound tranquility thrown us off with a parting kick or blessing, she might afterwards have taunted us as things too worthless to be allowed to hang to her skirts,—but now—if we go, it is because she cannot hold us. As Nova Scotians we may be nobodies—but as colonists and subjects of Great Britain, she is bound in honor to protect our interests. She began to do so. She promised us great things. But the United States newspapers and the United States Senators, have shaken her with a panic fear. The issue may be what it will, but the British people are afraid of the United States.

CANADA.

Toronto, 31st August.—We had quite an extensive fire here on Sunday evening last, the largest since the great fire in the spring of 1849. There was an entire block consumed, numbering upwards of thirty buildings. The principal mercantile establishments that were destroyed were those of Parsons & Wilcox' leather merchants; S. G. Lynn, Esq.,

crochery store; and Mr. Leeks, candle and soap manufactory. The Leader office was in a precarious condition for some time, but by unceasing exertions, the flames were arrested from connecting with it. The fire commenced about ten o'clock in the evening, and was not entirely subdued until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. It is said to have originated in some of the out-buildings of Mr. Douglas's Store on King street, and no sooner had the fire been discovered than the whole block appeared as a sheet of devastating flame. The fire engines worked well, and had plenty of water, but the season being so dry, and the buildings which were compactly built together, principally frame houses, there was no possibility of subduing it. Some accidents happened at the fire, but none of a fatal character. The assessed annual value of the property destroyed amounts to nearly £500. Mr. Lynn's loss will be covered by insurance, but there are several others who have no insurance. Upon the whole, I think the fire will do more good than harm to the city, for with the exception of the buildings on King street, the most of them were of a very ordinary description.

A few days ago a petition was circulated for subscription, to present to Parliament, against the return of Wm. H. Boulton as a member for the City of Toronto. I have understood since that it has been transmitted to Parliament, and was respectably signed. There is an exception taken to his qualification on the ground that he had but a few days previous to his election, declared upon oath that he was not worth £5. If Mr. Boulton is unseated, there will be a new election, but Henry Sheerwood cannot be returned.—*Quebec Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

At Alexandria, Louisiana, a terrible conflagration occurred on the 28th ult., which nearly consumed the entire place. A destructive fire also occurred at Bayo Sara, where a large amount of property was destroyed.

The Southern Freshets.—Charleston, Sept. 2.—The freshets in Alabama and Georgia have proved most disastrous.

At Mobile a house was blown down and five persons were killed. All the vessels in the port were much injured. Three steamers were lost. The light house was carried off with a whole family aboard of it. The wharves were all destroyed and the surrounding country inundated.

At Hamburg, Ga., the water was six feet deep in the streets.

The steamer Admiral arrived last night about half past 9 o'clock. We are indebted to Favor's Express for American papers.

The Arctic arrived at New York, on Sunday, from Liverpool. No news.

Bloody affair in Charlestown, Mass.—The Boston Bee says that a man named James Mahony, who resides in Charlestown, while in a desperate state of delirium tremens, on Saturday evening, stabbed a man with a knife, and then ran into the street and stabbed nine others before being secured.

Another Fearful Explosion on the Hudson River.—While the steamer Reindeer was leaving Saugerties, on the Hudson River, on Saturday, the pipe which connects the flues burst, and every person in the cabin was either killed or badly wounded. On Sunday evening 27 of the sufferers had died.—*St. John Times, Sept. 8.*

Riot among the New York Firemen.—A disgraceful row occurred in New York on Sunday morning, between several engine companies. Stones, clubs, bricks, &c., were freely used. The police interfered, and by the direction of the authorities took the engines from the companies. The primary cause of the melee was a collision of the engines while en route to the fire.

New York Crystal Palace.—The ground for this structure is to be broken to-morrow—Wednesday—and the building will thereafter be vigorously prosecuted. The plan selected by the committee is that of Messrs. Carstensen and Gildemeister, the former of whom is the architect of the Tivoli and Casino of Copenhagen. The form of the building is to be that of a Greek Cross, with a dome over the intersection of the limbs. Each diameter of the cross is to be 365 feet long, and 149 feet broad; and the dome is 130 feet high. There will be in this building 111,000 square feet of space on the ground floor, and 62,000 square feet in the galleries. It is estimated to cost about \$195,000. The building is to be entirely of iron and glass, and is already advertised to be opened on the 2d day of May, 1853. It is difficult to describe such a building so that the reader unlearned in architectural terms will obtain a just idea of its appearance; but the effect of the plan is more that of a glass cathedral than anything else we can compare it to—save that the dome and pinnacles are surmounted with flags instead of crosses and statues of saints. The building itself will be a great attraction.—*N. Y. Mirror, Aug. 31.*

Commerce of Boston.—The records of our marine column yesterday, gave conclusive evidence of the prosperity and wide extent of Boston trade and commerce. There arrived during the day five steamers, two ships, nineteen barques, sixty two brigs, fifty eight schooners, and one sloop, making a total of one hundred and forty seven arrivals, foreign and coastwise, in a single day; and at sunset last night the lower station of the marine telegraph announced another fleet in the bay, which would reach the city before morning. The richly laden fleets are from various parts of the world.—*Boston Journal 4th September.*

Buffalo, August 30.—Mr Henry Wells, agent

of the American Express Company, has returned to this city, and reports, that the wreck of the Atlantic has been found. It lies about 5 miles from Long Point light, and three miles from land in about 100 feet of water.—No additional bodies have been found. The safe and money of the express company will be recovered. There is considerable cholera in this city.

New Orleans, Aug. 28.—The Picayune has received accounts of an awful storm which occurred at Mobile, destroying an immense amount of property.

It commenced on the morning of Thursday and continued with unabated violence throughout the following day, when it ceased.

A large number of lives were lost, and the destruction of property on both sea and land is very great.

At last accounts the lower part of the city was entirely submerged, and many ships and other vessels were under water.

It is almost impossible to calculate the loss—through from a careful estimate it is thought that it will reach from one and a half to two millions of dollars, while some estimate it at a still higher figure.—*Halifax Sun.*

The glorious rain of Saturday night, says the New York Herald, resulted in a glorious cleansing of the city. It appeared as if a kind Providence, taking pity upon the cries of nearly a million of suffering people, (so long neglected in dirt by our dirt-loving Corporation) had opened the windows of Heaven for the special washing of our late horribly dirty streets. And a truly glorious washing it was. From five o'clock till near midnight, it rained like the rainy season at Panama.

Imagine an immense cistern of the calibre of Lake Ontario, hung over the city, full of water, retained by a false bottom, the real bottom being full of holes, of two or three inches in diameter, and less than half an inch apart—imagine the false bottom suddenly drawn out, like the sliding top of a cigar box, and put this wide spread waterfall in motion to the music of a regular smashing south-easter, "blowing great guns," the distant reader will have a faint conception of Saturday night's most glorious storm of upwards of six hours duration.

On Tuesday last the Telegraph informed us that the steamer Dr. Franklin No. 2 had blown up, and that thirty persons were severely scalded, nine dead and nine missing.

The authorities of Boston and neighboring places seem active in enforcing the new Law in reference to the sale of spirituous liquors. Some of their decisions, as well as some of their seizures are, however, appealed against. The venerable tragedian, Booth, had arrived in San Francisco.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Executive Council met at Fredericton this week, when some matters of importance were discussed, and action taken on the most prominent. The Fishery question was fully considered, and such a course adopted as will place the views of our Government fairly before the Imperial Ministry.

The scarcity of copper coin was also brought before the Council, and it was decided that a Committee be appointed to obviate the difficulty by importing a sufficient quantity for business purposes. The Hon. Mr. Partelow and the Provincial Treasurer are the Committee for carrying out this object.

It was also ordered that the snags in the river Saint John, of which there are several very dangerous ones, be forthwith removed.

The attention of the Executive to matters of such importance shows that they are determined to do everything in their power to facilitate the trade and benefit the best interests of the people of New Brunswick.—*New Brunswicker.*

Melancholy.—We learn from Ten Mile Creek that on the 24th ult., two daughters of Mr. William Floyd, residing at that place, went out to gather berries, and not returning, search was made for them, when their bodies were discovered in the mill pond. It is supposed that in crossing the logs, they fell off, and thus met a premature death. The eldest was aged 15, and the youngest 9 years.

Havana dates to the 29th ult., received at New York, state that it was thought that the nine persons arrested on the charge of being concerned in the publication of a revolutionary paper, would be garroted on the 1st Sept.

Johnston's Report.—Upwards of ten thousand copies of Professor Johnston's Agricultural Report were struck off, little less than two years ago, by the Queen's Printer, authorized by the Government and Legislature, for the purpose of distribution chiefly in England. We are informed that upwards of two thirds of these volumes, all bound, are lying in piles in Mr Simpson's building, no pains having been taken by the Government to have them circulated. The money for printing is therefore thrown away. Do the Government think they are doing justice to the cause of Agriculture by not troubling their heads to carry out the designs of the Legislature?

The Potatoe Crop.—We are gratified to learn that the Potatoe Crop still promises to be abundant. In some districts the blight is manifest, although presenting a different fea-

ture to last year. It seems that the leaves only are affected in these districts, while the hulk and root remain untouched. In the vicinity of this City, fields of the finest description of potatoes are flourishing without the least sign of blight upon them. The crop, we think, may now be considered nearly, if not altogether safe. On Saturday potatoes were selling in the Country Market for 3s. a bushel.

Getting into Notice.—The last number of the Illustrated London News, received by mail on Friday contains a picture and description of the "commencement of the St. Andrew's Railway." The lady of Colonel Murray is seen near St. Andrews, filling earth into a wheelbarrow, while the people are looking towards Woodstock. Colonel Hatch, Mr Wilson, M. H. Perley, Captain Robinson, Mr Brown, Mr Hill, the Editor of the Saint Andrew's Standard, and last not least, Dr. Thompson and Mr Fitzgerald, are portrayed in the foreground, and may be recognized immediately.

Sir Charles Lyell is now in Albert County en route for St. John. The object of his visit we understand, is to examine the geological features of that fine Country; and he will no doubt pronounce an opinion upon what he sees. Sir Charles stands as high in Europe and America as a Geologist, as Professor Johnston as an Agricultural Chemist—the works of both gentlemen being sought after and read every where, and considered as standard authorities. Mr Archibald has already a number of men employed in Albert in getting out free stone, said to be the best in the world. Mr A. determined to get at the buried resources of New Brunswick, has brought, or intends to bring, a number of American Engineers here to make mining explorations. Success to him.

Warm Weather.—We have had a longer spell of warm weather, without interruption, during the last fortnight, than we have had all summer.—*St. John Morning News.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Matters in Honduras.—We have advices from Balize to Aug 9th. Provisions had been very scarce, and at one time the people were on the verge of starvation. Flour had been selling at \$19, and Pork was worth \$30, and very scarce.

The project of annexing Yucatan to the U. S. is said to be gaining ground. The leaders of the movement are said to be men of wealth, character, and perseverance.

The crop, especially of Indigo, Cochineal and Sarsaparilla, promise to be very large.

WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes.—The West Indian of the 10th says the hot suns of July, relieved by a few showers, have told upon the young canes. Sad accounts have been received from every part of the island. In the vicinity of Bridgetown the young canes were being cut down and sold for fodder.

Antigua.—The Legislature have agreed to the appointment of three gentlemen to act as Delegates in conjunction with the gentlemen from Jamaica, to assist in promoting the interests of these Colonies in Parliament, and in enlightening the British public as to their present and future prospects.—*Nova Scotian.*

COFFIN'S
Travelling Daguerreotype
SALOON,

Which has been in nearly all the towns and villages in New Brunswick, is now in operation in CHATHAM, near the Telegraph Office, and will remain two or three weeks.

The above saloon having the SKY AND SIDE LIGHT combined so as to produce the most harmonious blending of light and shade, offers unusual facilities for obtaining the best Photographic Effects.

The Subscriber has put his prices so low that every person can afford to have

A GOOD LIKENESS,

So you can all come and sit, and if you are not satisfied that the impression is a good likeness, you are not obliged to take it. Likenesses neatly set in

Frames, Cases, Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.,

A good assortment of which is kept constantly on hand.

Paintings, Groupings, &c., neatly copied. Likenesses of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences. Likenesses of children taken between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., in clear weather; adults, between 8 A. M., and 6 P. M., rain or shine.

A. K. COFFIN.

Chatham, August 23, 1852.

NIGHT SALES.

Edward Daley, Jun.

Will sell sell at his Store, every FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evening throughout the summer, a great variety of Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Books, Jewellery, Watches, Crochery-ware, Glass-ware, &c., &c. Sales positive, to commence each evening at 7 o'clock. Bargains may be expected.

To the Ladies—Most Important.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers, a large quantity of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

K. B. & W. FORBES.

Chatham, 1st September, 1852.