

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

H. M. S. Basilisk, Com. Egerton, arrived here this morning from a cruise on the fishing grounds.

A rumor was received here by telegraph on Saturday, to the effect that the American Eastern Squadron has again been ordered to the Gulf Fishing Grounds, there to remain until the close of the season.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

**FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.**—A great fire occurred in Manchester, N. H. on Thursday last. It broke out at 5 o'clock A. M. in the delaine printery of the Manchester Print Works Company, which was entirely destroyed, together with the machinery. Loss estimated at \$200,000 or more. Four hundred men were thrown out of employment. There was \$150,000 insurance, as follows:—National Boston, \$15,000; Merchants, do., 15,000; Neptune, do., 15,000; American, do., 15,000; Hartford, Aetna, and Protection, \$30,000; Manufacturers' Mutual Boston, \$30,000; Monarch Agency, London, \$10,000; Com. Mutual, Providence, \$15,000; North Western, Oswego, \$5,000.

The boiler house and adjoining buildings were with great effort saved. Also the counting room building, where the engravings was carried on.—The fire is supposed to have taken from a spark from a flue, which lighted on the dry cloth. The dyes were all stored in another building, and were saved. There were in the mill de laines to the value of about \$25,000, which were entirely destroyed.

The oil and candle factory of Johnson, Sanford & Co., in Brooklyn, was burnt on Wednesday night last, with all the stock and fixtures. Loss estimated at from \$130,000 to \$150,000. Insured for \$90,000 in New York offices.

**FIRE IN MAINE.**—We learn from the Bangor Courier that on Thursday night last, one of the blocks of saw mills in the town of Veazie, formerly North Bangor, took fire, and spread with great rapidity. Twelve saws with two gangs were burnt out and destroyed, with the machinery connected for the manufacture of small lumber. The loss is probably between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The mills were owned by John W. Veazie, and were insured until within a few weeks, when the policy run out, and was not renewed.

**THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.**—The epidemic at New Orleans is rapidly on the decrease, and it is hoped that a few weeks more will witness its total disappearance. The number of interments on the 19th inst. were 49, of which number 35 were from yellow fever. The epidemic was still raging along the river, and in the interior on the plantations. At New Orleans on the 20th, there were 24 deaths from fever. This shows a large decrease.

**WHOLESALE INDICTMENT OF NEW YORK LIQUOR DEALERS.**—The Grand Jury have within the last few days indicted upwards of a thousand persons in New York for selling liquor without license. On Monday ten of the whole number were arrested and taken to the Court of Sessions, where they pleaded guilty, and were told to appear on Saturday, and receive sentence. The other parties under indictment will be brought up in the course of the week. There are now six thousand licensed liquor shops in New York.

Between eleven and twelve hundred persons nearly all bound for California, left New York on Tuesday last, in the steamship Illinois and Star of the West.

**SHIP-BUILDING IN BATH, ME.**—The Bath Mirror enumerates eleven ship yards at that port, at which there are now on the stocks, twelve first class ships, averaging over 1200 tons each, which with one exception will be launched in the course of the ensuing six weeks. Others will take the place of these as soon as they are launched, and it is expected that most of the yards will be occupied during the winter, and that not less than fifteen additional ships will be got off by the early summer months of next year.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, N. H. for the disbanding of the United States fishery squadron. The season for taking fish is about drawing to a close, and the services of the fleet are no longer required for the present. Before the opening of the next fishing campaign, it is hoped that the dispute between the rival Yankee and Colonial fishermen will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.—The Princeton is ordered to Norfolk, the Fulton to Philadelphia, and the Cyane to Boston.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**THE FEVER.**—Among those who died by yellow fever at New Orleans on Saturday, was R. W. Hill, Esq. He was among the most wealthy citizens of New Orleans, and certainly no one excelled him in benevolent deeds. Soon after the fever broke out, he gave instructions to the treasurer of the Howard Association to draw on him for \$100 weekly during the continuance of the fever in that city. He gave liberally to every association for religious and charitable objects, not sparingly, but when the cause required it, by thousands. It is but a few weeks since a new Methodist Church was dedicated, and if our memory is correct, Mr Hill gave \$10,000 towards the debt then due on the building.—*New York Com. Adv.*

CANADA.

**FIRE.**—This morning a fire broke out in the premises occupied as the office of the Protestant Times, which from strong presumptive evidence is attributed to incendiarism. The Chronicle gives us the following account:—  
At five o'clock this morning, the church

eter, to take the measurements of a fine Church in Norfolk, at the village of Snettisham, a small place near the sea coast, which appeared to him to be a suitable model, and in the winter of 1845-6, Mr Willis brought out his instruments and drawings for this work. In many respects the model has been strictly followed, it has only been departed from, where the Cathedral character of the building required it, or where it was necessary to economize. Two unusual features in this structure mark its Cathedral character; first, the triple Western Porch, which only appears in Collegiate or Churches of this style. We shall now describe, as best we may, the principal features external and internal of the building.

**Its general style of Architecture.**—It is what is technically termed 'Middle Pointed,' or 'Decorated,' being in fact a copy of that period of ancient art, when what is called Gothic Architecture had attained its highest point, and had not begun to degenerate into mere frippery of detail. The equilateral triangle will be found to be the leading feature of the design. Every arch within, every window without, every gable in Nave, transepts, and Choir, every principal rafter, obeys this fundamental law, with more or less of exactness, and the same principle was intended to be observed in the relation which the height of the Spire bears to the length of the building. The old architects observed this principle in nature, and made it the foundation for some of their best works.

We now proceed to notice the **Windows.** Standing in the road near Mr. Botsford's pleasant residence, we obtain one of the best views of the building and of its six-light West Window, agreeably filling the eye, and rising above the triple Western Porch. This window is an exact copy of the original, and of this style there is no more beautiful specimen in English art. Its designer is unknown. The tracery occupies one half of the window, and is divided into seven pear shaped forms, the mouldings of which all branch out of the two principal mullions or upright stems, which are as the pillars of the whole structure.—Each of these seven divisions is subdivided by another series of mouldings into four or more quatrefoils, the principal mouldings branches upwards like a tree and terminating in a single quatrefoil in the head. At the other extremity of the building is the East Window, which, as the Chancel of Snettisham was destroyed, was copied from Selby Abbey. It consists of seven lights, and is 30 feet in height by 18 in width. This window is less remarkable for its tracery than for its happy combination of triplets, and of multiples of three in all its parts, rendering it peculiarly suggestive to the reflective mind of that high doctrine of christianity, to all our thoughts tend, and whose mighty depths our minds are lost. It is peculiarly suitable for an East Window, by the large "vesical" or oval shape which forms the centre of its tracery, and furnishes the glass painter with an admirable mode of treatment.

The side windows of the West End are taken from the Eastern Window of Exwick Chapel at Exeter, built by the Bishop in 1341. This window was drawn by Mr. Hayward, Architect, Exeter. The side windows of the aisles are most of them copies of Snettisham windows, except two very elegant and original designs by Mr. Willis. They are all of three lights, with varied tracery in the window head. There are also 18 clerestory windows in the Nave above the aisles, of two lights and with slightly varied tracery, somewhat differing from the original model. The Transepts are necessarily short, from the difficulty of warming so large a building, and the windows are of two lights, with tracery, their great length rendering a transom-bar across them necessary which though it appears in the original mode of the Tower, is not usually found in the style.—The south aisle and vestry terminate eastward with a simple two-light window, which would serve for a good model for a rural Church, and there is another with more complicated tracery in the N. E. side of the vestry. How much we moderns owe to ancient art may be seen by any one who will take the trouble first to study these windows and to copy them exactly on paper. The original design of such a window as the West Window of this Cathedral is hardly within the compass of any draughtsman of the present day. The Tower windows are a modification of the windows of Snettisham and are somewhat smaller, as is suitable to the climate. All the ordinary windows are of Caen-stone, which, when of good quality, seems to stand perfectly well in this climate. The weatherings and buttresses are of stone from Grindstone Island. The walls of sandstone from the neighborhood of the Cathedral. The outside roof is covered throughout with galvanised tin and iron. It would probably be better that this material should be laid on over a coating of felt, which would prevent both heat and cold, and the noise which a metal roof produces. This however, was not thought of in time.

We now pass to the **Doors.** The external doors are all of New Brunswick Gray Oak. The West Door is a reduced copy of that at Exeter Cathedral, and the inner South Door, which is of butternut, or white walnut, is taken from an old door in a Church in Suffolk. The others are designed by Mr Willis.

GUNS! GUNS!

The Subscriber has for sale at his residence in Newcastle, a number of GUNS, which has been left from time to time with him, to get repaired, and as the owners have never called for them, he will dispose of them to pay expenses, if not redeemed within Three Months.  
CHARLES CRAMMOND.  
Newcastle, August 31, 1853.

spiked poles. The chief canoe-man shook his head, and I began to feel sick at heart. The river was full of salmon, and they were leaping out of the water in all directions, as if delighted at the fullness of the river. The wind began to blow, and presently a shower of rain and hail passed over us. The rapids in the stream, which were usually surmounted with ease, now demanded the straining of every nerve; and now one of the poles of the passenger canoe was broken, resulting in its being thrown upon a rock, and rendered unsafe by a hole knocked through its bottom, whereby we scrambled ashore as best we could, and then unitedly fell into a profound contemplation on the pleasures of travelling. As a matter of course, we determined to return to the place whence we had departed in such fine spirits only a few hours before; while the canoe was being repaired. I quieted the nerves of the ladies with a cup of tea and satisfied our several appetites with a bit of bread and the shoulders of a salmon trout, baked in the Indian fashion, which had been speared by one of the Indians just as we first turned into the Matapedia; and just as the sun was setting, while yet the unruined Restigouche, and the surrounding mountains were bathed in a soft purple atmosphere, we landed on the pleasant beach in front of Athol House, and were warmly welcomed by its most hospitable inmates, whose jokes and laughter were a good deal subdued, as they freely confessed, by the thought that we had barely escaped the dangers of the flood.

The night which followed the day of excitement and disappointment was beautiful enough to banish every feeling of regret; for in the confined valley of the Matapedia, and especially under a canopy of spruce boughs, it could not have been enjoyed at all. But the case was far different as I sat alone at one of the front windows of Athol House, (after every arrangement had been made for continuing our journey by land on the morrow,) and mused upon the lake-like Restigouche, with all its mountains and cloudless northern sky completely mirrored in its tranquil waters.

I happened to be in just the mood to appreciate the more poetical influences of nature, and I know not that I ever before enjoyed so many objects of peculiar interest in such a happy combination. The water, the mountains, and the sky were enough in themselves to fill one with delight; but then the blandness of the night and the deep silence greatly enhanced their marvellous beauty. At one time, from a neighbouring grove, an owl sent forth a note or two of its dismal hooting, which was presently answered by a long, low wail of a loon, floating a mile away upon the water, and then the sudden splash of a leaping salmon was heard so near, and so distinctly visible to the starlight, that the wavelets which he made were seen to melt upon the shore. But the great event of that night was an aurora, which commenced its evolutions in the northern sky about midnight. Its first display was in form of a multitude of small white clouds, and as they increased in size and moved from point to point with great rapidity, I was forcibly reminded of the Indian tradition which accounts for the northern lights by seeing in them merely the shadows upon the sky, of immense heads of reindeer fleeing before the hunters over the snowy plains of the Arctic sea. And now a sudden change took place, and it seemed like a grand review of celestial soldiery—a sort of manoeuvre of spiritual batteries.—Now they would advance in line of battle, stretching entirely across the north from east to west, and then they would march and counter-march, break up, divide, rush together, and commingle in a sort of general contest. All this was continually attended with the most extraordinary vividness of motion—here flashing, there trembling, now darting then standing still. Once, in the very zenith, it resembled an immense eye, in which were blended all the colors of the spectrum, opening and shutting with lightning and rapidity.—At another time it took the shape of a crown of vast diameter, and then it began to dissolve, slowly and fitfully, until it was hidden behind a newly-risen cloud, when it reappeared in slender spires, and moved still further to the eastward, looking like silent troops sent away with their long silvery lances to keep sentinel on the bounds of heaven; and then the gloom of common night settled upon the world.

From the Fredericton Head Quarters.  
(Published by request.)

THE CATHEDRAL.

Our readers will not be sorry to have before them a short account of the architectural details of the building, as many of them were not present at the consecration, and some, perhaps, may have never seen it. The extreme length of the Cathedral is 172 feet, and its width, exclusive of the Porch, 67 feet. The height of Nave and Choir to the ridge of the Roof 60 feet. The Tower is 84 feet high to the base of the pinnacles, and the Spire about 84 or 173 in all, including the Cross.

The first impulse was given to the erection of this structure by two old and zealous friends of the Bishop, who determined to present him with some memorial of their affection and esteem. This feeling was shared by others, and the sum gathered amounted to £1500 sterling, which was presented to his Lordship by his former Diocesan, who bade him farewell in the presence of a large company, and presented him with a cheque of £1400, towards a Cathedral Church, or any other Church purposes. Stimulated by this generous offering, the Bishop sent down Mr Willis, then a young draughtsman in an Architects office in Ex-

bells rang the alarm of fire. The house in which the Protestant Times is published, was on fire. This house is situated in St. John Street, behind the shop of Mr Peter Sinclair, Bookseller. The two upper stories are occupied by Mr James, Printer and Proprietor of the Times, the lower story being used as a hangard—it was the staircase leading to the printing office that was discovered to be on fire. There was a great blaze, and the inmates of an adjoining house only escaped suffocation by scrambling out of the windows and taking advantage of some ladders which had apparently been placed against the house for that purpose. The fire companies did their very utmost to prevent a conflagration, and succeeded, but Mr James' printing materials are much damaged, and some books and other property of value destroyed. This most unfortunate occurrence will in all probability, interfere with the next issue of the Times.

The property belongs to the Sewell family.

**THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.**—The weather for the last ten days has been most changeable. Frost at night followed by heavy rains with cold easterly winds which has done considerable damage to the grain crops remaining in the field, the oat crop is deficient in many places, barley and wheat are about an average yield. The potato blight is making rapid progress, in many parts they will not be worth taking up, the tubers being entirely destroyed. In several places a similar disease is attacking the turnip crop, the leaves becoming yellow and withered, Cabbages and all other garden roots are an abundant crop.

Numerous invitations to the Jackson & Betts dinner have been issued; and the Committee are taking extraordinary preparations to produce an entertainment which will tell at a distance. The dinner is to be furnished, under the superintendance of the Committee, by Mr Lamb, the Music Hall Restaurateur; and the most costly wines have been provided—luscious champagnes, golden sherry, crusty port, and krounty claret.

The Grand Jury, it will be perceived have returned "true bills" against fourteen of the Chalmers Church rioters.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

**GALE.**—On Saturday evening, a heavy gale of wind was experienced from the South West, which shifted during the night to the North, and blew with equal violence. Several vessels dragged their anchors, but sustained no damage.—The only disaster we have heard of, is the sinking of the brig, Daniel Weld, which went down near the Beacon, in attempting to run into the harbour, having struck on the Island rocks, and subsequently on the Foul Ground where she now remains.

It is said that sixty thousand dollars is to be expended on the mule road over the Ithmus, between Cruces and Panama, and that through tickets from New York to California will be issued about the first of October, when passengers and their luggage will be carried through from the Atlantic to the Pacific in from twelve to fifteen hours.—*New Brunswick.*

P. E. ISLAND.

Mr Taylor, Pilot, from St. Peter's Island reports, that, on Monday, the 11th, about sunset, a small Schooner, apparently deeply laden, close reefed, and about five miles off, coming from the Westward, suddenly disappeared. Supposed sunk with all on board.—*Hazard's Gazette.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

**GREAT SILVER MINES DISCOVERED IN NEW MEXICO.**—By a letter in the *S. C. amp Republican*, we have additional intelligence in regard to the reported discovery of wonderful silver mines in New Mexico. The letter is dated Las Cruces, June 2, and says:

"Some time since a very rich mine of silver was discovered in the Sierras Los Organos, a few miles from here, by a party of vagabond Mexicans. Mr Stephenson, an experienced miner, and a very wealthy man, from El Paso county, immediately purchased from the discoverers this mine, and having had it thoroughly tested at the mint in Chihuahua, began work. He has now built a large mining hacienda and furnaces close by this town, and has entered into business on a large scale. But this is not half. About a month since, an old miner, whose cupidity was aroused by these operations, began a hunting excursion for other mines in the same mountains, and in the course of ten days returned loaded down with pieces of metal almost virgin silver. As to the value of this discovery, no estimate can be placed upon it. Many of the old Gaudaloupe, y Calvo and Baranco miners have visited the mine, and with one assent have pronounced it unequalled in Mexico, or in the world. The vein commences near the foot of the immense Sierra of Los Organos, on the side of a cañon called La Cueva, and runs direct into the thickest part of the mountains, thus giving positive assurance that there can be exhaustion of metal, for from the summit to the bottom of the mountain, extends one solid mass of lead and silver. The principal vein is over four acres in width, while a great number of less width branch out right and left. To give you some idea of the wealth of this metal, eight pounds of ore from the surface yielded one dollar and over of silver, in a little *cuidrada* or ash furnace, where more than one third of the silver was lost. Every vara of depth that is dug displays metal richer and richer."

A battle has taken place between a party of Apachas who numbered over two hundred, and a company of fourteen Americans, in the mountains near El Paso, in which 11 of the Americans were horribly

mangled and killed. The U. S. dragons stationed near the spot were too few in numbers to render the least assistance in repelling the Indians.

WEST INDIES.

**THE YELLOW FEVER AT BERMUDA.**—The mail-boat Spray at Halifax from Bermuda, brings us papers to the 13th inst. We regret to perceive that the Yellow Fever has appeared at Saint George's and has already carried off numbers of the inhabitants. Up to the 9th, there had died one officer [Lieut Woodford], nine men, four women and two children belonging to the 56th Regiment, and 106 were sick. Of the 205 convicts, only 25 had escaped the epidemic—50 had died.

The following gentlemen had also died:—John M. Howden, Esq., recently appointed American Consul; George Houghton, Esq., Clerk of Works in the Royal Engineer Department, and H. A. Tapp Esq., of the Ordinance Department.

In all eighty-one persons have fallen victims to this scourge of tropical climates, and two-fifths of the Sappers were inhospitable. The latest accounts state that the fever was spreading.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A letter from Bonavista, dated Sept. 3, says:—We are still in the enjoyment of splendid weather which enables our fishermen to prosecute the fall fishery under the most favourable circumstances, and on the whole they are doing pretty fairly; Great numbers of Potheads have again made their appearance on the westerly side of this Bay, and the people of Kneels and Indian Arm have again been successful in driving 700 on shore. A great deal of fat is finding its way to Bonavista; I believe J. H. Warran Esq., is the principal buyer. Some of our Bay planters returned from the Labrador with good trips of fish, report fish plenty below Fox Harbour.

The potato disease has made its appearance at Ragged Harbour and Catalina; in this harbour there are symptoms of it, but not to any extent. People are now busy cutting their barley and oats which is already housed.

400 Grampuses has been caught in New Harbour, Trinity Bay.

Thomas B. Job, Esq. has been appointed a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in Newfoundland.

FREDERICTON MAIL.

The Head Quarters contains the Editor's farewell address to his readers in resigning the Editorial chair. We are sorry to lose him, for he was a clever, gentlemanly fellow, and his retirement we consider a public loss.

The Gazette contains a Proclamation, proroguing the General Assembly until the second Tuesday in December.

The Quebec papers announce that the dinner to Messrs. Jackson and Betts, by the citizens of Quebec, was to have taken place on the 27th September.

ENGLISH COAL.

The Subscribers offer for sale the Cargo ex Argus from South Shields, consisting of  
**SUPERIOR HOUSE COAL.**  
Superior Small COAL for Blacksmiths.  
DUNCAN & LOCH.  
Newcastle, September 14, 1853

TO LET.

The **NEW SHOP** fitted up by the Subscriber in the best business part of the town, together with **HALF THE HOUSE**, Three Bed Rooms, and large Parlour with stairs, also, a good Kitchen and Cellar, with the best of water always at hand. For further particulars apply to  
JAMES WHITE.  
Chatham, 23rd September, 1853

W. A. LETSON.

Agent for the Sale of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC CURATIVES, has now received a new supply comprising

GALVANIC BELTS,  
Do. BRACELETS,  
Do. NECKLACES,

And also the

Magnetic Fluid & Plaster.

all those afflicted with Rheumatism, and Nervous affections, are politely invited to call, and supply themselves with these invaluable Curatives.  
Chatham, August 18, 1853.

GLOUCESTER.

The **ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH** and **CATTLE SHOW**, of the Gloucester County Agricultural Society, will take place at Bathurst on **TUESDAY**, the 4th day of October next. Ploughmen must be on the ground at half past ten o'clock, and all the Animals must be recorded, and placed in their respective stalls, at not later than 11 o'clock.  
WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary  
Bathurst, September 13, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED.

**EX SCHOONERS ST. ANDRE & ELLEN FROM QUEBEC.**  
100 Brels fresh Quebec Flour for Family use.  
Oat Meal, Prime Mess Pork, Butter, Soda & Sweet Crackers.

ALSO

A large Consignment of mens and womens Boots & Shoes, Childrens & Youths do. do.  
About 50 Cases in great variety, which will be sold at little over cost and charges, by the Case.  
W. A. LETSON.  
Chatham, September 10, 1853.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of SHEPHERD J. FROST, late of Chatham, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months, at the Office of Mr Hugh Bain, Chatham, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment at said Office.  
JOHN McRAE, Executor.  
Chatham, September 6, 1853.