

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Bazaar at Fredericton.—We take the following account of the late Bazaar, from the Fredericton Reporter of Friday last:—

"The Bazaar, which opened yesterday at 11 o'clock, was as we anticipated doubtless the most splendid affair of the kind ever known in the Province, and will, if we are not much mistaken, exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The day turned out one of those fine warm and cloudless ones so peculiar to the summer climate of Fredericton; and the beautiful scenery around the residence of Judge Wilmet, seemed even to exceed itself in loveliness. It is impossible for us at the present moment to do any thing more than guess at the proceeds thus far realized; but between the entrance money, the Bazaar Tables, the Refreshment Tables, and the Tea at which we suppose about thirteen hundred persons were partakers, the amount must indeed be large. The Ladies (Heaven bless them!) were the foremost in every good word and work throughout the whole arrangement; and it was somewhat amusing to see many of the first in Society as well as in personal attractions, selling fine slices of ham and biscuit, or custards, jellies, and bread and honey to their numerous customers. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Lady, Lieut. Colonel Lockyer and family, Lieut. Colonel Hayne and family, Hon. Judge Street and family, and the Rev. Messrs. Brooke and Churchill, with several others of the highest distinction were present during a great part of the day and bought at the Sales' Tables. A Table kept by about half-a-dozen very young Ladies, was the subject of much attraction, and their sales of fancy ware must have been pretty large; while a Soda Fountain introduced on the ground by Mr. Brayley realized nearly £10. The Tea Tables in the evening were really magnificent and extremely well attended to; and it is generally owned that the display of fire-works, under the superintendence of S. K. Foster, Esq., of St John, was the finest ever seen in this part of the Province. The noble band of the 97th, lent for the occasion, with his usual urbanity, by Col. Lockyer, "discoursed sweet music" throughout the greater part of the day and evening, and added greatly to the general festivity. The sales will of course be continued to day, as we imagine not more than one half of the rich and rare goods have yet been disposed of. This sketch, hastily written as it is, will of course be subject to future enlargement or correction."

[The proceeds of the Bazaar are at present variously estimated at from £500 to £700—a noble sum truly in aid of the excellent object for which it was got up—the rebuilding of the Wesleyan Church at Fredericton, destroyed in the great fire in that city last November.]

We observe that the Courier gives an authoritative contradiction to the rumours which have been circulated of late, that our Government is pledged to support Mr. Howe's Railway schemes. We always thought, notwithstanding positive assertions to the contrary, that Mr. Chandler was much too cautious a man to pledge his Government to the support of any project, in the face of the unanimous vote of our Legislature last Session, especially since no intimation has been given that the stringent terms proposed by Earl Grey are to be modified. The subject, however, will probably again be submitted to the Legislature after Canada and Nova Scotia have pronounced upon the matter, and as it ought to be viewed in all its bearings and thoroughly discussed, we will, for the purpose of drawing attention to this great question, make a few remarks upon it.

There are two modes proposed by which the Halifax and Quebec, and the European and North American Railways may be constructed. The first is that the two Roads should be separate undertakings, the former, along the North Shore to Quebec, on the joint account of the three Colonies, and the latter to be constructed by New Brunswick on her own account, the funds for the whole to be provided by the British Government.—The other mode is that recommended by Mr. Keeler, that the Halifax and Quebec, the European and North American, and the St. Andrews and Quebec lines should form one, the Road proceeding from the boundary of Nova Scotia to the Bend, thence to St. John and up the Douglas Valley until it intersects the Road from St. Andrews, on which line it would proceed to Quebec. We understand that this line would be little, if any longer than the other. There is one advantage presented by this latter plan, which ought not to be overlooked by those who have the interests of New Brunswick at heart. On the former, Halifax would be the natural Atlantic terminus to the line from Canada; on the latter plan, all the freight designed for shipment to Europe, would find its nearest and best Atlantic port at St. Andrews or St. John. On the former plan, the two roads would give their joint tribute to the Nova Scotia line; on the latter, the whole business would pass over one set of rails. In few words, the former would be the Quebec and Halifax Road, with a Branch to St. John; the latter would be the Quebec and St. John Road, with a Branch to Halifax. By the one Road we would build up Cities at Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Andrews and St. John; by the other we would sacrifice New Brunswick and all her interests to build up Halifax. No doubt the people of Halifax, and Mr. Howe and his admirers, will proclaim that we are selfish. We admit it. We decidedly prefer the interests of our own country to those of any other.

But to take another view of the subject: and that is as relates to the question of Finance. Mr. Howe's plan is that the Colonies should borrow

the money from England, and construct the Road at their own sole cost and risk. By this plan, granting that they can comply with the terms and give sufficient security in the shape of permanent taxes for the whole sum wanted, it is quite clear that this expenditure would absorb the whole resources and securities of this Province. There would be nothing left for Branch lines, say to Miramichi and to Fredericton.

There are other plans proposed, however, by which, at half the cost to us, we might have all the Trunk lines and the Branches too. The Province is at present pledged to give Twenty Thousand per annum to the Halifax and Quebec Road, Eighteen Thousand to the European and North American, and about Ten Thousand to the Saint Andrews and Quebec—in all Forty Eight Thousand. Now for this sum, with the guarantee of the British Government, Companies and Contractors would build all these Roads at their own risk, giving the Province dividends on the amount invested, and leaving us with means sufficient not only to provide supply for the ordinary expenditure, but to build Branches to Fredericton, Miramichi, and wherever else it might be necessary.

It may be true, or it may not, that it would be better that the Province should build and own all these Railways. As far as we can understand the matter, we do not see how the question affects us. It is quite clear that we have not the means to own even one of these Railways, far less the whole of them. It is quite a different thing, although some people do not seem capable of comprehending the difference, to risk one's own money, from risking borrowed money.—Observer.

The accounts from all parts of the Province represent the crops as being highly encouraging to the farmers. Hay and oats are excellent in quality and quantity; potatoes, though partially affected in many localities, will turn out much better than was lately anticipated; and wheat promises a heavy and remunerating crop in most places where it was sown.—lb.

Last week's New Brunswicker, after copying the extract from the St. John Courier, stating that the Government of that Province were not pledged to Mr. Howe's scheme, says—"We are advised that the Courier has no authority whatever for publishing the foregoing statement; and that it is intended to convey an impression directly at variance with the true state of the case."

Canada.

The Canadian legislative assembly have, at the suggestion of the government, passed resolutions authorizing a grant of 50 acres of land to every member of certain companies of enrolled military pensioners, to be brought from England, and to be stationed in various parts of the province, to act as a local police, in case of disturbance.

Prince Edward Island.

An Inquest was held before the Coroner of Queen's County, on the morning of Thursday, the 22nd ult., on view of the body of Mr. Alexander McAulay, "Hermitage Farm," Charlottetown, found dead on the Princetown Road, within a few hundred yards of Charlottetown. The deceased left town late on Wednesday evening, with a horse and cart, for the purpose of returning home, and we regret to say, having been the worse of liquor, he drove the horse on one side of the road, and one of the wheels coming in contact with the edge of a plank forming a small bridge, the cart overturned, threw the deceased out and fell on him. He was discovered quite dead, about half past ten at night, and the horse lying on his back.—lb.

Newfoundland.

A storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, passed over this town last Sunday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock. The hail was the largest known to have fallen here for twenty years.

The potatoes are still healthy, though in some cases they are decidedly behind what they ought to be at this season of the year. The hay crop in this part of the district will not be a heavy one, but the oats, we think, will be unusually productive.—N. F. Ledger.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Congregational Chapel took place on Friday last pursuant to announcement. Shortly after eleven o'clock there was a considerable assemblage of ladies as well as gentlemen interested in the proceedings of the day, besides others who were attracted by the novelty of the scene. Associated with the Rev. Mr. Schuyfield, the respected pastor of the Congregational Church in this town, were the Rev. Mr. Scott (temporarily officiating in the St. Andrew's Kirk), the Rev. Mr. Muir, of the Free St. Andrew's Church, and the Rev. Messrs. Botterell and Addy, Wesleyan Ministers—thus evincing the kindly feeling and the Christian sympathy which happily exist among the ministers of these several religious denominations. The ceremony was opened by an address from the Rev. Mr. Schofield; the foundation-stone, under which was deposited a bottle containing a suitable inscription, some British coins, and two or three of the latest newspapers of the town, was then laid by Thomas B. Job, Esq., followed by a brief but appropriate address from that gentleman. Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Mr. Schofield, which having been succeeded by a hymn and the usual benediction, the interesting ceremony terminated.—lb.

On Thursday night last, a small vessel, bound from hence to Pouch Cove, was upset by heavy wind; she was owned and commanded by Mr.

John Neil, of Freshwater, who, together with his crew of two men escaped in the boat, while a man and wife and five children passengers were all lost. We have heard that the cause of the accident was the insufficiency of the ballast.—N. F. Courier.

West Indies.

JAMAICA.—The Kingston papers contain no news of general interest. Cholera still lingers on the island. The small pox has broken out in several parts, and the extreme heat of the last fortnight, succeeded by heavy showers, had led to the prevalence of an epidemic resembling influenza, attended with fever. The 13th anniversary of the freedom of the slaves on the 1st of August, was in consequence celebrated with much less spirit than usual.

THE CUBAN NEWS.—It is difficult to arrive at the facts in relation to the invasion of Cuba.—Much which is published upon the side of the patriots is intended to create sympathy in this country, and to push forward the work of enlisting men and obtaining means for the subjugation of Cuba. Upon these accounts no dependence can be placed. For instance, we received yesterday by telegraph from New Orleans a despatch purporting to be one day later, stating that four thousand Spanish troops had joined the insurgents! Supposing this statement true, it must be obvious that the government of Cuba was placed in a critical situation. This would be immediately discovered by the mercantile classes, and the consequence would be a sudden and immediate enhancement of the prices of every article produced on the island. But it is a significant fact that commercial circulars and letters received from Cuba quote no particular change in the prices of sugar, molasses, or coffee. The correspondents of one or two of the leading mercantile houses engaged in the Cuba trade, treat the insurrection as an affair which will be readily suppressed. This feeling is certainly inconsistent with the report that one half of the Government troops had joined the insurgents. The advices at New Orleans, it turns out, are not so late as those received here, and the inference is that the story was manufactured to enlist further sympathy and aid.

Another story, evidently designed to effect a similar object, has created no little sensation.—In the original account of the execution of the unfortunate and misguided invaders who were captured by the government, it was stated that the bodies were abandoned to the negroes, by whom the senseless clay was stripped and maimed in a most shocking manner. This story turns out to be false in every particular. The New York papers state that Messrs. Adams & Co., the express company, had on board the Cherokee two special messengers, one from California, another in charge of the freight and specie of their New Orleans and Mobile Express. Mr. Spear, the New Orleans messenger, was present at the summary execution of these men at Havana, and contradicts the story of dragging the bodies through the streets, &c. He says the execution was conducted with solemnity, and the bodies of the slain were removed to the place of interment in hearses as respectfully fitted out and caparisoned as any in this city.

The assertion that the individuals who were shot were unarmed when captured, is now contradicted on the authority of a correspondent who is obviously friendly to the Cuban movements, and who states that they were proceeding to attack a fort. This statement is important, as tending to show that the execution of the invaders was not a mere wanton display of power, but was an act of retributive punishment.—Carlton Sentinel.

AMERICA.

United States.

New-York, August 26.—J. M. Baldwin, the fugitive slave arrested at Poughkeepsie last evening, and brought to this city for sale keeping left his masters, Messrs. Barnett & Anderson, of Columbia, S. C., about four years ago, since which time he has been doing business as a tailor at Poughkeepsie, where he married and now has a family. His final examination will take place tomorrow, before Commissioner Bridgman.

New-York, August 27.—The case of Balding, the fugitive slave, came on for hearing this morning, but was postponed until to-morrow on account of the indisposition of Mr. Com. Bridgman. Negotiations are in progress for his purchase, and the price fixed is between \$1500 and \$2000, but his owners stipulate that he is first to be taken back to South Carolina and there released.

HORRIBLE.—Miss Barnes, a young lady in Cincinnati, entered a closet with a lighted candle when a gust of wind shut her in, and her clothes being ignited, she was burnt to death without chance of escape.

The Springfield Republican says—"A succession of heavy rains visited Springfield on Friday, the severest being during the afternoon, and accompanied by wind almost equal to a hurricane. More rain fell than in the storm a fortnight ago, and considerable damage was caused to the roads, trees, shrubs and crops, by the water and wind. Branches were blown off the trees in many cases, and several trees were wholly blown down. The roads were seriously gullied and cut up, the water pouring down in torrents for a considerable while. The most serious item of damage, that we hear of however, was to the house of Mr. Wm. Orne, which is building at the corner of Maple and Central streets. The brick walls were just up complete for the roof, and nearly all of the upper

story was blown down. One of the chimneys on the John Hancock Bank Building, on the Hill, was blown over. During a portion of the storm there was much and powerful thunder and lightning, and except the hail it was much such a storm as that of Saturday, the 9th. At No. Hampton it was less severe. A note from Mr. Parks, the jailor, informs us that the rush of the water on his premises was so great, that the culvert under the building having become obstructed, the whole lower part of the House of Correction and the yard were flooded to the depth of from one to two feet.

In New York men are at work in the Washington Parade Ground, preparing for the construction of a large fountain. The basin is to be 100 feet in diameter.—Another of same size is to be constructed in Thomkins square.

It is estimated that there are at present one hundred and twenty-five miles of sewers in New York, to which about thirteen miles will be added this year.

At Monmouth, Illinois, a new style for gentlemen's dress has made its appearance. It is a sack coat reaching to the hips, with pants closely fitting the body and limbs, and fastened at the knee, after the manner of the old style, with long stockings to match. Tassels are attached to each knee, and complete the suite. We suppose there to be a set off to the change in the ladies' costume.

Fires.—At Oswego, N. Y., a few days ago, an extensive fire destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000; and at Concord, N. H., on Monday night last, a destructive fire occurred, by which property, in houses and goods, to the value of upwards of \$100,000 was consumed.—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New-York, August 18.—The total amount of specie exported from this port since 7th January last, exceeds \$26,000,000.

The Great Fire Alarm Bell intended for the Tower erected in 31st street, New York, was successfully cast at Boston on the first attempt.—This bell weighs about 23,000 pounds; fourteen tons of metal was melted for the casting. The metal was poured in on Saturday, 10th August, and the mould opened on Wednesday morning following, when the bell was found still very hot. It bears the seal of the City of New York, with these words around it, "Sigillum civitatis Novi Eboracæ."

Steamship Union, bound from San Francisco to Panama, with 300 passengers and \$300,000 in gold dust, was totally wrecked the fourth day out on St. Quinlan's reef. The passengers and gold, with the exception of \$6000, were saved. The loss of the ship was the result of carelessness, the man at the wheel being too intoxicated to see where the vessel was going. She struck about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the passengers were compelled to wait until daylight, the ship every moment growing weaker and weaker, before they could escape, which they finally did in small boats. The Northerner have in sight and carried the unfortunate passengers to Panama.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends and supporters of the European and North American Railway, was held at Portland on the 19th ult.—Hon. C. Noyes in the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a number of resolutions in favour of carrying out the project, were adopted. We subjoin the concluding resolution:—

Resolved, That, while we regret the existing uncertainty in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as to the particular mode by which they will construct the portions of the road within their borders, as liable unfavourably to affect the appeal for subscriptions to our own citizens, we see in it, from our knowledge of the circumstances, no reason for such unfavourable influence; no reason to delay the subscription for the completion of the part in Maine; no reason to doubt that those Provinces will early determine between the several modes now under their consideration, and early enter upon the construction, and prosecute to completion in full time to run their cases in connexion with our own the portion within those Provinces respectively.

When I wrote to you last, I mentioned that the Mississippi had gone over its banks to an extent never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitants of this country. The water is still up unusually high, and the crops are entirely destroyed in the low bottom lands along the Upper Mississippi.—Many a poor labourer has been deprived of all his hard earnings for the last five or six months, and many a family has been rendered homeless by this extensive overflow. I saw a friend, a few days ago, who lately moved to this place from a town some distance up the river, (Canton, I think, is the name of the place,) who told me that the water had been about eighteen inches deep in his parlour, and other rooms on the first floor, for more than a month past. His furniture showed unmistakable signs of the inundation.

There were a few cases of cholera in Quincy, early in June, which, however, created no serious alarm, and it was generally believed that it would soon pass away. This, however, has not been the case. It gradually increased during the month of June and July until about a week ago, when there were no cases reported for several days, and we hoped that this fearful visitor had left us entirely, but in this we have also been disappointed. Within a few days past we have had a number of cases again, and as high as seven deaths in one day.

There has also been considerable cholera throughout the country in various directions. Some who fled to the country for safety have returned to the city, feeling more safe where medical aid can immediately be obtained.—Cor. of N. Y. Advocate.