

thought for the morrow. The sea yielded him an abundant harvest and he considered her treasures inexhaustible. But we have entered on a new era in the history of the fisheries. The vast shoals of Codfish, which formerly spread along our shores no longer enter the Bays, but keep in deep water, being intercepted by the immense fleet of American Schooners which repair to the fishing grounds with the first open water each successive spring. This vast fleet owes its existence, and yearly increase, to the Bounty by which the United States Government has wisely created and fostered it. A similar provision, in this Colony, would enable us to compete with the Americans. A few years would suffice to cause the people in every creek and harbour on this coast to build and navigate a number of small schooners, with which our hardy fishermen could repair to the Banks, and secure a fair share of the wealth which is now swept away by strangers. Such a step would also be an act of humanity on the part of our Legislature, as the more daring of our fishermen repair to the Banks, in their small open boats, to the imminent risk of life and property, in addition to the hardships they endure, and each successive year adds to the number of those who sleep in an Ocean Grave.—

If our fishermen were enabled to meet the Americans on equal terms, they, the Americans, would no longer secure the lion's share of the spoil. This would check the increase of their fishing fleet and gradually reduce it, because they have to come a long distance, while a few hours sail suffices to place our people on the fishing grounds. At present the case is reversed, for those of our fishermen who repair to the Banks, can only be said to have two days fishing in each week, the other four being lost in going to and fro &c. The Americans on the contrary, remain quietly at his work, until his Schooner has a full cargo, each performing two voyages in the course of the summer.

If a Bounty were granted, two or three heads of families would unite to build a Schooner, procuring the timber on their own, or waste lands of the Crown. The Hull being thus obtained without much outlay the merchants would advance the outfit to be repaid by the Bounty.

Without some such aid, a boat is all that our fishermen can afford to build, the merchant will not advance for the outfit of a Schooner, the risk being too great, where he has only the exertions of the owner to depend on for his return, to which add the danger of loss by risks of the sea. The Hulls of three Schooners are now rotting on the beach within a short distance of my residence, because the builders had not the means of procuring the necessary outfit.

The Bounty given to her people by the United States, enables them not only to supply their own wants, but to compete with us in the West India, Brazilian, and other foreign markets. Turn again to France, where a Bounty of ten francs equal to 8s. 4d. Stg. is given on every quintal of fish imported into France, and when sent to a Foreign Market a lesser Bounty is allowed, but as I write from memory only, I cannot state the precise amount; to this add two hundred francs, I believe for every apprentice shipped in vessels engaged in the fishery, and an additional sum if she performs two voyages.—The French are also our rivals in Foreign Markets, and when, as was the case last year, prices are ruinously low in Foreign Ports, the Bounty enables the French Merchant to make a saving voyage when ours suffer a severe loss.

PHILIP VIBERT.

New Carlisle, 27th November, 1852.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Mr Editor,—For the benefit of suffering humanity, you will please insert the following:—About 15 years ago a small tumour began to grow on the side of my neck close under the lower jaw. It gave me no inconvenience to the summer of 1850, at which time it had accumulated to the size of a very large Orange. I applied to some of the most eminent Doctors in the Province, but none of them would do any thing for it, but one, viz. Doctor H. Wilson, of Kingston, Richibucto, and late of Derry, Ireland; a young man of sterling parts, great genius, and one who is making rapid strides to advancement in the profession. Some of the other Doctors advised me to go to Boston, and go into Hospital there, which I could not well do, having a large family to support by my own industry. Dr. Wilson said he would operate, which after a great deal of persuasion on his part, and fears of dislocation on my own, (for at this time the tumour had acquired such a size that it thrust my tongue against my palate and impeded both speaking and breathing) I submitted to an operation on the 26th March, 1851. In about three minutes the tumour was completely gone, with but very slight pain, and without any assistance on the

part of the Doctor. This, as the Doctor informed me, would relieve me for the time, but to completely remove the tumour 'twas impossible owing to its great size, it pressed so close on the top of the wind-pipe on the one side, and jungular veins and arteries on the other. After this operation I was completely relieved for one year and seven months, when the Doctor informed me that the tumour was commencing to accumulate again, and that now was the time for the radical cure. I again submitted to an operation on the 20th November, 1852. The Doctor without any assistance, administered the chloroform, and after an operation which lasted one hour, succeeded in cutting out two tumours, the first merely under the skin, the second connected with the top of the wind-pipe, the base of the tongue, and the surrounding muscles and arteries, and covered in front by the first tumour. The third day I was able to sit up in bed, and at the present time I am completely restored to health.

I now publicly return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Doctor Wilson, for the great knowledge and courage he displayed in undertaking the operation alone, after others would not attempt it; and also for the great kindness and attention he showed to me both during and after the operation. Finally, I would recommend all suffering from large tumours, to apply to him, as I firmly believe they will find the every satisfaction will be given. This is not the first of many he has cut out here, and always with complete success.

JOHN HARNETT.

Kingston, Richibucto, December 4, 1852.

### WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Five days later advices from Buenos Ayres inform us, that on the 11th ult. during the temporary absence of the new Dictator, Urquiza, an attempt was made in that city to overthrow his government. What was the result of the movement, is as yet, unknown, although it was generally supposed that a civil war would follow. But few months have elapsed since Rosas, the former Dictator, was routed, and compelled to leave the country by Urquiza and his followers, who pretended that they would give the people a republican form of government; but no sooner did the latter general find himself in power, than he too, assumed the dictatorship, and ruled with the same despotic will that his predecessor did. The people finding that in ridding themselves of one tyrant that they only made place for another, are now endeavouring to make Urquiza vacate.

Our Washington correspondents have furnished several items of interest this morning. It appears that the Peruvian government have only agreed to protect from loss those vessels which went out for guano known as the Jewett expedition.—*New York Herald.*

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHURCH MATTERS.—At a meeting of the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Parish of Portland, held in the Church of St. Luke on Thursday evening, the Rev. Mr. Harrison in the chair. The following Resolutions were passed.

Moved by Mr. James Flewelling, and seconded by Henry Gilbert, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting are of the opinion that the establishment of Colonial Synods would have a powerful tendency to aggravate evils which now unhappily disturb the peace of the Church in this Colony. And that the best security which the Church can now hope for, is to avoid public discussion upon all points of doctrine and discipline, which would have a tendency to introduce such innovations and heresies as are now threatening the peace and welfare of the Church of England and Ireland. Passed unanimously.

Moved by S. L. Tilley, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Richard Scoles.

Resolved, That, in order to prevent as far as possible, the evils which this community fear are impending over the National Church, and the Colonial branches of it, from extending to this Colony, an earnest address should be presented to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, against the passing of any Bill which has for any of its objects the establishment of Colonial Synods, especially the one commonly called 'Gladstone's Bill,' and that if any such bill should unfortunately pass, that this Province should be exempted from its operation. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Henry G. Simonds, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Travis.

Resolved, That this meeting feel assured that the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Province will be more secure by renunciation, in case of difference of opinion or disputes, to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the present worthy head of our Colonial Establishment. Passed unanimously.

At a meeting of the Parishioners of St. George's, Carleton, in the City of St. John, held on Monday, 29th ult., to take into consideration the Circular Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated Fredericton, 16th November, 1852; the Rector, Frederick Coster, in the chair, the following Resolutions were passed.

Whereas it appears to this meeting, to be highly desirable that the Lay Members of the Church should be admitted to a share in the management of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Diocese, from which at present under the existing state of things, they are wholly excluded—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is expedient, with a view to giving the Laity that share in the management of Ecclesiastical affairs which is enjoyed by them in all the Dioceses in the United States, and to the enjoyment of which, the rapid growth and firm position of the Church in those States, is greatly attributable—that the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, in communion with the Church of England, in the Colonies of the British Empire, should be empowered to meet in Diocesan and other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their internal Ecclesiastical affairs.

That the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Lord Bishop, by the Rector, and that Martin Hunter Peters, Esq. M. D. and Barnabas Tilton, Esq. be the Lay Representatives from this Parish, to attend the Diocesan Meeting, proposed to be held at Saint John.

### FRIDAY'S MAIL.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The following items are taken from British papers to the 20th November, received by the Europa at New York:

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.—The papers continue to record the loss and suffering by the great floods in England, where the rivers had risen higher than had been known for twenty years, and which was also attended with loss of life. Upon both sides of the river Thames, the damage was immense, and in the provinces whole districts were under water; factories were flooded, thousands of hands were prevented from working, and horses, sheep and cattle were carried off in immense numbers. The traffic on many of the railways was stopped several days by the waters. From Nottingham, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, Leicester, Doncaster, Exeter, and other places, the reports are all the same.

The storm on the coast continued with great violence from the evening of the 11th to a late hour on the night of the 12th. A letter from Dublin of the 13th, says—

Our accounts this morning from the coasts of Down, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, as well as Dublin, are heartrending. Many lives have been lost, and a large number of vessels, mostly those engaged in the coasting trade, have been either totally wrecked or greatly damaged. The sea that rolled in the bay of Dublin yesterday was awfully imposing. At times the sea dashed completely over the eastern pier at Kingstown, and the parts of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway which run across the 'strands' at the Blackrock and Boobytown, were at times submerged under several feet of water.

The latest accounts in the London papers of Tuesday gave prospect of an amelioration, but a large amount of country was still under water. At Windsor Castle terrace on Monday evening, the valley of the Thames presented the appearance of an immense lake. Communication was cut off with London, detaining gentlemen connected with the Court. All the lands on the Trent continued inundated, and Burton-on-Trent received the name of Burton under Trent. At Wisbech all the wharves and granaries were in great danger, and all the ships and craft were ordered out of town. At Aberystwith in Wales, all the low lands were under water, the Gloucester mail coach was upset, and a passenger drowned. A letter from Gloucester of the evening of the 15th, gives the following description of the state of things in that vicinity:

The condition of this country is at this moment most imminent. All the Vale of Gloucester, comprising a large flat district extending on either side of the Severn, is one wide spreading sea, the water covering the fences, and leaving nothing but the tops of the trees visible. The parishes of Sandhurst, Lorigneg, Elmore, and other villages on the banks of the Severn, are completely deserted, the inhabitants having fled to the more elevated parts of the country. Yesterday was occupied by the well-to-do inhabitants in rescuing those in danger by means of boats and rafts, and in conveying food to those who were kept prisoners in their houses. The distress which will be occasioned by this flood is wide spreading, extending from the landlord to the tenant, the laborer, the artisan, and the cottager—crops carried away, ricks destroyed,

cider and perry spoilt, and sheep, pigs, and cattle carried away by the flood. In the agricultural districts this is universally the case; some of the houses are submerged to the tops of the roofs, the chimneys only being visible.

The great event of the week has been the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and it is impossible to convey an idea of the excitement throughout the metropolis. The lying in state terminated on Wednesday at five o'clock, having been visited during the day by 65,073 persons. The route of the procession was taken possession of by the crowd early in the morning, and multitudes who have paid high prices for seats at windows and balconies, found themselves unable to make their way to eligible positions.

The procession started at 8 o'clock, with muffled drums, and the band of each regiment playing the dead march. At about one o'clock the head of the procession reached the Cathedral of St. Pauls. It is estimated that between 16,000 and 18,000 persons were seated in the Cathedral. The funeral services were chanted by the choir of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster, the service composed by Dr. Croft.

The 39th and 40th Psalms, arranged to chants by the Earl of Mornington, followed by an anthem composed for the ceremony by Dr. Goss, of St. Pauls. The Lesson, 15th chapter 1st Corinthians, was then read by the officiating minister, after which was sung a chant composed by Beethoven. After which a dirge, composed by Dr. Goss. The body of the deceased was then lowered through an opening in the floor of the cathedral into the crypt beneath, during which the dead march was played. After this an anthem—'Man that is Born of Woman,' and Dr. Crofts, 'I heard a Voice' were chanted. These exercises were followed by the usual prayer and a verse sung from Handel's anthem—'His body is buried in peace.'

The Garter King-at-Arms then advanced and proclaimed the title of the deceased.

Then Mendellshon's hymn from St. Paul—'Sleepers Awake,' was sung.

The Bishop of London pronounced a blessing, and the service concluded.

The West India mail steamer La Plata has arrived at Southampton, with the loss of her commander, Capt. Clark, also the purser, third engineer and six of the crew, by fever. Several more of the crew and a number of the passengers are ill. She had on board 800,000 in specie.

The Earl of Shrewsbury died at Rome on the 9th Nov. He was one of the pillars of the English Roman Catholic Church.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr D'Israeli) gave notice that on the next Tuesday he would move the following amendment to Mr Villier's motion on Free Trade.

"That this House acknowledge with satisfaction that the cheapness of provisions occasioned by legislation has mainly contributed to improve the condition, and to increase the comfort of the working classes, and that unrestricted competition, having been adopted after deliberation, is the principal of our commercial system. This House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in the measures of financial and administrative reform, which, under the circumstances of the country they may deem it their duty to introduce."

HURRICANE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The National Intelligencer published letters from the United States Consul at Tripoli and Malta, giving a description of a terrific hurricane in the Mediterranean, about the 20th of October, from which it appears that between twenty and thirty sail were stranded at Tripoli, and several at Malta.

The Liverpool Albion says that there is a scarcity of Canada wood at that port, and it is felt high. The importations have been small on account of the scarcity of vessels. The Journal de Quebec says, that all the Quebec vessels have been sold this season at once for good prices, and that 21 vessels will be put on the stocks at that port before winter.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE REBELS STARVING TO DEATH.—The English papers by the Baltic, contain accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to Oct. 9. By these advices, it appears that the long and desolating war carried on between the English and the natives is about drawing to a close. The natives have been driven from their strongholds, and numbers of them are said to be in a starving condition. No less than seven dead bodies of men and women, who died of starvation, were found near Fort Beaufort. Some of the rebel chiefs had made overtures for peace, but the reply was, 'unconditional surrender.'

#### UNITED STATES.

The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Lee, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, sailed from Norfolk on the 24th