

Communications.

Mr Editor, Sir,—I will thank you to make your Paper the channel of communicating to the Ministers and the Members of the English Church, in these parts, the following extracts from the Bishop of Fredericton's last charge.

Your Obedient Servant,

CHARITY.

"But above all, the clergyman must be a man of prayer. Church Prayers should be his heart's delight, Church praises his most cheering songs; he must meet his flock in the Sanctuary, not only when a great multitude assemble to hear his discourses, but when a few, 'who fear the Lord,' come 'to seek the face of God;' twenty, or ten, or five, or even two or three, for the promise is made to the smallest number, not to the greatest.

"It is a great defect among us, which I hope to see remedied, that so few Churches are ever open for Prayers on any day but Sunday. I know at present of only six or seven out of 78. Now where a Clergyman serves several Churches, as most of you do, there is an evident reason for his not holding such services in more than one Church; but very little reason for a total absence of prayer, especially in Towns. Suppose only the Clergyman's family, and four or five aged or infirm persons meet together, shall we despise this small company, when the Great 'Master of Assemblies,' prayed with twelve, and even with three? If people only once feel that we are in earnest, they will think it worth while to attend: but if they see us seldom attend ourselves, or pass the House of God while prayer is being made, we cannot wonder that they fail let us not be discouraged by ill names from being Men of Prayer. He who deserts the Throne of Grace for fear he should be censured by man, had better ask himself why he ever prays at all, or why he promised to be 'diligent in Prayer,' laying aside the study of the world and the flesh." Remember, Brethren, this is no Party Question. It concerns our account to God, our life of faith, our Preparations for Eternity."

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1853.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—15s. in advance: 20s. at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Seven lines and under, first insertion 2s. 6d., and 6d every subsequent publication: from 7 to 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. every insertion afterwards. Longer advertisements in proportion. Advertising by the year as may be agreed upon.

No order except from persons with whom we have an account, will be attended to, except accompanied with the cash.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Boston International Journal has the following palpable hit at our "slow coach" the Post Office Department. Ten or fifteen years ago the mail service was better performed, as far as the speedy conveyance and regularity in the receipt of the mails is concerned, than at the present period. Our Letters from Boston, for some weeks past, have been forwarded by the route named by the Editor, and have reached us much earlier than they would have done by the regular mail:

It is all a humbug.—Tuesday morning June 7th, we received by mail, the St. John N. B. Chronicle, dated May 27th; and every paper by mail from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia require from eight to ten days to reach Boston. Were it not for Favor's & Guenion's Expresses, those Provinces, as far as mail privileges and mail despatches are concerned, would be as far removed from us as Europe. It is all a humbug, and we look for little or no improvement until Messrs. Jackson & Co. put that international railway up to the lines, where we can meet them.

Will our New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Exchanges please address our papers to A. Fraser, St. John, N. B. our attentive agent in that city, and he will put them through by ste to St. John publishers. All please cause papers for us to be left at his store.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

It appears that the people of Victoria County have resolved to adopt the Municipal Law, and have their County incorporated. We have been anxiously waiting to see the numerous friends of those Institutions in Northumberland make another trial to establish them in the County.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune furnishes the following paragraph on the subject of rowdiness in that city. It is not very creditable to the authorities of that city, and shows that there is yet much to be done in the matter of reform:

"Rowdiness is again rampant, as our Local News department for the past week has amply witnessed. Drunkenness is painfully frequent, and savage assaults are of such common occurrence that people very generally express a feeling of insecurity when abroad in the night. There were two deliberate murders last week, both the fruit of rum, and this week promises little better."

NEW IDEA.

It is so seldom that we see any matter

broached by the Press on the Southern side of the Province, for the benefit of the Counties bordering on the Gulf Shore, that we have much pleasure in copying the following suggestions thrown out by the Editor of the Fredericton Reporter. One thing is evident, if the Government wish to retain emigrants in the Province, they must adopt some better system of disposing of the Public Lands than the one at present in existence. The lands must be properly laid out into townships, surveyed, a reasonable price set upon them, and an easy and ready means adopted by which persons desirous of locating on them, can procure grants. Emigrant Agents should be appointed in the different sea ports, having in their possession maps of the said Townships, and possessed of power to dispose of Lots to such persons as are desirous of cultivating them. When this is done we may expect to see the country settled, but not until then:

"We are indebted to a friend for the suggestion, that there is nothing in which the Government could confer a greater benefit upon the Province than by entering into an arrangement with the owners of the Liverpool and Quebec Line of Packets to have them touch at the Port of Miramichi on their passage to Quebec.

"We cannot say whether there may not be difficulties in the way of this arrangement which the Government might find insurmountable; but if it can at all be accomplished, there can be no doubt of its being very desirable. At present, the only Port at which passengers land in this Province is that of St. John; but such are the facilities for a transit from St. John to the United States, and such the local difficulty of obtaining much knowledge of the Agricultural capabilities of the country in that vicinity, that those persons who come to the Province with indefinite views in reference to settlement, generally proceed to the United States. The case would be quite different if a good class of Emigrants could be prevailed upon to disembark in the North. There they would see a much finer country than they could reasonably anticipate; and instead of looking about for a day or two at the busy scenes of City life in St. John, and on the naked limestone rocks in its immediate vicinity, they would be compelled to linger awhile in the Province, and see it and hear of it as it really is."

CANADA.

The following Resolutions on the subject of the Seat of Government, were laid on the table of the Assembly of Canada, by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, and were to be moved by him in the Committee of the whole House, on a subsequent day, to be named by him:

1. That it is expedient that ample accommodation should be provided at Toronto for the residence of the Governor General, for the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and for various departments of the Public Service, before the time when the sittings of the Legislature, and consequently the Seat of the Provincial Government will, under the existing arrangements, be transferred for four years to the said City.

2. That the buildings heretofore used for the said purposes in the said City, are wholly inadequate therefor, and that the ground on which they stand, is coming rapidly to be within the commercial and business portion of the City, so that while it will be every year less adapted to the purposes to which it has been hitherto applied, its value will become so great that it can no longer be so applied with a due regard to economy,—at the same time that its application to such purposes would stand grossly in the way of improvements urgently required in the said City for commercial and business purposes.

3. That the best site for the Public Buildings aforesaid, would be the ground in the said City, forming part of the University endowment, and lying at the head of the College Avenue, which ground will not be required for collegiate purposes.

That it is therefore expedient—

4. That the land upon which the present Government House and Parliament Buildings at Toronto are situated, with the ground and water lots in front thereof, be sold by public auction in such lots and at such time as the Governor in Council shall deem best for the public interest, the proceeds of such sale to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a sufficient amount thereof being invested in Provincial Securities to produce yearly an amount of interest equal to that payable to the University Income Fund, as hereinafter mentioned.

5. That a sum not exceeding £50,000 (in addition to the sum of £10,000 already appropriated for a new Government House), be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a new Government House, a Parliament House, and Buildings for the accommodation of the several Departments, with the requisite appurtenances, on the ground aforesaid now forming part of the University endowment.

6. That the said sum of £50,000 be taken out of the permanent Fund appropriated for the support of the said University and University Colleges, and that the interest thereon at six per cent per annum, be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the credit of the University Income Fund: Provided that such portion (if any) of the said £50,000 as may be required before the said Permanent Fund shall produce a sufficient sum, may be taken in the meantime out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be repaid to the same from the said Permanent Fund.

7. That the ground belonging to the University which shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid, shall be valued by competent persons, and that the interest of the value thereof so ascertained, at six per cent per annum, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the credit of the said University Income Fund.

Later details inform us that the Resolutions were passed. On this subject the Quebec Chronicle of the 6th instant makes the following remarks:

The inclination to favor Upper Canada in the

distribution of the public funds, which has always marked, and still marks the present administration, was never more strikingly illustrated than on Friday last, when it obtained a vote from the Assembly of £50,000 (in addition to the sum of £10,000 already appropriated for a new Government House,) to provide accommodation for the Governor General, for the sittings of the Legislature, and for the several departments of the public service, at Toronto. The resolutions on this subject besides being introduced by the Hon. Inspector General, appeared to Upper Canadian members a matter of course, and therefore, with very few exceptions, met with their support. Those members from Lower Canada who were induced to add their votes to perpetuate the 'caravan Government,' did so in order that the scheme to have the seat of Government fixed permanently at Montreal might be defeated. The resolutions being now passed it is of little use for the citizens of Quebec to lament that at the end of the two years they will be obliged to surrender their metropolitan honors. One thing however has surprised us, and that is, that at a time when retrenchment is a popular policy, when every item of expenditure is sifted with a searching inquisitiveness, and when the necessity or advantage of every farthing of disbursement is subject to criticism, this seemingly useless and extravagant grant in favor of the 'perambulating system' has been allowed to pass uncommented upon. We did not, of course, expect that Upper Canada would raise an outcry because £50,000 were to be expended on Government buildings in Toronto, or in other words, because that city was to be made the permanent seat of Government of the United Provinces; but we did think that Montreal would not so quietly and submissively surrender her claims to be the metropolis of Canada. If on this occasion she has been given the 'go-by,' no doubt, the much desired Champlain and St. Lawrence Canal, to connect her more closely with the United States, will be considered a sufficient compensation for the disappointment. By recommending the grant in question, in favor of Toronto, it is perfectly apparent that the ministry have attended, rather to the exigencies of local interests, than the public good. We shall merely observe, that if the Queen City of the West is not intended to be the permanent seat of Government of Canada, which we fear it is, the appropriation of so large an amount for the construction of public buildings there, is a wanton waste of the public money.

The following Resolutions proposed in the Council on the 4th instant, by the Hon. Mr. Moore, against the proposed Reform of that body by the Assembly, were adopted by a vote of 9 to 4; and an Address to Her Majesty on them was moved:

1. That there is nothing in the actual state of the Province, or in the character and action of its Legislature which calls for alteration in the form of Government, granted by the Imperial Parliament, and modelled, as closely as the local circumstances of a Colony would permit, after that Constitution which has long been the glory of the United Kingdom and the great source of its prosperity.

2. That to refer the selection of Members of the Legislative Council to the popular vote, is to destroy that harmony of system upon which, in accordance with the theory of the British Constitution, the Government of this Country has hitherto been considered to rest, and by thus discarding the principle of appointment by the Crown, which has hitherto been deemed essential to the maintenance of a due balance in the State, to bring the Royal Authority into direct contact with two Houses, both deriving power from, and responsible to the people.

3. That by the adoption of any scheme of the nature adverted to in the preceding resolution, safeguards (long held indispensable) against hasty and inconsiderate legislation would become inoperative, jealousies would be fostered between bodies, each equally assuming to represent the people, and the charges of collision between them would be increased, the balance of powers in the State would become precarious and subject to frequent disturbance, and further elementary changes would soon be demanded of a democratic character, to an extent perhaps, which this House is unwilling to contemplate.

Our Quebec papers furnish us with a long account of a disgraceful riot which took place in that city on the occasion of Father Gavazzi's lecturing in Chamber's Free Church. We give below an extract:

At the appointed hour the doors were opened, and a large and respectable audience soon filled the pews of the sacred edifice. To many who attended, it was a matter of remark that the street in the neighbourhood of the church was occupied by a large number of persons, apparently not well disposed to be the object of the meeting, but anything like apprehensions was quieted on seeing a strong body of police posted without the building, to prevent any infraction of the peace. The lecture commenced, and had gone on for more than an hour, when an individual in his shirt sleeves was observed to enter the church and take his seat among the audience. This man, it would appear, was the precursor of what followed. He had not been long seated, before the Padre, in the course of his remarks made an allusion to Ribbism in Ireland, when he was interrupted by some one in the body of the church exclaiming—"that's a lie." This was followed by a whistle and then the rush into the building of a band of infuriated men, armed with bludgeons and other missiles, amidst cries of—"put him out—put him out!" It was impossible to describe the scene that ensued—the smashing of windows, the mutilation of the building, the destruction of Bibles and Psalm Books—the horrid profanation of the sanctuary of the Most High. Suffice it to say, that not only were the male portion of the audience assaulted, but—oh, shame!—some of the females present were brutally struck—one of whom that we have heard of receiving a violent blow across the forehead, deliberately aimed at her by one of the rioters. In the meantime, Father Gavazzi was defending himself valourously in the pulpit—armed with a chair, he laid about him right and left, and when that failed him, he seized the pulpit stool, which he effectually used as a weapon of defence. Here, nobly assisted by a sergeant of artillery and one or two others, he maintained for some time the unequal conflict, but was at length overpowered and thrown from his position—a height of some ten or twelve feet,—his fall being broken by alighting on the heads of those who were below him. Ultimately he was rescued from the hands

of his assailants and escorted to his hotel, without having received any material injury, although his secretary, who faithfully stood by him was severely wounded on the head. Many of our most respectable citizens were similarly treated, while attempting to defend themselves and others.

The matter we find was taken up in the Legislature this morning.—I answer to an interpellation of Mr. Christie of Gaspé, Mr. Drummond stated that every effort had been made by the government to preserve the peace yesterday; and that he himself, as a lawyer, had recommended Mr. Russell of the Albion where Gavazzi stopped, to place men provided with fire-arms in the cellars, and that the police were in force in the neighbourhood of the house; but he thought it possible that a mob might make a rush through the police and take the house. In that case he said he told Mr. Russell to go to the second story of his house and open a window, and tell them if they persisted in attacking the house, they would be fired on; but he recommended that the shot should be fired low, as to prevent if possible the sacrifice of life. He said that a man had a right to guard his house at any cost from attack, and thought the people should do so, without trusting too much to the government in such cases. He said the assailants had been made to the effect that Gavazzi would be attacked on his way to the steambath to-day, and an attempt made to throw him into the river. The government had taken precautions to prevent that. He generally stated the steps that had been taken by the government in the way of enquiry, and exonerated Mr. Maguire from blame by saying that no information had been conveyed to him. He said that no arrests had been made, and stated parenthetically that he distrusted Quebec juries in such a case. A report of the speech will appear in our next. We have since learned, however, that two or three arrests have been made, the parties finding rail. Father Gavazzi, we may add, left in the Quebec this evening for Montreal, and was escorted to the boat by a large number of Protestants.

It will be seen by the annexed paragraph, that a similar riot took place at Montreal, but the effect was much more disastrous:

Montreal, June 10.—Father Gavazzi was attacked in Zion's church last night. The assailants were repulsed by the police; several of the former were killed. Subsequently troops were called out and fired two rancorous volleys among the peaceful citizens. The Montreal Herald terms it a wanton and uncalled for slaughter. Twenty were killed and many wounded.—At the last accounts all was quiet. A strong guard of the 26th Regiment were in readiness at St. Lawrence Hall and Mr. Maguire's residence. A strong patrol of mounted artillerymen were on duty.

MARKET HOUSE.

The Grand Jury in its Presentment in January, brought under the notice of the Sessions the propriety of establishing a Public Market in Chatham, and requested that body to draw up a code of regulations for its government. On meeting, the Sessions passed the following order:

"That a Committee be appointed for the making of Rules and Regulations for the establishment and Regulation of Market, Market Houses and Fairs, and for the slaughtering of animals and sale of dead meats for the Town of Chatham, and submit the same at the next July Sessions, and that George Kerr, John Mackie, and John T. Williston be such Committee."

We hope the Committee will be prepared to render an account of their stewardship at the approaching Sessions.

BERMUDA.

The Legislature of this Colony was opened on the 27th May. His Excellency compliments the members on the prosperous state of the Island. The revenue much exceeded that of last year.

P. E. ISLAND.

The Assembly of this Island has been dissolved by the Governor, Sir A. Bannerman. It has been but three years in existence. The 7th of July is appointed for the nomination of Candidates, and the 14th for the polling day.

THE RAILROAD.

The Toronto Examiner contains the following, to us, important information, which we trust may prove correct:—

"The Hon. John Ross, who was said to have arrived out by the Africa is still in England, having consented, at the express consent of the Duke of Newcastle, to make arrangements for carrying the Colonial Railway from Trois Pistoles to Miramichi."

PICTOU.

The Chronicle informs us that a Mr. Talbot, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, has been appointed United States Consul at the above-named port, in the room of Major Norton.

The same paper states that ripe strawberries were offered for sale in the market on the 13th instant.

FOLLOX, GILMOUR & CO.

The annexed paragraph is copied from a late Glasgow paper:

"We learn that John and Arthur P. Pollok, Esqrs., Senior partners of the commercial house of Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour & Co., of this city, have just retired from the concern with they have been connected for half a century. In addition to their vast mercantile transactions, Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour and Co. are owners of a great amount of tonnage in shipping, and