NEW BRUNSWICK

THE CATHEDRAL.—On Wednesday about half past 11 a. m, the procession formed at the Province Hall, and moved in order to the Cathedral. A number of boys carrying banners led, and were followed by the members of the Legislature present, the Officers of the 76th, the members of the Bench and Bar, the Clergy with banners, the citizens and strangers. As the procession approached the new Building, some verses of the 24th Psalm, were chanted, and on entering the Cathedral, the music of the Choir, assisted by a fine Organ, was said to be magnificent. The Consecration services then proceeded. The Rev. Mr Podmore commenced the morning service. The first Lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, and the second by the Rev. Mr Ketchum. The other parts of the service were conducted by the four Bishops, and others of the Clergy.—The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Southgate of Boston, who took for his text, Psalm 123rd, 8th and 9th verses. A collection was then taken up amounting to about £230. The music during the various parts of the service was placed under the superintendence of Mr Hayter of Trinity Church, Boston, who presided at the Organ, with the assistance of several excellent Amateurs from St John and Carleton.

The evening service commenced at 6 o'clock and was conducted by the Rev. Mr Mountain and others; and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Mountain, Lord Bishop of Quebec, whose text was 1st Chronicles, 22nd Chapter, and part of the 1st verse. A collection was taken, the amount of which we have not ascertained.

The service was closed by the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus, with beautiful effect.

Yesterday His Lordship the Bishop delivered the triennial charge to the Clergy, all of whom we believe were present; and last night the Rev. Dr. Haight preached to a crowded congregation.

The numbers present during the whole services was extremely large, and the sermons preached, which we suppose will hereafter be published, are said to be exceedingly appropriate and eloquent.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, September 5—schrs Brothers, McKay, Boston, general cargo, Burk & Noonan and others; Christianna, Whittle, Newfoundland, fish, Master; St Andre, Le Chance, Quebec, produce, Burk & Noonan and others.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADE.

The Travelling Daguerreotype SALOON.

will remain in operation in Chatham, positively only one week more. So all those who wish for LIKENESSES of themselves or friends, will see the propriety of calling immediately. Likenesses taken between the hours of 8 A. M, and 5 P. M., single or in groups, and set in any Style or Frame or Case that the purchaser may fancy.

N. B., Likenesses taken equally as well in cloudy as in fair weather.

I. P. CURRAN.

Chatham, 7th September, 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.

List of Letters for July,

Received at the Post Offices in Chatham and Newcastle, and remaining for delivery, 20th August, 1853.

CHATHAM.

Burn Thomas	Gay William
Blake James	Gould William at P Moor's
Currie Andrew	Hill Isabella
Reserved Letter.	Hadeny George
Carr Bark P. Handley	Hasbet Snip—O'Hoist
Currie James	Irving C.
Carl Bark per Master.	Jackson James
Casady Mary	Lacey Margaret Mrs
Currie William	Lawler Ann
Craten Fariot	Mallon Margaret
Gummings Joseph	McDonald Ronald
Clark Mary	McGarey Charles
Escuminac	McIntosh Robert.
Dulglist James	O'Leary Ready
Point aux Car	Synet Margaret Mrs
Dile Josiah	Scully John
Dampsay Jeremiah	Smith William.
care of Dr. Benson	Seir Adam
Edgar T. and M.	Taylor Adam
Fleming Samuel	Napan
Feary Hugh	Weeds Robert
South Bay	

NEWCASTLE.

Carrol Mary care of Rev. Mr Egan Flynn John North Esk Foran James.

JAMES CAIE, P. M.

Persons asking for any of th above letters will please say "Advertised"

SUPREME COURT.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, will be held in and for the County of Northumberland, at the Court House, in Newcastle, on TUESDAY, the 13th DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, of which all persons concerned, will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Sheriff Office, Newcastle, 22nd August, 1853.

CARD.

The Subscriber, being about to leave the Province for a short time, his business will be conducted during his absence by Dr. CROSSKILL, from Nova Scotia, who has kindly consented to take charge of the establishment until his return.

WILLIAM FORBES.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1853.

TERMS.—New subscribers Fifteen Shillings per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 15s. in advance, or 20s. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a saving of 25 per cent, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE papers received by Sunday's mail teem with accounts of the heart-rending scenes which are daily witnessed in that city, by the ravages of the Yellow Fever, and of the means the inhabitants have had recourse to, to bury the dead. The whole city wears the air of desolation, and business of all kind is suspended.

The mortality of the week ending August 27, is reported at 1,634, of which 1,365 were from Yellow Fever. The whole number of deaths for three weeks, was 3,369. A deputation of citizens from Baton Rouge had arrived to assist in nursing the sick. The newspapers have suffered severely, and it is feared that some will be obliged to suspend publication. The Crescent of the 19th August says:—

"Our columns present a rather meagre appearance this morning, so far as reading matter is concerned. We could not help it however. Two-thirds of our compositors are either down with the fever, or their families are afflicted with the same terrible disease, and as for obtaining assistance, that is entirely out of the question. There is not a printer to be had in town either for 'love or money.' Under such circumstances, we can only do our best, and patiently and hopefully await the arrival of better times. Surely the terrible mortality and the dreadfully unfavourable weather—for they both march along hand in hand—will not continue much longer."

The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Several persons are now in this city, who left New Orleans as late as the 12th of August. They describe as of daily occurrence, scenes of distress in that plague stricken city, which one can scarcely consider as real. Death overtakes foot passengers in the streets, Many have been seen to cross to the shady side of the street, and throw themselves on the pavement, already sinking, almost as soon as taken, under the influence of the destroyer.

"Persons have been known to get into an omnibus, and be taken out dead or death-bound, upon their arrival at the place of their destination. Sometimes the disorder is fearfully rapid in its course. It is not always accompanied with the black vomit. It is not considered identical with the yellow fever, as it has been heretofore known in the same vicinity. It appears to bear a closer resemblance to the plague."

The following frightful picture of the state of affairs in the Crescent City, is taken from the Portsmouth (N.H.) Journal:—

Reader, look hither! Let us think of death;—not of death hallowed by the sanctity of funeral rites—not of death soothed by the attendance of lamenting humanity—not of death dilatory and warning of its approach; but of death were its victim is scarce permitted a grave in his mother earth—death which permits no friend to soften its sufferer's pangs—death unadmonishing—death as it rages in squalid triumph amid the woe and contagion of New Orleans.

The great city is desolate; her commerce is motionless; her thoroughfares are abandoned, utterly abandoned, save by those who hurry the death-cart through her gloomy streets; and the sickening living do deny the poor honor of sepulture to the loathsome corpses of the once loved dead. The very atmosphere is contagion itself; to breathe it is deadly. Heaven pity the sick and the dying of pestilential New Orleans!

Yet, though pestilence rages through that ill-starred city, there are green fields and pure airs not far remote, and the panic-stricken citizens have deserted her polluted habitations by thousands, leaving none to watch the dying but the sick or the devoted humane. God pity the poor unfortunate whom human government compels to stand stock still amid the tainted air and under the scorching sun: God pity the poor slave! Infection may threaten him, may rage around him, may seize upon him; there's not a solitary soul to bid him leave the scene of corruption. The dead may lie scattered all about him, and the virulent taint of putrefying corpses may enter his very vitals; still must he stand to his toil. Said one of our city papers last week, copying from the New Orleans Delta, "corpses remain by dozens in graveyards unburied," and "the swollen dead are bursting their coffin-lids. And then our city paper had the following extract from the same source, and as it stood there without opposing comment, it seemed more revolting than a plague spot:—

"The chain gang, composed of negroes under penal restraint, were employed quite briskly in depositing coffins in trenches, dug scarcely a foot deep. All the white labourers who were originally employed in this work, have either died or abandoned the ground. As high as five dollars an hour had been offered for labourers to supply their places, and they cannot be obtained."

"Five dollars an hour" cannot *hire* labourers to perform the direful work even among the degraded and reckless paupers of New Orleans; but *slaves*, "*under penal restraint*," are compelled to toil amid coffins when "the swollen dead are bursting their coffin-lids" and emitting infection as deadly as venom! No "five dollars an hour" compensates *them* for *their* risk of life;—ah no! for who in this free country cares for a poor negro, formed though he may be in God's own image, stamped though he is with God's own impress, bound albiet to us by ties of brotherhood? Ah no,—*his* life is given to the mercy of the pestilence, not by inducement of reward, but by compulsion of *penal restraint!* "But," says the reader, "perhaps the slave is told of the *humanity* of the good work he is doing; that he is acting the part of a christian; and should he loose his wife in discharge of his duty, that God would receive and reward him." Not so, reader, the poor slave is not taught of God, for God's word would give him advice not calculated to strengthen the chains which bind him; so they urge him to his task, not by insurences of divine reward, but, says the paper alluded to—and, as before, without questioning the propriety of the means—"*by liberal and frequent potations of whisky!*" His senses are drugged, and he is set blindly at work on carrion, the mere sight of which even buzzards would avoid in disgust.

And now, reader, what think you? Do you believe that all men have a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness," or do you think that the poor slave has no claim to either? Do you believe that all God's children should be permitted to avoid contagion and death, if they will, or that a certain class should be singled out and offered a sacrifice to most woful destruction? These queries you may well ponder upon.

The slave thus employed must die; and death will remove them from this country of *republican* principles—this land of piety and of light—to a realm where government is impartial—where there are no languishing slaves, no life-extorting masters. Of the latter fact we shall all become aware at a time when it will be well for us if we shall never have assisted to confine a brother man in bondage, which destroyed his senses by strong drink, and then forbid him to flee from destruction "under penal restraint."

RECIPROCITY.

WE have from time to time advocated this measure, and shown the good results which would arise from having the ports of the United States and British Provinces thrown open to each other, for a free interchange of their Produce and manufactures. But, unfortunately, it so happens that Brother Jonathan is a very selfish person, and will not condescend to meet us on any terms which will not allow him the right of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These are terms to which, we think, the Home and Colonial Governments are not likely to give their assent,—seeing that anything the United States could give us in return, is but a trifle compared to that great source of inexhaustible wealth—the Fisheries.

On this subject the St. John Morning Times make the following very sensible remarks:—

We expect now the most sanguine believer in the fairness of the American Government, in the matter of Reciprocity, will confess we were correct when we stated we did not believe the Americans were disposed to meet us on even terms.

It now appears the American Minister is very desirous of obtaining the fisheries, but will not consent to admit colonial built vessels to take out American Registers, or engage in the coasting trade; in other words Americans want all, but are not willing to give anything in return, a bargain which we are not disposed to make with them. We must take care of ourselves. It is no use to call on Hercules to help us. The Americans want all themselves, and the Old Country has work enough to look after itself, and we believe if the inhabitants of this Province will only rely on themselves, on the vast natural capabilities of ths country, and on their own energy and perseverance, we will advance far faster than we can by relying on either the assistance of the Mother Country or American favors.

Let us go to work and frame our tariffs in such a way as most to encourage our own industries; let us endeavor to develope our country, encourage our farmer and fisherman, make use of our overflowing revenue to educate our youth, promote just and equal legislation, morality and virtue, and we will speedily enter on a career of wealth and prosperity.

Already too long has the merchant ruled in the land, and for him has all trade regulations been made; but now let the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman lift up their heads, and take the position their skill and industry, and the useful character of their employments entitle them to, and all will be well. Farmers and mechanics educate yourselves, gain knowledge, and fit yourselves to occupy any and all positions, and then proudly and fearlessly assert your rights. The men whose energy turns the wilderness to the corn field, whose labor turns the raw articles to useful products, whose skill adds wealth to the country, should take a prominent place in the choice of a Legislature. Look well to your interests, reflect on the different systems of trade, and be guided by your own judgments as to what is the true policy of the country. Let not political adventurers lure you away, but, when occasion demands, throw your votes for those whose principles you believe will best advance the true interests of the country.

TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

WE clip the following paragraphs from an exchange paper:—

The Washington Union contains a treaty signed at London, 8th of February last, by J. R. Ingersoll, on the part of the United States, and by Lord John Russell on the part of Great Britain, which provides for the adjustment of all claims upon either government, which may have been presented to either, on the part of corporations, companies or individuals, belonging to either country, since the date of the treaty of Ghent in December 1814. All such claims are to be referred to two commissioners, and a third to be designated by these two:

The President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the 24th of December, 1814, shall be admissable under this convention.

UNITED STATES.

THE Boston papers state that the United States sloop of war Cayane, passed through Vineyard Sound on the 25th of August, on her way to Porsmouth, (N. H.) She is destined for the fishing grounds.

Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to fit the Congress for sea.—Her destination is supposed to be the fishing grounds.

The Boston Post contains the following:—"A Washington rumour is to the effect that as the leading propositions hitherto advanced by England cannot be accepted by our administration, Secretary Marcy has undertaken to prepare a plan of compromise that is expected to meet the approbation of both governments."

THE SEASON.

WE have experienced some very sudden changes in the weather during the past week. Previous to our last issue, the air was so cool that fires were necessary for comfort, and on Saturday and Sunday the heat was excessive, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degress. On Sunday night and yesterday, we had some heavy showers of rain, which cooled the air considerably, and had the effect of extinguishing the fires which raged in the woods in the vicinity of Chatham.

LAUNCH.

ON Monday morning last, from the building yard of Messrs. Johnson & Mackie, in Chatham, a finely built ship of about 991 tons, N.M., called the "*Lincluden.*" She will compare favorably with any hitherto built in this yard, and does credit to the architectural skill of the master builder, Mr Thomas Irving.

LARGE SUNFLOWER.

ON Monday last, we were handed a very large Sunflower, a real monster, which grew in the garden of Mr. Benjamin Miller, in Chatham; it measures three feet in circumferance.

DEATHS.

At his residence, in Tabusintac, on the 24th ult., Mr ROBERT BLAKE, in the 71st year of his age.

WRECK.

To be sold by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the wharf of Mr J. W. Holderness.

The Hull and Materials,

of the Norwegian brig Enigheten, of Tonsberg.

GEORGE PAGAN, Auctioneer.

Richibucto, 6th September, 1853.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just received and for sale at the Chatham Auction Room's, an assortment of 700 *pairs of Mens', Womens', and Youths', Boots and Shoes.* Consisting of

Mens', fine and coarse Boots
Mens', fine and coarse Brogans,
Womans', Kid and Enamelled Boots and Shoes,
Boys', and Youths', strong Boots and Brogans.

Also

50 *BBLS. OF SUPERFINE FLOUR*, 50 *BBLS. KILN DRIED INDIAN MEAL.*

Cheap for Cash.

W. LETSON, Chatham Auction Rooms.

Chatham, 5th September, 1853.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having leased the HAY SCALES and office adjoining, from William Letson, Esquire, respectfully informs his Friends and Public generally, that he will be in regular attendance, and will devote his leisure hours as a Writer, Accountant, and Translator of French into English, and vice versa: he will also be prepared to receive a few Pupils from 9 to 12 o'clock, each day, as a FRENCH CLASS and trusts that by assiduity and attention, to merit the approbation of those who may patronize him.

JOHN WISEMAN.

Chatham July 13, 1853.

J. McMILLAN,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

78 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Consignments from the Provinces promptly attended to.

August 27th 1853.

Carleton (Kent) Agricultural Society.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH of the Carleton, Kent Agricultural Society, will take place in a field convenient to the Village of Kouchibouguac, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of October next, and the Society's CATTLE SHOW will be held at the same place the day following, both commencing at 10 o'clock. The following prizes will be awarded to the members of the Society agreeably to the rules, &c.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

First Prize		£1 5 0
2nd	do	1 0 0
3rd	do	0 17 6
4th	do	0 15 0
5th	do	0 12 6
6th	do	0 10 0
7th	do	0 7 6
8th	do	0 5 0

CATTLE SHOW.

Best Cow	£0 10 0
2nd do	0 7 6
Best Calf	0 10 0
2nd do	0 7 6
Best Bull three years old or upwards	0 10 0
2nd do	0 7 6
Best Bull one year old	0 10 0
2nd do	0 7 6
Best Heifer one year old	0 7 6
2nd do	0 5 0
Best Brood Mare	0 12 6
2nd do	0 7 6
Best Male Foal	0 8 0
Best Female do	0 8 0
Best two year old Colt or Filly	0 10 0
2nd do	0 7 6
Best one year old Colt or Filly	0 10 0
2nd do	0 7 6
Best Ewe	0 7 6
2nd do	0 5 0
Best Lamb	0 7 6
2nd do	0 5 0
Best Ram	0 7 6
2nd do	0 5 0

Particulars refering to the above will be made known on the morning of Competition.

JAMES FRASER, Secretary.

Kouchibouguac, 2nd September, 1853.

FOR SALE.

The Mercantile and Shipbuilding Establishment,

situate on the north side of Miramichi River, about 2 miles below the Town of Newcastle, and about the same distance above Douglastown, formerly owned and occupied by WILLIAM ABRAMS, Esq, deceased.

The premises embrace a frontage of upwards of 60 rods on the Miramichi River, with a Wharf at which ships can load and discharge.

A COMMODIOUS BRICK STORE, RETAIL SHOP, AND OFFICE, all covered with slate, a good Store on the wharf with an Iron Shed attached. Boomage for timber or logs.

A FOREMAN'S DWELLING. A number of Houses for Workmen.

THE SHIP YARD has ample room to lay down 2 or 3 ships; has a good Moulding Loft and Saw Pits, and the front is convenient for hauling Timber into the yard.

A DWELLING HOUSE of Brick, covered with slate, with and excellent Cella, and a large range of Kitchen, a Garden, Barn, and convenient Outhouses.

THE FARM, contains about 100 acres of Land, 20 to 30 of which are under cultivation.

Altogether the Establishment has every accommodation for a respectable family, and possesses all the room and convenience necessary for the purpose of Ship Building, and Mercantile operations. Immediate possession will be given.

Also the

Two Story Dwelling House,

and Outhouses, situate in the Town of Chatham, now occupied by DR. THOMSON, with the Land attached, measuring 100 feet on Wellington Street, and 130 back. The Buildings are nearly new, substantially built, and are in excellent order affording every accommodation necessary for a respectable family.

Terms—one third the Purchase money down, the balance may remain on interest for two or three years.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Berton Brothers, St. John, or to Messrs Kerr & Thomson, Solicitors, Chatham.

If the property be not previously sold, it will be offered for sale by Public Auction in the Town of Chatham, on TUESDAY, the Twenty Fifth OCTOBER next, at noon.

Chatham, 22d August, 1853.

NOTICE

I forbid all persons indebted to the Estate the late CHRISTOPHER WISHART, of Douglastown Merchant and Shoemaker, recently deceased from making any payments to RICHARD HUTCHISON, or any other person, so long as I remain the next of kin in British America.

WILLIAM SMITH.

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,

August 24, 1853.

The right of License to cut Timber and Lumber until the first day of May, 1854, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on Wednesday the 7th day of September next.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the applications for Licence.)

Name.	Miles.	Situation.
Alex Goodfellow	2	Niguac
Spafford Barker	4½	Tabusintac
George Smith	3	Nepisiguit River.
Francis Ferguson	3	Tattagouche
Richard Hutchison	3	Burnt Church River
Do	2	Tabusintac
Robert Parker	2	Tabusintac
Richard Hutchison	9	N. W. Miramichi River
Do	3	Bay de Vin River.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

Central Bank Agency,

CATHAM.

Bills and Drafts on
LONDON,
NEW YORK, and
BOSTON,
in sums to suit purchasers.

GEORGE KERR, Agent

Chatham, May 26, 1853.