

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JULY 13, 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.

OUR SEMI-WEEKLY ISSUE.

On Saturday next we purpose to commence publishing the Gleaner twice a week, on a sheet somewhat larger than half the size of our present paper. The days of issue will be Wednesday and Saturday, as long as the mails arrive as they do at present.

By this arrangement, we shall be enabled to put our readers in possession of the latest news at a much earlier period than by a weekly issue. This will entail on us much additional expense and labour, as our sheet will be considerably increased, and its circulation attended with considerable extra trouble.

We confidently rely on a considerate and generous public for an extension of patronage to meet our increased liabilities.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

At a meeting of the Wesleyan Bazaar Committee, held at the Mission House on the afternoon of Wednesday last, 13th July, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

That thanks be tendered publicly, through the columns of the Gleaner and Wesleyan, to the ladies, and other friends residing in Liverpool, Great Britain, Halifax, Aylesford, Horton, St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Prince William, Point de Bute, Sackville, Shamague, Bay de Vert, Richibucto, Kouchibouguac, Charlottetown, Pr. Ed. Island, and St. John's, Brigus, Port de Grave, in Newfoundland, for their very liberal donations; and to the friends residing in different parts of this County, for their generous contributions, as well as for their countenance, patronage and liberality displayed on the days of sale.

That thanks be tendered to the Ladies belonging to other Churches, who kindly aided in making up the various articles for sale, and for their valuable assistance while the Bazaar remained open.

That we acknowledge with gratitude, the handsome manner in which the Sons of Temperance placed at our disposal their capacious Hall, free of Charge.

That thanks be offered to our musical friends, for the valuable services rendered, which tended materially to enliven the scene, and add to the general harmony that reigned throughout the whole proceedings.

That the sum realized, amounting to One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, be paid over to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, in Chatham, to be applied to the relief of the debt due on that building.

SARAH SNOWBALL, President. E. PIERCE, Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The arrival of the Collins steamer Atlantic, at New York on the 10th instant, puts us in possession of news from Britain four days later than received by the last steamer at Halifax. She had 145 passengers. We give below a summary of the news received.

The City of Manchester arrived out on Monday evening, 27th ult.

ENGLAND.—The news is unimportant. The income tax bill has become a law. There have been long debates in Parliament, on the East Indian Government.

Very little is said relative to Turkish affairs; there being a general belief in the maintenance of peace. Insurance to the Danube, however, continues to advance.

The Prince of Wales has been suffering from an attack of the measles.

The young Prince was christened Leopold George Duncan Albert.

Hon. Henry Barkley has been spoken of as Governor of Jamaica.

The Australia Steamship Company, via Panama, have received a charter.

The risks at Stockport and Blackburn operates partially; but Manchester employers and workmen have not come to an open rupture.

Iron coin, electrolyzed, is in circulation; its spuriousness can scarcely be detected.

The crops in Ireland are luxuriant.

The war in Britain is generally favorable to the growing crops.

In the north of Scotland rain is wanted.

OVERLAND MAIL.—Telegraphic despatches from Trieste announce the mail from Calcutta, May 15th. Hong Kong, Gu. Nothing definite from Rangoon.

At Calcutta trade was languid.

No Shanghai mail received, and nothing la-

ter is known respecting the Chinese insurrection.

Australian advices still continue favorable. MELBOURNE, April 6.—The total Australian exports, from January 1st to April 5th, amount to half a million ounces. Gold is worth £3 13s. 6d. per ounce.

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France in the Turkish question, is not known officially. It was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia, demanding whether her proceedings meant peace or war—France being ready for either. Reports add that Napoleon consents to withhold his note, on the earnest entreaty of M. Kisselef, the Russian Minister. This may or may not be correct. M. Lemonie is charged with a private mission to La Plata.

The Bank of France has declared a dividend on the half year, of 70 francs.

Agricultural accounts from the Southern department are bad, several districts being inundated.

SPAIN.—M. Calderon de la Barca is appointed Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospects for a settlement of Swiss matters are brighter. The blockade of the Piedmontese frontier is soon to be raised.

TURKEY.—No hostilities have commenced yet and general belief gains ground that there will be none. The Russians continue to collect troops along the frontier, and the Turks do not cease their warlike preparations.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th, and is understood to be charged with conciliatory proposals though it is not known what they are. In short, Turkish affairs since last advices remain in statu quo, but with an improved feeling of peace.

LATEST FROM LONDON.—Dates from Paris of Friday state funds opened with a rise but in consequence of rumours of Russian invasion of the Danubian Provinces, received a sudden check, and closed at a decline.

VIENNA, June 24. Russia insists no longer on a special treaty with Turkey, but her demands are now confined to a guarantee in the form of a note.

ATHENS, June 18.—King Otho is arming a squadron for the protection of his Greek subjects in case of an Oriental war.

SMYRNA, June 15.—The City of Shiraz, in Persia, was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of the 1st of May.

PARIS, Monday, June 27.—A private letter from Jassy, Moldavia, of 17th, says that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburg passed through there on the day previous, on his way to Constantinople with another ultimatum, with notice that it not accepted in eight days, the Russian army would immediately cross the frontiers and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of Jassy.

PARIS, June 23.—The corn trade has been more than usually active during the last few days. The thunder storms of Sunday, Wednesday and Friday nights last, were accompanied by torrents of rain, which caused the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the wheat harvest. The flour market on Saturday was crowded with speculators, and an immense quantity of wheat and flour changed hands, and outside the market flour rose from the maximum price of last week 63s. per sack, to 68s. The price of wheat has risen simultaneously with that of flour.

Letters from Arzerou, Persia, of June 3d, state that Shiraz had been entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 persons killed during the shock. A plague had broken out, caused by the number of unburied dead bodies.

The cholera had broken out at Teheran.

UNITED STATES.

A most destructive storm passed over New York city, in the direction of New Jersey and Philadelphia, on the 8th instant, which injured or destroyed a large amount of property. Several lives were lost, and many houses and churches were demolished, unroofed or otherwise injured. The whole number of buildings, more or less damaged at Williamsburgh is set down at 100. The loss of property altogether, as far as has been ascertained, was said to be immense.

We copy the annexed paragraphs from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

The city was visited by the most terrible storm of rain, hail, and thunder that has been experienced here for many years. The wind blew a hurricane from the North-west, but the storm was as transient as it was violent, subsiding in less than half an hour. During that brief time, however, great damage was done. The rain, which fell in torrents, was intermingled with hailstones of almost fabulous size. A gentleman who resides in sixteenth Ward informs us that the hail stones were as large as hen's eggs, and rhomboidal in shape.

The residents of a house in Waverly place were startled by the fall of a piece of ice in their yard, weighing at least two pounds. Many large pieces of ice also fell near the dry dock. In the ship-yard of Mr. Collier several of these monstrous hail stones were measured, and two were found to be more than six inches in circumference! The windows of nearly all the green houses in the upper part of the city were shattered, and the strength of the Crystal Palace was severely tested. One of the editors of the Tribune who happened to be in the vicinity and took refuge in the building during the storm, says—

"The grandest exhibition that will ever be seen and heard in this place, we witnessed yesterday. About ten minutes after the storm burst the most terrific hailstones we ever saw, began to rattle like discharges of musketry upon the tin roof and glass sides. Some of the masses of ice were as large as hen's eggs. There was probably a thousand excited workmen in the building, and a good many exhibitors and visitors, among whom were some twenty ladies. A portion of the frame work of the addition next to 42d street went down with a terrible crash, and a part of the brick wall of the engine house on the opposite side of the street, was blown over crushing two or three shanties, fortunately without any other injury than driving the occupants out into the storm.

"We had scarcely passed the northern entrance and reached the gallery by the nearest flight of steps, when the torrent—it was not rain, but an avalanche of water—struck the buildings; the gutters were filled on the windward side in a moment, and poured over in an almost unbroken sheet of water, which was driven through the Venetian blind ventilators, into and half way across the north-west gallery, and also through the upper ventilators falling upon the main floor of the north transept. Workmen hastened to close the blinds, but this did not prevent the deluge. The tinning of the dome being unfinished, the water came down in showers all over the centre. Many workmen were on the dome when the shower struck it; several of them in their haste to escape such dangerous proximity to the lightning, came down single ropes hand over hand. Large numbers of workmen were engaged all over the interior, and such a scampering will rarely be witnessed. It was found impossible to close a north window used for ingress and egress of workmen upon the roof and the water came in, in almost solid columns. For a time the water was nearly two inches deep on the gallery floor, and poured down the stairs in miniature cascades.

A great number of boxes, bales, and packages of goods lay upon the main floor, among which the water poured down from the edge of the gallery floor, in destructive quantities. Fortunately, but few goods were spoiled, and were upon the tables, or the damage would have been irreparable. As it is, we fear some of the goods are injured. In the height of the storm, the centre portion of the fanlight over the western entrance burst in, and several single lights were broken by staging or otherwise. Immediate steps must be taken to enlarge the capacity of the conductors, and to make a more effectual shield against rain driving in through the blinds or the exhibition will be past redemption, if such another storm as this should occur."

But it was in Forty-third street, between fifth and sixth avenues, that the most terrible disaster from this storm was experienced. Two unfinished frame buildings, three stories high, belonging to Dr. S. P. Townsend, were entirely overthrown. At the time the accident occurred there were six men employed on the ground floor, three of them as plasterers, and three laborers. On the upper floor there were other workmen, and in addition to these there were many persons who had sought temporary shelter. So sudden was the accident that no time was given for escape.

Three bodies were taken up dead, and six persons were severely mangled by broken limbs and severe bruises. The Commercial adds:—

A new brick building in Forty-third street, near the North river, was blown down, and Charles Flynn was killed in the ruins. Four brick houses, in course of construction at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue, the walls of which were about one and a half stories high, were prostrated. The windows in the Free Academy, new Bible House, and probably other edifices suffered much from the hail. The wooden knights which adorned the front of the Hippodrome were blown down, and broken to pieces. Many awnings in various parts of the city were torn from their fastenings, and there has doubtless been much other damage.

We have conversed with a gentleman residing on the east side of the city, whose observation more than confirms all that we have said. A piece of ice fell on the pavement before his window, of the size of a man's fist, followed by one much larger, which, however, broke into fragments when it struck the ground. The force of the hail stones broke several sky-lights, and after the ice-balls had lain for some time, and were considerably dissolved, nearly a hat-full were taken up, averaging the size of hen's eggs.

BISHOP CONNELLY.

Two weeks ago we announced that this Revd. Gentleman had arrived in Chatham, and we have been requested to publish the annexed Address presented to his Lordship from the Roman Catholics residing in the town, and his answer thereto.

ADDRESS.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Connelly, Bishop of Saint John, May it please your Lordship—

We, the Catholics of St. Michael's Church, in the Parish of Chatham, beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on your elevation to the Episcopacy, and as this is your first visit to this important part of your Diocese, we tender you our most sincere thanks, and with all our hearts, offer you a truly Catholic welcome.

We hailed from the beginning, the wisdom of the Holy See, in the selection of a person, who for so many years resided in a neighbouring Province, whose virtues and abilities preceded him and raised him high in the estimation of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

We may now say with truth, that our holy religion has advanced rapidly since the elevation of your lordship; by instance in part, the splendid Cathedral now in course of erection in St. John and the other glorious and pious foundations in contemplation, which are proofs of your untiring zeal and energy for the good of religion and to which the Catholics of the Province will cheerfully contribute according to their means.

We may also state that the Catholics of New Brunswick now hold a higher position in the scale of society than they have heretofore. We therefore pray the Almighty God to bless His Holiness, our most Holy Father, for the blessing conferred on this Diocese in the promotion of so worthy a Pastor, and we also pray that the blessing of Heaven may descend on your Lordship, to enable you to discharge the onerous duties imposed on you by your high and exalted station.

Hoping ere long to have the pleasure again of a visit from your Lordship, we beg to remain with all possible respect, your Lordship's very obedient and dutiful children.

THE CATHOLICS OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH PARISH OF CHATHAM Miramichi, 23th June, 1853.

REPLY:

To the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Chatham, County Northumberland,

Gentlemen— Though your zeal as Catholics and Irishmen have long been proverbial throughout the Bil-

tish Provinces of America, yet this kindly manifestation of your feeling towards our humble person, has taken us by surprise. To say that we are grateful would be but a feeble expression of our heart-felings towards every one of you in return. It were well for Catholicity in this country that our virtues and abilities kept pace with your flattering estimate. The only duty that now remains is to devote our humble services cheerfully and exclusively to the furtherance of the glorious cause in which they are enlisted. The experience of the past few months in the Episcopacy but strengthens more and more the conviction that all which we have and all which we can are severely an instalment, an insignificant portion of the immense debt we owe to God for his mercies, to the Church and to the Apostolic See, for the favours and honours that have been shewed upon us, and to you Catholics of Chatham—whose fervent Irish faith and whose hereditary virtues should excite a higher and corresponding perfection in him who is your Pastor, your guide and head.

So far we have reason to be thankful for the abundance of the grace of God that is among us, and the wonderful progress that has been made in the construction of the new cathedral. What is true in every department of nature and of the world's history is equally true in religion. Every constituted body must have its members and its head. Wherever many are associated for a common purpose there must be a centre. The principle is true as the world's foundation. In the inanimate as in the animate creation; in Republics as in Empires; in all social and political institutions; nay, within the narrow circle of the domestic hearth—there must be a centre to which every line converges elsewhere can be no organisation, no oneness of existence or of purpose, no body properly so called. As Catholics resting upon the only visible rock of Peter, it is to this principle, under God, we owe the miraculous preservation of the first and only 'faith once delivered to the saints.'—(Jude, 3.) It is the practical recognition of this principle, as in the only ark of the covenant that we have been saved from the surrounding deluge, and that the storms of eighteen centuries, and the winds of every variety of doctrine have passed over us unharmed. In obeying Peter, who was divinely appointed to feed the lambs, (John xxi 17,) in clinging to Rome that second Jerusalem, that immortal city of the faith, to which Peter bequeathed the headship of the Church in the person of his successor, you have the only guarantee that can be had that you are members of the mystic body of which Christ is head—that you are each of you a living stone in that temple which is 'built on the foundation of the Prophets and the Apostles, Christ Jesus himself being the Corner Stone.' (Eph. i. 19.) To Rome, therefore, as the Seat of Peter and the centre of the Christian World, we are indebted according to the present order for the incomparable gem of Divine Faith. As we live in the relations of one spiritual family, of mother and of children, so whatever affects the one or the other for weal or for woe, for honour or for dishonour must be of mutual concern to both. What is true of Rome as far as regards the Catholic world is true in a subordinate degree of every Diocese and of every Parish. It poses and progress and respectability and all the outward workings of a whole-souled faith prevail in the centre, like the ward beatings of the heart, the sacred pulse will produce a corresponding throbb in the remotest extremity. You have, therefore, to you estimated your position in reference to the City of St. John, which has been recently elevated to the dignity of a Diocesan See. It should be a point of honour, as it is clearly the interest of the faithful throughout the Diocese, to build up a strong hold for Catholicity in the Capital, where all are equally represented, that so that there should be one Church in the country worthy of the majesty of our Religion and at the same time an imperishable monument of the zeal of those who had a share in its construction. It is in this Catholic spirit that the Cathedral was first projected, it is with these holy and honourable motives that it has been so far carried out by the warm-hearted and generous people of St. John. The sum of Four Thousand Pounds was the result of our first appeal to them, and it is no empty boast to say that there are few Catholic cities at either side of the Atlantic where so triumphant an effort could have been made in so short a period.

In the magnificent contribution of Ninety Pounds, which you gentlemen now present for the same purpose, we have convincing evidence that the spirit of the people of St. John has been already caught up at a distance of two hundred miles, and it is creditable to you as Catholics and as Irishmen, that Chatham should be the first Parish in the Diocese to follow the brilliant example of St. John. By this large and unsolicited tribute, we are warranted in the hope that the same zeal will soon be manifested by every other Parish and District, and thus our Cathedral will be Catholic in all the force and meaning of the expression. It will be our care as it is our duty, to have all such benefactions not only recorded but also emblazoned, with the name of each district, on some tablet or window of the intended Church.

With this expression of our feelings in reference to the several topics alluded to in your kind address, on our part and in the name of Catholicity, we thank you from our hearts, we bless you from our inmost soul, and in our supplications to God, we shall never cease to pray that He makes us the worthy Pastor of a flock so faithful and so devoted.

THOMAS LOUIS, Bishop of St John. Chatham, June 29, 1853.

The St. John Freeman furnishes us with the following paragraph, relative to the visit of Dr. Connelly to this place.

When at Chatham, on the feast of St. Peter and Paul, the zealous Catholics of that town seized the opportunity to present an address to his Lordship, expressive of their regard and attachment, and of the high hopes inspired by his appointment to the Episcopacy. At the same meeting presented without solicitation, and we believe altogether unexpectedly, the handsome sum of £90 as a contribution to the Cathedral. This was really a proof of the earnestness and sincerity of the people, and drew from the Bishop the acknowledgment it so richly deserved. We feel confident that the other Parishes will in due season be found prepared to follow the bright example of Chatham.

ARRIVALS.

LADY HEAD accompanied by Colonel