

The Politician.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the New York Herald.
REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES
TARIFF.

Our total foreign imports at New York during the month of July and August exceed those of the same months last year by twelve millions of dollars. Such being the state of our foreign trade, it is not a matter of wonder that the treasury should overflow with specie, and that Mr Guthrie should be at his wits' end to discover a mode of getting rid of the twenty-eight or thirty millions of dollars which have accumulated in the national coffers.

Here, then, we have three tangible facts.—First, the people of this country are enduring a heavy tax on the necessities of life; secondly, that tax is not operating to discourage foreign importation, which is increasing in direct ratio to the increased wants, enterprise and development of the country; and, thirdly, the proceeds of that tax are not only not needed to carry on the government, but are actually a serious inconvenience—a bait to lure office-seekers to Washington—a temptation to corrupt statesmen—and a serious obstacle to legitimate financial operations. The withdrawal of thirty millions of specie from the natural channels of trade cramps business and raises the price of money; and thus every increase in our foreign commerce that is suggested by the enterprise of our merchants actually militates to their ultimate injury.

These glaring facts suggest their own remedy so clearly that the most obtuse intellect cannot fail to discern it. The tariff must be altered so as to relieve the people from onerous and unnecessary taxes, and the treasury from the fatal burthen of an injurious surplus. On this point we believe that all parties are of one mind. The only point on which diversity of opinion may be anticipated, and which now calls for the calm consideration of reflective and practical minds, is—How are alterations to be effected? What dutiable articles are to be admitted free? On what articles is the present customs tax to be diminished and removed altogether?

We shall not be running much risk of contradiction if we assert that, as a general rule, Congress will undertake the solution of these problems on a broad free trade basis. By the frank confession of the protectionists themselves, protection has ceased to be a plank of any platform in this country. It is dead, buried, and forgotten. Nobody speaks or hears of it. The manufacturers themselves have ceased to groan on the subject, and though a special case may be not unfairly made out on behalf of the iron workers, who, from peculiar circumstances, deserve, perhaps, more consideration than any other class of manufacturers, we doubt whether any party pretending to influence would at this moment oppose a fair reduction of the duties on foreign manufactures. Mr Guthrie very prudently remarks in his circular, that 'articles which enter into our manufactures, and those which do not come into competition with American products, are those about which there will be the least question.' But, while we cannot question the truth of his surmise, we have every reason to believe that many other articles, which do not enter into our manufactures and which do come into a certain competition with our products, will likewise participate in the changes which it will be the duty of an enlightened Congress to bring about. Those changes, in point of fact, ought to be, and we are sure will be, based on a proper regard for the interests of the whole country; and, with the possible exception we have mentioned, will be carried out in defiance of the sectional murmurs of any individual class of men. Whatever articles are in general demand here, and can be produced elsewhere more cheaply than in this country, should be admitted at a low rate as is consistent with the absolute wants of the government. On no other principle than this can a change in our customs duties be expected to produce substantial and abiding benefit; and we are happy to add that, as far as we can judge, by no other principle will the administration be guided in the measures it will propose.

It is impossible to enter into any minute examination of the tariff in our present limits.—Each separate item deserves a particular inquiry, and shall have it in due season. Thirty per cent on wool, whether only carded or manufactured, is a very heavy tax, especially when it is borne in mind that \$18,518,981 worth was entered for consumption at this port alone from 1st of January to 1st of September instant. A like duty on sugar is a terrible impost on the poor man. Twenty per cent on timber greatly increases the cost of building, and our imports of this article, from Canada, are increasing very rapidly. So with paints, glass, hardware, and other articles, which now pay from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Our silk duties also require attention. Raw silk now pays fifteen per cent though we produce none; silk manufactures twenty-five and thirty per cent. Our imports of the latter at New York from 1st of January to 1st of September instant, amounted to nearly twenty-five millions of dollars, or what the State levied about seven millions. We may either reduce the duty on manufactured silk to ten or twelve per cent, or remove that on raw silk altogether, so as to give our manufacturers a

chance. This is a matter for future discussion.

As Mr Guthrie's inquiries progress opportunities of examining these questions in detail will frequently occur.

From the Fredericton Head Quarters.

THE CATHEDRAL.

We now proceed with the Interior.—The building consists of a Nave and two Aisles, 80 feet by 56, a central Tower standing upon four massive arches and piers of cut stone, short transepts on either side of the Tower, the whole Transept being 60 feet across by about 15, and a Sanctuary eastward 36 feet by 20, and 60 feet in height. The whole design and arrangement of the structure is presented at once to the eye on entering the West Door. Five lofty arches on either side, 36 in height, divide the Nave from the Aisles, and carry the eye onwards to the Nave Arch, on which is imprinted the emblem of man's salvation by Jesus of Nazareth. Above this, the massive hammer beam Roof of eleven bays, reminds the Englishman of the glorious Norfolk of Suffolk Churches, where in almost every village, some fine specimen of such roofing is to be found; and though a roof of this kind is a little later in style than the windows, its great steepness and elevation, 60 feet to the ridge, and the boldness of its mouldings, rescues it entirely from the charge of want of harmony with the building. This Roof reflects great credit on Mr. Wills, the designer, and is greatly superior to the original model at Snettisham.—From the Nave we ascend three steps, pass through a low screen of walnut, and find ourselves in the Choir, and under the four lofty and very massive arches of the Central Tower, designed by Mr. Butterfield, of London. Looking upwards the ceiling of the lantern is divided into nine square panels with heavy mouldings, painted with red, blue, and grey, and a little gold, the colour of the wood itself serving to form the pattern, and supply a subdued and pleasing background. This pattern was taken from Malvern Abbey. North and South, on the same elevation, are the two short Transepts, one of which is nearly filled by the mellow and rich toned Organ, built in this City by Mr. Naish, and which is heard distinctly, even in its softest stops, throughout the building. The plan of the Organ was given to the Bishop by the Rev. E. Shuttleworth, Vicar of Eglosayie, Cornwall, and it fully justifies his excellent musical taste. It has 25 stops, 12 in the great manual, and 13, with the couplers, in the Swell. Those in the great Organ are Open Diapason, Double Diapason, Treble and Bass, Stop Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Wald Flute, Clarabella, Fifteenth, Twelfth Sesquialtra, Trumpet.—In the Swell are the Hautboy, Cornopean, Fifteenth, Principal, Flute, Open Diapason, Double Diapason, Bourdon, Stop Diapason. The pedals have two octaves and a note from CCC. to D. The largest pipe is 16 feet, and 17 inches in diameter. So great is their power that in the Hallelujah chorus, when the Organist put forth all his strength, every window in the Aisles shook with the vibration. There are 999 pipes in the Organ. All the large front pipes speak except one, and several of the smaller pipes. They are diapered with colours harmonising with the patterns over the Nave Arches, with gold sparingly but effectively introduced. This work was done by Mr. Gregg, of Fredericton, and does him credit. The pipes of the Organ are so arranged as not to hide the glass of the Transept Window, which seen over them, gives richness and connection to the whole, and Angels with harps are represented as accompanying our earthly praises with their purer and holier music. Three more steps, and we reach the rails of the Sanctuary, of black Walnut, just outside of which is the Bishop's seat in Choir, a little eastward of the other Choir seats, which are admirably arranged by Mr. Butterfield, north and south, and with a bench in front, afford room for more than thirty persons.—The Bishop's seat is not very elevated, not richly carved, as it was not wished to give it prominence. Entering the Sacrament seven very simple and beautiful stalls lead us on to the sedilia of stone for the officiating Clergy at the time of the Communion, opposite to which is the Bishop's Chair, a present from Captain Palairt, and a most perfect specimen of English Oak, the finest we have ever seen. The Altar is of black Walnut, massive and simple, with a slab of fine Devonshire marble, the gift of Mr. Rowe, of Exeter, surmounted by two Candlesticks, as in all English Cathedrals. The East Wall is partially covered with tiles, the gift of Mr. Minton, of Stoke on Trent, and is also adorned with two texts of Scripture, richly illuminated. We must not omit that the whole Sacrament is carpeted, and that the carpets near the Table were the gift of four ladies in England, two of whom worked the upper part in 1845, and two more the lower and largest part in 1852, being a whole autumn and winter's work. How much more useful than working stools, and ottomans for drawing rooms! The whole of this part of the Church is visible from the west End, and though the Church is 140 feet long, the Communion service is heard distinctly. We have omitted the brass Eagle, 7 feet 6 inches high, an elegant design by Mr. Butterfield, and the handsomest we have seen. It stands three steps above the Nave, and is a prominent object on entering the building. The Transept roofs are remarkably pleasing in design. The roof is called a trussed rafter roof, and is copied from one in Norfolk, drawn by Messrs. Brandon, Architects, in their beautiful work, called the "Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages." We have omitted the Pulpit, a bold and original design by Mr. Butterfield, executed in

black Walnut. It stands in the Nave projecting a little from the north side of the Nave Arch, and commands the whole congregation.—Near the second pillar from the entrance stands the Font, a present from a lady, and executed very beautifully in Caen stone by that late most worthy man, and admirable worker, Mr. Rowe, of St. Sidwells, Exeter, for 30 years the Mason of Exeter Cathedral, to whose abilities the carved work of the East and West Windows does ample justice.

We now pass to the glass of the windows, and regret that our limited space does not allow a fuller account of them. It is, we believe, universally agreed that they admit as much light as is needful, and a very pleasant light to the eye. On entering the building, the eye is at once caught by the subdued and chastened brilliancy of the East Window. It is chiefly the gift of members of the Church in the United States, though the Artist, Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle on Tyne, liberally gave £40 towards it, besides the copper grating, worth £20 more. As the Cathedral is called Christ Church, the central figure most fitly represents what should always be dear to every believer, Christ crucified, surrounded by six Apostles, with appropriate emblems, drawn with more feeling and dignity than is usual. The background is grisaille, very subdued and chaste, and greatly enhances the splendour of the figures. The upper part is most skillfully and effectively grouped. It represents our Lord enthroned, a small but most distinct figure, seated, and surrounded by groups of adoring angels, which form the compartments of the great oval, or vesica, in the centre of the window. The arms of the 7 North American British Sees occupy the lowest space in the window and mark the time of its erection. Having seen a great number of Mr. Wailes' works we give the preference to this, and believe it equal to any modern glass which has yet been produced. There are, however, those who prefer the West Window, by Mr. Warrington, of London, and certainly it is a matter of some difficulty to assign the palm. The West Window is undoubtedly better for a strong light, and could not have been better designed to meet that flood of brilliance which pours in from our bright clear atmosphere. The subject of this window is the parallel between the old Testament and the new. At either extremity are the two martyrs, Abel and St. Stephen, then Elijah and John the Baptist above, Hannah with little Samuel, and the blessed Virgin with her divine infant, then Moses with the Law, and Jesus as the good Shepherd 'full of grace and truth.' The interstices are filled with angels, and the whole interwoven with a net work of leaves of white glass. The upper tracery presents a mass of glowing color, which illuminates the whole roof. The 18 clerestory windows are of simple diapered pattern, with narrow strips of blue and red alternate, which fling their radiance on the floor. The Aisle Windows have a totally distinct character. As the object here is to let in light, so much at least as is needed by the congregation, and yet to avoid a painful glare, two patterns have been adopted; one from Merton College, Oxford; the other less known, from Exeter Cathedral Clerestory. Both these, as well as the Clerestory and Transept Windows (the latter of which seem to please generally) are the work of a young artist, Mr. Beer, of Exeter. Several of these are memorial windows—one, to the children of Mr. Hiches, London, a great benefactor to the Diocese—one to the memory of a son of the present Attorney General—one a gift of the children of Mr. Fisher—one in memory of the two most dear friends of the Bishop—others given in part by the Clergy of the Diocese, and other friends. The general feature of these windows is a rich diaper pattern, relieved by slight touches of yellow, and small pieces of colored glass, in patterns of various kinds, and emblems. Each window cost £25. The two small Western Windows were the work of Mr. Warrington. Both are memorial windows—one to Capt. Shore, who fell at Chillian Wallah. The three remaining smaller windows were also gifts—one by Mr. Small, the Builder—one by the late and present Mr. Welch, Carpenter—the third by Messrs. Mitchell & Lawrence, of whose skill the Nave Roof will continue, we hope, to be an enduring specimen, as well as the seats which are all low, of Butternut, plainly cut, boldly carved, with buttresses facing inward.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The steamer Calcutta arrived at Trieste on the 15th, at 6 a. m., 109 hours from Alexandria. The Indian mail has arrived at Alexandria, with dates from Calcutta, August 5; Hongkong, July 23; and Bombay, July 30. There was a great famine in Burmah, and the country was overrun with dacoits. The East India Company's steam-ship Moolzuffer was lost off Rangoon River. Cholera is committing great ravages in the upper provinces of India. The indigo crops are not good. The market for cotton piece-goods has improved. Exchange, 2s 1d, steady. In China the "Patriot" army remains in its position. The Tartars had attempted to re-take Amoy, but without success. Trade was dull and inactive. Exchange, 3s 3d.

FLIGHT OF A PAPAL DELEGATE.—On the 29th of August Monsignor Rossi, the Papal Delegate at Ravenna, arrived at Rome as a fugitive, an attempt having been made on his life. The trigger of a loaded pistol, which was pointed at him, was pulled, but fortunately the cap did not explode. On the 30th the delegate was ad-

mitted to the presence of His Holiness, who gave him to understand that his own harsh behaviour was the principal cause of the discontent which prevailed.

THE CAUCASUS.—A Correspondent from Tiflis, of August 15, states that a bloody engagement has taken place between the 4th division of the army of the Caucasus, whose center of operations is at Stravropol, and a Corps of mountaineers, commanded by a relative of Chamil, who appears to wish to resume the offensive.—It is affirmed that the loss on both sides is very great.

A LUCKY EMIGRANT.—A letter has been received in Canterbury from a citizen who left England about three years since, and became the purchaser of some land at Melbourne, consisting of nine acres. The original purchase amounted to about £400. The produce of nine acres sold at public sale, exceeded the enormous sum of £32,000! The land was sold for building purposes.

THE MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.—The Patrie says: "We are assured that in consequence of recent negotiations, it has been decided that a mixed commission of engineers shall be charged to determine the plan of the work to perform in the channel of the Sulina, and that M. de Reddiker, a German engineer in the Austrian service, is to be president of the commission, which will consist of three members.

IRELAND.—We learn from Cork that the Cloghroe Mills are busily at work grinding wheat for the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

It is remarked that only the very small numbers of 157 passengers left Cork for Liverpool during the month of August on their way to America.

The Kings County Chronicle states that Ribbonism prevails to a great extent in the district of Moyvore in the County of Westmeath. During the last month there have been four outrages from this system.

The Dublin Exhibition is still visited by large numbers, the average being from 8000 to 9000. We are glad to see that some of the railway companies have issued tickets enabling parties to visit the capital, view the exhibition, and return for a moderate expense.

Great inconvenience is felt in the port of Galway by the shipping interest, from the inability to obtain a sufficient number of men for the vessels in the harbour, in consequence of which ships have been detained for several weeks.

While in Dublin the Queen had two dozen medals of Wm. Dargan struck in Irish silver for her own use. She also bought largely of Limerick and other lace at the Exhibition, expending a sum of £2000.

CORK AN ADMIRALTY STATION.—The Cork Corporation are making arrangements to meet the Lords of the Admiralty at Queenstown, where their lordships are expected in a few days and to invite them to a public entertainment. The capacities of Queenstown Harbour are to be pointed out to their lordships, with a view to having a permanent admiralty station established there.

UNITED STATES.

OREGON.—The Portland Commercial of the 25th August, gives the following particulars of the Indian troubles.

Late on Sunday evening last, Mr. Ettinger arrived here direct from Jacksonville, bringing a despatch announcing that a general outbreak had taken place among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Rogue river. It appears that for some time past the various tribes in the vicinity of the above named river, have made great complaints and become generally dissatisfied at the number of "Bostons" who were congregating on their former hunting grounds and this dissatisfaction has sprung into a burning desire to exterminate the whites from the region of Rogue river valley and regain their former footing, and reserve that entire valley for their own use. In order the more effectually to carry out these designs, several tribes have joined, among which are the Kiamath Rogue river, Smith river, Shasta, and it is supposed that a large number of Snakes had also agreed to co-operate with them.

A portion of these tribes to the number of about three hundred, have established their headquarters and stronghold at a point called Table Rock, said to be one of the most impregnable fortresses in the territory and about eight miles distant from Jacksonville. If therefore, any engagement should take place, we may presume that this fortress will be the scene of action.

At the time Mr. E. left Jacksonville, nearly twenty persons had been butchered by the Indians. Among them are Dr. Rose J. R. Hardin, Mr. Willis, Mr. Noland, and Mr. Smith, and the Indians had burned upwards of a dozen dwellings.

Heretofore, the Snake and Rogue river Indians have never amalgamated for the purpose of acting against the whites, and if the report is true that they now have joined, it is certain evidence that they have determined to carry on hostilities on an extensive scale, and the only effectual mode of putting a stop to their depredations, is to apply a desperate remedy, and teach them a similar lesson like unto that which the Cayuses have heretofore been taught by the old settlers in this valley.

Like many other tribes, the Rogue river Indians derive their name from their propensity for stealing, and their well known predatory talents have acquired for them the unenviable title of Rogues.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Telegraphic reports say that Secretary Marcy's despatch upon the Costa case has been adopted by the President and Cabinet. John W. Davis of Indiana, has accepted the Governorship of Oregon. Hiram Powers, the sculptor, has also been appointed Commercial Agent of the United States at Florence.

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—The Bos-

ton ship Winchester, which arrived at New York on Tuesday last, landed 459 emigrant passengers, 79 having died on the voyage.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—protests of England and France.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:

Mr Crampton, the British Minister, was the first to call on Mr Marcy. Mr Sartiges had his instructions some time since to call on the Secretary of State. These instructions were very specific, and pointed, but their delivery in person was delayed until Thursday, the 22d inst., owing to the absence of the French Minister at Newport, until Wednesday evening, when he returned to the Capital.

The Government knew that these instructions were to come from France, and had been so informed specifically some time since.

The remonstrance is in terms that Capt. Ingraham's conduct was a violation of the Law of Nations.

Mr Marcy has had his reply ready for some time, but it has had to undergo some modifications. You may expect it at almost any moment. Austria he says, having appealed to the world, to justify its conduct, the United States will make an appeal to the world, also, in behalf of Captain Ingraham's conduct, in saving Koszia.

It would seem, therefore, that each of the five European Powers had concluded to take ground against the United States in regard to Koszia. But we apprehend no real collision of arms from this paper warfare. The United States hold to one set of principles and will maintain them, and the powers of Europe to quite another set and we suppose will maintain them also.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Mineralogical Department of the Exhibition is now open. The display of specimens of ores and minerals is exceedingly rich, the entire cabinet being valued at £100,000. The gold specimens alone are of the value of \$60,000. They comprise some fine lumps from California, and nuggets from Australia. The number of exhibitors is two hundred and seventy-three. The estimated value of the goods on exhibition in all Departments of the Palace is set down, as we understand, at \$6,000,000. — New York Times.

NEW YORK CITY.—An examination of Mr Wilson's New York Business Directory for the present year, shows that there are in that city, 1378 Boarding Houses, 239 Book Sellers, 1138 Boot and Shoe Makers, 772 Butchers, 514 Clothiers, 85 Daguerreotypers, 199 Eating Houses, 2828 Retail Grocers, 1340 Lawyers, 92 Magazines, 168 Newspapers, 224 Oyster Dealers, 2348 Porter Houses, 623 Tailors.

WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA.—By H. M. Steamer Medea, Commander Bailey, arrived on Monday morning, we have lamentable intelligence from Bermuda. The following accounts communicated to the News Room gives a fearful picture:

Deaths at St. George's by fever, August and September—196.

There were 20 deaths on the 19th. 205 admissions of the 56th into hospital since 1st Sept. to 19th Sept.—56 died. Also—3 officers, 2 officer's wives, 1 officer's child, 13 soldier's wives, and 4 soldier's children.

21st—Lieut. Col. Rebe, R. A.
22nd—The 56th buried 8 men this morning.

23rd—Mrs. Whitmore, wife of Dr. Whitmore, of the Engineers. The 56th buried 10 men to-day.

24th—Major Oakley was very ill. The other officers are doing well, except Mr. Whitmore, of the Engineers, who is in a precarious state. Since dead.

25th—The garrison of St. George's buried 11 men yesterday morning, and at noon five more were not expected to survive. The officers were all doing well, and no new case up to mid-way yesterday at St. George's, or at the camp. The weather continues wet and hot, and unless some change speedily takes place I much fear the extension of the epidemic. Capt. Woodhouse of the R. A. was buried this morning.

Sixty cases of fever had been admitted into the Convict Hospital Ireland Island.

CANADA.

On Sunday last, immediately after High Mass, a meeting of the Catholics, speaking the English language, was held in the yard adjoining St. Patrick's Church, in pursuance of a requisition to that effect most numerously and respectfully signed, for the purpose of divising such means as might be necessary to secure for the Irish Catholics, accused of the Gavazzi Riot in this city, a fair and impartial trial and proper means of defence.

That the misrepresentation of the press, and the obstructive intolerance of certain individuals in this city, styling themselves "The Protestant Committee," force from the Irish Catholics of Quebec an expression of their opinion of the events connected with the disturbances at Chalmers' Free Church in this city, on the 6th June last.

That the statement of the riot at Chalmers' Free Church being an attack by the Irish Catholics of Quebec on the religious and civil liberty of their fellow citizens, is without foundation, and is a gross slander on a people who have been taught, by the bitter experience of the history of their native land for centuries, the utility and the criminality of religious and civil persecution.

That the insinuations and declarations of the Protestant Committee and others against the integrity of Juries in general, is a most unjust imputation on the moral cha-