

in front of the Altar, delivered his Triennial charge, which was listened to with breathless attention by a large concourse of Laity as well as Clergy. It would be vain and presumptuous in these short limits to attempt anything like an analysis of this most eloquent composition; full as it was of sound and Catholic principles, enunciated in that vigorous and lucid style which characterizes all the productions of the Bishop's pen, and uttered with the impressiveness of a wise counselor, the affection and sympathy of a kind Father and Friend.

Evening prayer was again read at half-past six, and the anthem on this occasion taken from Psalm cxlvii. 3, was composed by the Bishop, and now performed for the first time. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Haight, on St. John iv. 24, in the exposition of which passage, the Preacher set forth in forcible and glowing language the pre-eminence of spiritual worship, which, though it be necessarily connected with external acts and observances, yet must not in any wise be superseded by them. After the sermon, a further collection was made, amounting to £14, and the Hallelujah Chorus was again performed.

On Friday morning, the Litany only was read, and the Clergy then proceeded to business, which was conducted with the greatest unanimity and brotherly love. In the evening crowds were again assembled within the walls, and the choir was also full of its willing and unwearied occupants; the anthem was by Dr. Croft, to Psalm lxxviii. 32 and following verses, and these interesting and delightful solemnities were brought to a close by a Sermon from Rev. Dr. Edsen, on Eph. iv. 4, 5, 6, in which he earnestly exhorted the congregation to cultivate the spirit of christian love and Catholic unity. The collection at this service amounted to £9, making altogether, with a further donation from a Lady in Fredericton, the large sum of £300.

We hope to furnish our readers next week with some account of the material structure, and of the various offerings which have been made to render it worthy of the holy uses to which it is now devoted, as well as an ornament to this favored city. We cannot, however, conclude this imperfect and hurried sketch without noticing the Bells, which unfortunately did not arrive in time to admit of the practice necessary to do them justice, but which, nevertheless, were chimed on the occasion, and lent their cheerful notes to this auspicious day, and we may reasonably hope, ere its anniversary comes round, that a body of ringers will be organized, able to make these Bells speak in the same sweet and hallowed tones, which gladden the hearts of Englishmen on their native shores, and remind men, cumbered with many cares, that the services of the Sanctuary are going on from day to day.

After evening service on Friday, an address was presented to the Bishops and Clergy who had come from a great distance, and with some difficulty, to be present at the Feast of Consecration. The Lord Bishop of Quebec responded for the Colonial Clergy and also his brethren, that he and those who journeyed with him felt it a high privilege to take part in these services. Bishop Southgate spoke on behalf of himself and the Clergy from the United States. He said that though in the course of his eventful life he had been brought into contact with the Catholic Church in many countries, and had been present on many great and memorable occasions, none had left on his mind a deeper impression than this glorious event, fruitful as it was in import and interest, and indicative of the great truth that the members of the Anglican Church, under whatever civil government Divine Providence may have placed them, are one in the bonds of mutual love and fellowship and in union with their great Head.

An address was then read by the Venerable Archdeacon, conveying to the Bishop of Fredericton the warm congratulations of his Clergy on the completion of his Cathedral Church, and an expression of their respectful desire to possess in a more permanent form the excellent charge they had heard the day before. The Lord Bishop thanked the Clergy for the kind feelings and sympathy they had evinced towards him, and said that he was confident that a report of the proceedings of the last three days would be read with the liveliest satisfaction by his old Parishioners and Friends in England, who had followed him from the time he left them until this day with their fervent prayers, and who would extend their sympathy and prayers to all the Clergy of the Diocese, when they saw them aiding their Bishop in the completion of this work.

Thus terminated the proceedings of those long looked for days, and in spite of any deficiencies which have existed and may still exist, the crowded congregations, the reverend demeanour of the worshippers, and the large amount of the offertory collections show that the great body of the people take a very hearty interest, and an honest pride in their new Cathedral Church. We hear that a public meeting of the Parishioners is in contemplation for the purpose of closing the Cathedral accounts, and presenting the Lord Bishop with an address of congratulation on the happy accomplishment of his anxious labors on their behalf. Both of these objects will meet, we are sure, with the ready concurrence of every right-minded member of the community; but we need hardly say that the presentation of an address of this nature would be premature, while the former object remained unattained. If we would view with undiminished satisfaction the sacred structure which now stands forth completed in all

its parts, and ready to embrace within its walls, high and low, rich and poor, one with another, let us now come forward with hearts yet warm with the flame of devotion, kindled by the solemnities in which we have been engaged, and free the noble founder from all further responsibility and anxiety in this matter, and then offer our grateful acknowledgements for his indomitable and ceaseless exertions for our temporal and eternal edification.—“Freely ye have received, freely give.”

THE FISHERIES.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—I would not trouble you with one word on the present subject, seeing that your able correspondent Mercator keeps his eye on them, was it not that there is one fact which seems to have escaped his notice, which should be set forth prominently before the public, by every well-disposed Editor or Correspondent, wishing well to British connection in the colonies. That of itself should serve as a bar to any further legislating of the colonies or Home Government to a sacrifice of the Fisheries for the sake of Reciprocity. To say the protection given the fisherier has a tendency to prove injurious, or caused a decrease in place of an increase, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment by the most silly idiot. Yet that a number of our shore people grumble and growl, that the Americans are kept beyond the limits of the Treaty by the vigilance of the cruisers, is too true, and the reason is obvious: it is an admitted fact that no craft that skims the salt water is so well found as the American fishing craft, or no fishermen so fortunate to obtain full fares, yet let it be borne in mind, that the finding of an American fishing schooner consists not of sails, chains and cables, but in a good stock of merchandise also. A great portion of their fish is taken by other means than a steel hook and a bait on it, and there is little doubt but what there are plenty of fishermen and others along our shores and coasts, who assist the Americans to carry on a contraband trade, which they have done for years and years, to the no small injury of honest traders, and a serious loss to the revenue to boot, without any notice being taken of them. I have more than once been told, and shown the fine bargains got from the American fishermen. This may account for Captain Demings's wonderful report, and the sad and disastrous consequences attending our unhappy fishermen in keeping the Americans from our shores, the unfortunate Provincials, will soon, says he, “be in a starving condition, and will be obliged to call on the Government for pecuniary aid.” How unfortunate that there should be “quite a number of armed vessels” on the coast to prevent such honest sympathizing gentry as Captain Demings, from approaching our shores, to relieve colonists out of the disastrous and unfortunate fix they have got themselves into.—But let colonists beware of what they are about, for let the Americans enter our Bays and Harbours, or in other words, cancel the treaty of 1818 for the sake of Reciprocity, then farewell British Connection. The Colonists are at present in the position of the arch school-boy and his master, why—says the Teacher will you not say A, after many threats and inducements; because says the boy, if I say A, you will make me say B. So with the Americans, they have used every bullying threat, held out every inducement, and lastly, would fain make us believe we shall starve without them, to induce us to say A, knowing full well if they get us to say A, they will make us say B, or in other words, it will place them on a footing to carry on such an effectual contraband trade, that the Colonies would soon drop into their lap, not being able to maintain a tariff, the Americans being able, with a little scheming, would supply all articles clear of duty, despite any Laws to the contrary. Yours, a friend to the

FISHERIES.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—The Supreme Court opened here on Tuesday, 30th August, and closed on Friday 2nd September. All the cases on the docket being disposed of in four days. That great and good man Judge Wilmot presided, and whilst he maintained the dignity of the Law, he shadowed forth the feelings and mind of the christian, with love towards his fellow man. His charge to the Grand Jury was a rare treat to any listener—a pin might have been heard to drop on the Court-house floor during its delivery, so eager was each and all to catch every word. After congratulating the Jury on the absence of crime, the Sheriff's Calendar being a blank, when after some remarks on the thriving appearance of crops and such like, he then launched forth in earnest eloquence on the necessity of cultivating the mind and morals—regretted the absence of churches and school houses, and more especially the scattering school-houses that did exist, to all appearance destitute of scholars, all of which his scanning eye appeared to notice. To which, the Grand Jury returned a suitable and excellent reply in the shape of an address which spoke volumes, and the mind and views of a large portion of this County. But it is not the duties of the Bench, that Judge Wilmot confines himself to, but anything or everything, whereby he can advance the interests of his fellow men. We had a meeting on Agriculture, another on Total Abstinence, and as if the labours of the day were not sufficient for him, at each of which he was found amidst the people, delivering a thrilling and captivating lecture, of which he is so competent; riveting

the mind of the listener, that each and all seemed as if they were catching their breath less they should miss a sentence that fell from his lips.

But no one can form an idea of Judge Wilmot without hearing him speak: the earnest utterance, the noble attitude, the melodious yet thrilling tones of the voice, are all gone, you see none of these on paper, in a word as a planet is among the stars, so is Judge Wilmot among men, and years may roll round ere New Brunswick produce such another son combining all his rare properties. I must not omit noticing, Judge Wilmot was followed by J. M. Johnson, Esq., M. P. P. on Total Abstinence, Mr Johnson is a rising character, and clever speaker, and if he has length of days cannot fail of yet taking his place among the great and ruling men of his day. Andrew Barberie, Esq., M. P. P., and David Shanks Kerr, Esq., preceded Judge Wilmot in an address on Agriculture, both gentlemen took opposite views. Mr Kerr contended and endeavoured to show, a want of energy in the agriculturists of Restigouche, in not having forwarded specimens of their produce to the Provincial Exhibition, which might be all very well in theory. But Mr Barberie showed, that living at so great a distance, and without means of conveying, it would be like the Indian's gun, cost more than it would come to, or Franklin's whistle, paying dear for their prize, and such must and will continue to be the case, until a better and more rapid mode of conveyance exists between the north and south, and their feelings and interests become the same, which at present does not exist—fine spun theories, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A BY STANDER.

Restigouche, September 7, 1853.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool 27th ult. arrived at her wharf about ten o'clock P. M. bringing 150 passengers.

Nothing new is brought from the East. Political affairs are dull, and considered as arranged.

The eastern question is totally unchanged. Nothing having transpired, but everybody regards it as settled. It was reported that the Russians had commenced to recross the Pruth, but it was untrue.

It is believed that the Vienna Conference were occupied in smoothing points of mere pucillio.

The troubles in Servia, before reported, did not attain the dignity of a revolution, but were mere party squabbles.

Mr. Ingersoll on the 24th announced his recall, and Mr. Buchanan was presented to the Queen.

Belgium's recent matrimonial alliance with Austria was not well received at Paris.

A grand ball was given recently on board the frigate Cumberland, at Spezzia, to the Queen of Sardinia.

There has been some fighting in Morocco. The Emperor was victorious.

The Tunis government warns foreign merchants not to negotiate Tunis Bank bills, or export-permits for oil, until further orders, there having been frauds committed on the government.

The screw steamer Taurus sailed on Wednesday for New York via Boston.

UNITED STATES.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, when the Boston train was near Taunton, an intoxicated individual who was standing on the platform of a car, fell through the space between that and the succeeding vehicle upon the track. It was supposed that he would be instantly and horribly killed, but, to the astonishment of all, the train passed safely over him, and he was not in the least injured. The opinion was expressed, by all the spectators, that if the man had been sober, his fate would have been inevitable.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Mr. McKay, the celebrated shipbuilder of East Boston, received a contract by the steamer Europa, to build a clipper ship of 2300 tons for an English House. He is also to build one of 2080 tons for Messrs. Baines & Co. of Liverpool.

The State of Maine, a new paper, published in Portland, contains a long article condemnatory of a law, which the writer characterises as an outrage upon common sense and common decency, alike foolish and worthless, for the great purpose it has in view. The correspondent of “The State of Maine” is no drunkard, but a consistent friend of temperance for thirty years. He is one, nevertheless, who refused to sign the petition for the prohibitory law, on the ground that, it could not be enforced, that it was unjust and foolish, and would repeal itself in twelve months. “At this moment, says our “down east” contemporary's correspondent—and it has been growing worse every day, since the first three months were over, when people were blinded by its presumption, or frightened by its rashness—there is more drinking in this neighbourhood and probably throughout the whole State of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than there has been at other time for twenty years. Young men have banded together in clubs to evade the law. Travellers have brought liquors with them to our public houses. Children carry liquor flasks about with them; and bottles are made in the shape of bibles, so bound as to deceive the eye. Hundreds of demi-johns of liquor were distributed among our householders the very day the law went into operation—if we may believe the “embodiment” when he testifies against himself—and these demi-johns have been replenished as fast as

emptied; and now, at this hour, it can be had anywhere and everywhere. And yet—without example, since Cobett continued to offer himself, day after day, to be broiled on his own gridiron, if the Bank of England ever resumed specie payments, years after it was notorious all over the world, except among the readers of his Register, (the Watchman of that day,) that the bank paid out thousands and tens of thousands specie every hour. The story continues to be repeated for the western and Canadian markets, week after week, that the drinking houses are all broken up in the city of Portland, and that the sale of liquor in the State of Maine is no more! a shameless falsehood, which has never been true, or anything like true, since Maine had a place on the map of North America.”—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The proceeds of the Crystal Palace exhibition for the benefit of the New Orleans sufferers, amounted to \$1,528.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER BAY STATE, AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—New York, Sept. 8.—The steamer Bay State exploded her boilers, near Black Rock, in the Sound, this morning, severely wounding four children and the wife of Mr DeWolff of Chicago, Mr Warren, of Dartmouth, Mass., and several others.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The number of interments to-day were 95; died of fever 75.

Sept. 7.—The number of interments to-day, including deaths by fever, were only 53.

Portland is growing in villany. On Tuesday evening John G. Myers was dragged from a chaise on Munjoy and half killed; and Turner and Curtis, who complained of a liquor seller, were driven from the Boston steamboat by a gang, who followed them through several streets, beat them savagely, and finally got Turner into a hack and drove off with him out of the city.

Of the twelve hundred prisoners on Blackwell's island, only three hundred and nine teen are Americans.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—LOSS OF LIFE.—BALTIMORE, August 31.—A terrible explosion of gunpowder occurred on the wharf at Wheeling on Monday. A keg fell from a dray, became ignited and communicated to the dray, exploding about 20 kegs. The drayman was instantly killed, and another man was seriously injured and blown into the river.

The wharf boat was completely demolished and the steamers Orion and Salem, were damaged. Thousands of dollars worth of window were broken throughout the city. The powder belonged to a railroad contractor, who was removing it on board a steamboat.

GRASSHOPPERS.—The Utica Gazette says:—“Grasshoppers are of the locust species, and though ordinary harmless, yet when they become as numerous as they are this season, their ravages resembles those of the locust. We have some particulars of their doing in the town of Marcy. One farmer has completely lost his year's labor by them. A field of buckwheat of five acres is perfectly devoured, not a leaf or a stem of the crop left. They have nipped off his oats at the stem of the kernel, so that the grain can be scooped up in handfuls. At evening the field is black with the insects. They even penetrate the husks of the corn, and eat the green kernels. Another farmer has been obliged to fodder his cattle, as in winter, for two or three weeks, on account of his pasture being devoured by the grasshoppers.”

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later news from Mexico has been received. Great dissatisfaction exists against Santa Anna. Several of the States, it is reported, have pronounced against his actions.

WEST INDIES.

We gave a scrap some numbers since, respecting riotous proceedings at Tortola—the particulars are as follows:—

A serious riot occurred in the Island of Tortola on the 2d August, in consequence of compulsory measures having been used to enforce the payments of a Cattle-tax, which had been levied for the purpose of Revenue. The labouring people from the Estates rushed into the town and endeavoured to rescue from prison such persons as were confined there for non-payment of the tax; failing in this they set fire to the town, which is nearly, if not wholly, destroyed. Several of the mob were shot down, but this proceeding infuriated the rioters still more. A vessel was despatched to St. Thomas for Military aid, but it could not be procured, owing to the small number of troops stationed there. The Treasurer of Tortola, with his family, had arrived at St. Thomas; he was compelled to escape for the safety of his life.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The site proposed for the Provincial Exhibition, to come off in October ensuing, is said to be or near where the old Stand House formerly stood.

The new Market House in this city is going up rapidly—the workmanship is really creditable to Mr Davis, the contractor—and it promises to be not a bad looking edifice after all.

The sum of £250 is to be expended on the old Exchange buildings in this city, for the purpose of making offices, &c., to accommodate the several Civic officials.

We fear that further delay in the erection of a new County Court House, in this city, will have to be incurred,—the sum alluded, (£5000) being considered altogether inadequate to the erection of such an edifice as the Act of the Legislature contemplated.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

It is said that a Requisition to William Murdoch, Esq., to allow himself to be put

in nomination for the Office of Mayor, is in course of signature.—*Halifax Sun.*

ST. JOHN & LIVERPOOL STEAMERS.—We believe we are correct in stating, that the line of Screw Steamers contemplated between St. John, N. B., and Liverpool, are to touch at Halifax.

We understand that T. A. S. DeWolff, Esq., is interested in this Company, and if so, are quite sure he will look after the interest of this port.—*British North American.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.—The steamer Eastern City last evening from Boston, was crowded with passengers—among them were Messrs Jackson, Stephenson, Roney, and Betts, also other railway celebrities. The Steamers from “across the Bay” yesterday afternoon were also crowded. The St. John River, Hampton and Sackville Steamers, added upwards of 500 to our population.

On Monday morning, the brig. Amanda arrived from Westport with 59 passengers.

HILLSBORO.—The crops in this neighbourhood, taken altogether, are fully an average. Hay although light, better than last season. Oats abundant. The blight has in many instances, struck the potatoes, but the root is still sound. Turnips but little here—what there are of them is good. *Morning News.*

To-morrow being fixed upon for the Great Celebration, of formally turning the first sod of the European and North American Railroad, in the Valley on the outskirts of this City, will be observed as a general holiday by all classes, and with witness the greatest and most magnificent public display ever manifested in British North America. We are gratified to find that on this important and truly patriotic occasion, all political and other difference have been temporarily consigned to oblivion; and that one spirit of patriotism, energy and harmony has actuated all classes, creeds and parties. The most strenuous exertions have been made and no expense has been spared, to render the demonstration superb and truly memorable; and should a continuance of the present beautiful weather favor the display, we are confident that it will be one which will long be remembered, by all who may have the good fortune to witness it. The brilliant nature of the pageant will be preceivd by perusing the general synopsis of the programme which we subjoin, and we earnestly trust that the commencement of the magnificent public works which it is the object of the proceedings of to-morrow to honor, will be the harbinger of greatly increasing and long continued prosperity to New Brunswick. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has proclaimed a holiday for all the public offices to-morrow; and we are informed that the inhabitants of Fredericton in general have agreed to suspend business on that day, for the purpose of visiting our City on the occasion. Strangers from all quarters have for some days past been flowing into St. John; and not only are all the accommodations of all the Hotels engaged, but very numerous requisitions upon private hospitality have met with cheerful compliance. Mr. Jackson is expected to arrive by the steamer Eastern City, this afternoon.

Within the last few days, the important articles of Bread and Flour have experienced a sudden and extraordinary rise in price for which we are wholly unable to account. There appears to us nothing to warrant this great and unreasonable advance in the cost of the main necessary of life; the grain crops throughout this Continent and Europe are abundant and excellent; and we cannot perceive any thing to justify so extraordinary a speculative inroad upon the means of consumers. The great advance in the price of these necessities must seriously affect the humbler classes, and those of straitened means; and as their can be no cause or plea for it, by reason of scarcity or deficient quality of the crops, we trust that public opinion will be brought to bear effectually against its continuance.—*Observer.*

STEAMING THROUGH THE GRAND FALLS.—We learn that the commissioner, Colonel MacLaughlan, is progressing successfully with the improvement of the River at the Grand Falls. He has about 60 men employed daily, and 70 tons of stone are removed in the same time. Loaded boats which a few weeks ago required 10 or 12 horses to tow them through, are now conveyed with one quarter of that number, and should the water keep low for ten or twelve days longer, it is supposed the principal difficulties to steamboat navigation will be removed.

No doubt persons residing at a distance will, on reading this announcement (which has been already copied without comment by the New Brunswicker and the Observer,) be struck dumb with surprise at the unparalleled development of science in New Brunswick, for it is known that at the Grand Falls there is a perpendicular fall of water of some 70 feet, and a tremendous foaming rapid, through a narrow gorge in the rock, for some distance below, making the whole fall about 150 feet in the course of half a mile. All these obstructions to navigation, the Reporter asserts, will be overcome in a short time, by Colonel MacLaughlan and sixty men! The fact is, our usually cautious contemporary has for once committed a blunder. For the “Grand Falls” read Meductie Rapids, and the enigma is solved.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The St. John's N. F. Patriot of the 3d, lays before the people of the Island, a detailed account of the proceedings of the delegates of the assembly to the colonial office. The editor of the Patriot is altogether satisfied, with the reception given to himself and colleague by his Grace the