

We congratulate the Editor of the Telegraph on the respectability of his reporter, and beg leave to counsel him in future to be more cautious, if not for his own sake at least for the credit of the craft.

MERCATOR. New Carlisle, 23rd August, 1853.

CATHEDRAL NEWS FROM FREDERICTON.

It appears that Wednesday, the 31st of the month, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, for the Triennial Visitation of the Diocese; and on the same day His Lordship intends, as we learn, to consecrate the Cathedral, now completed.

This solemn Ceremony, from the manner in which it will be conducted, will, no doubt, produce a favorable impression upon all those who may have the good fortune to be its eye-witnesses. This Church has been nearly eight years in course of building, the chief Stone thereof having been duly laid by Sir William Colebrook, the then Lieutenant Governor, in October, 1845, very soon after the Bishop arrived in the Province. It is said to be the most magnificent specimen of Ecclesiastical Architecture on this side of the Atlantic.

It is reported that the Sermon at the Consecration will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who nearly forty years ago was the active and indefatigable Parish Priest of Fredericton. The Evening Discourse will be delivered by the Right Rev. Doctor Southgate, (now of Boston,) but formerly a Missionary Bishop for the American Church, to Coatictuc; it is probable that the aged Bishop of Toronto, will also be present.

It is rumored that the Rev. Doctor Haight, one of the Priests attached to Trinity Church, New York, will also preach in the Cathedral, during the Dedication Week. This Divine is said to be one of the most accomplished and pleasing preachers in the American Church. About eighty or ninety other Clergymen will also be present, comprising all the Priests and Deacons of the Church of England throughout the Diocese, having been summoned to attend.

The noble Organ will be played by Mr Haytor, the present Organist of Trinity Church, Boston, and an old Chorister of Exeter Cathedral.

A perfect Peal of eight fine-toned Bells has just arrived, and would be "raised" this week. On the morning appointed for the consecration, those brazen monsters will be whirling on their axes, in the airy loft above, ushering in the welcome day, and reminding the lucky listener of the Poet's touching words:

"How many a tale their music tells Of youth, and home, and that sweet time When first we heard their soothing chime."

MOORE.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir.—Through the medium of your ably conducted Journal, I beg leave to acquaint the Magistrates of Chatham, and the public generally, that on the afternoon of last Lord's Day, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, a gang of Sailors and others, amused themselves by playing Ball in the large field back of the Wellington Road; as a while the song of praise from the Choir of St. Mary's Church, rose to the Ear of Jehovah on the one hand, the howlings and blasphemies of this gang, were ascending on the other.

Nothing more accurately designates the moral condition of any community, than the manner in which it obeys or disobeys the Fourth Commandment. For years past, the inhabitants of this place have been distinguished by their decorous observance of that Holy Day; their peaceful deportment and charity towards each other. But now, that there is the prospect of a vast increase of our population, it behoves every lover of "decency and order," but more especially every magistrate, to do all in his power, to check the first appearance of every thing like an open disregard of the Divine injunction, "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy."

The solemn reflection that they are accountable to their Maker—if not to Man—for the manner in which they wield the "sword," which has been entrusted to them, will I confidently hope cause our Magistrates to prove themselves "such a terror to evil doers," as to prevent the recurrence of so outrageous a desecration of the Lord's day, as that to which I have thus taken the liberty to direct public attention. Respectfully Yours,

A CITIZEN. Chatham, 30th August, 1853.

STRAY COW.

A large Brindled Cow about seven or eight years old, not giving milk, with two small holes through the top of her horns, has been on the Subscriber's premises for the last ten days, in pasture with other cows, the owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

H. MAYES. Napan, 23 d August, 1853.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 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.

COST OF THE COLONIES.

THERE has been a good deal of grumbling in the House of Commons relative to the expence of the Colonies. This has led to a statistical account being drawn up, which has been printed and laid before the House. It appears by it, that the Colonies and Maritime or Military stations belonging to Great Britain, amount to Forty in all, eleven Naval or Military stations; thirty Colonies or Settlements; and three Penal settlements in the South Sea. Last Year the expences at each Station was as follows, showing a decrease of about 30 per cent in the gross expenditure since 1848:

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Amount. Includes Gibraltar (191,958), Malta (151,069), Cape of Good Hope (375,745), Mauritius (108,306), Bermuda (117,956), Falkland Islands (48,834), Ascension (1,990), Heligoland (975), Ionian Islands (130,346), St. Helena (6,781), Hongkong (107,485).

Military and Maritime Stations.

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Amount. Includes Jamaica (153,446), Bahamas (23,376), Honduras (15,099), Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla (348,339), Virgin Island, Dominica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana, Canada (322,293), Nova Scotia (132,570), New Brunswick (12,815), Prince Edward's Island (3,243), Newfoundland (30,016), Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Coast, Ceylon (99,181), W. Australia (3,232), S. Australia (100), N. Australia (93,796), New Zealand, Labuan (9,620).

Plantations and Settlements.

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Amount. Includes New South Wales (48,786), Van Diemens Land (191,359), West Australia (38,546), General Charges (66,715).

Penal Settlement.

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Amount. Includes New South Wales (48,786), Van Diemens Land (191,359), West Australia (38,546), General Charges (66,715).

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A late paper furnishes the following account of the number of Railway accidents that have occurred in the United States since the 1st of January last:

Table with 4 columns: Months, Accidents, Killed, Wounded. Shows monthly data from January to August, with a total of 65 accidents, 176 killed, and 333 wounded.

By the following, copied from a late English paper, our readers will be enabled to form a good idea of the comparative safety of life and limb while travelling on Railways in Britain and the United States:

A paper on railroad accidents was read before the London Statistical Society last Spring, by F. G. P. Nelson, embodying a vast amount of information on the subject, in which accidents of this description are classified according to their causes,—one group, comprising all such as occur from causes over which the railroad companies have control; and a second group, embracing such as originate from causes beyond their control, or such as arise chiefly from the imprudence of passengers. The fact is disclosed that during the twelve years over which the investigations extended, accidents of the first class, as compared with those of the second, have diminished a fraction over 31 per cent., while accidents of the second class, as compared with the other, have increased over fifty per cent. The increase or diminution in both cases is only proportionate, not absolute. Another remarkable feature is, that accidents of the second class, are those due to causes within the control of passengers, are far more destructive to life than accidents of the first class,—showing "that however blameworthy companies may be, they can, and do, take better care of passengers than they are willing or capable of taking of themselves." It is shown by Mr. Nelson's calculations, that, looking merely at fatal cases, in 1840 one person was killed in every million of

passengers; and in 1851, one in every two and a half millions. He also ascertains that during eight years from 1844 to 1851, one passenger was killed for every 40,025,395 miles traveled.

THE COMET.

THE papers in Halifax, Pictou, St. Andrews, St. John and Fredericton, all notice the Comet, which so suddenly made its appearance. It was seen for the first time at those places, on the same evening as with us. It is travelling from the Sun, and is reported to be twenty millions of miles from that planet, and more than twice that distance from the earth.

NEW CARLISLE.

OUR Correspondent in this place, under date of August 23, communicates the following scraps of local news:

Our Bay is teeming with Mackerel, which is close in shore from Percé to the head of the Bay—and no better proof can be given of the advantages likely to result from protection than the fact, that a large portion are half grown fish.

The cutting of grain is now becoming general with us. The potatoe disease has we are sorry to say appeared in some localities.

A Comet was discovered by a friend of ours on Saturday evening. It was not seen on Sunday being cloudy until ten, but the two last evenings—Monday and Tuesday being beautifully bright and clear, it has been plainly visible with the naked eye. Its position is about North West, and it appears to be travelling from S. E. to N. W. This evening, I first discovered it at a quarter before eight, and it sank below the horizon precisely at Nine. There being no notice of such a visitant in Scobie's Almanack, and not having met with any in the Newspapers, I was somewhat sceptical on the subject until convinced of the fact by personal observation. The body is tolerably bright and equal in size to a star of the first magnitude, but the tail though long is narrow and faint. The whole is however distinctly visible with the naked eye, and I am perfectly satisfied there is no optical illusion.

The Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, arrived here on Saturday last from the lower County. His Lordship having landed at Gaspé on the 12th. From hence His Lordship, who is accompanied by his Son, the Rev. A. W. Mountain, B. A. proceeds to New Brunswick, to assist in the consecration of the Cathedral at Fredericton.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A NUMBER of enterprising individuals in the United States have for some time past been earnestly advocating the project of connecting the Eastern shores of the Pacific by means of steamers. A late paper states—that a map has recently been published, showing the distance of the different routes to Shanghai, in China, from seaports in the American continent. From Lima direct to Shanghai, the distance is 9800 miles—from Panama to the Sandwich Islands 4760—Sandwich Islands to Shanghai, 4470—San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, 2100—Astoria to the Sandwich Islands, 2200—San Francisco to Shanghai, direct 5775—Astoria to Shanghai, direct 5350 miles.

INQUEST.

ON Wednesday last an inquest was held, by STAFFORD BENSON, Esq., Coroner, on the body of WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, a young man from the Back Woods, who was drowned at Nelson Ferry.

It seems that he had been labouring under lowness of spirits for some time past, and that on that day being on his way to Beaubair's Island, he deliberately walked down the Ferry Slip into the River, and endeavoured to swim to the Island.

Several persons were near him at the time, but were incapable of rendering any assistance—as he soon sunk in the Channel to rise no more. His body was soon recovered but too late to restore animation.

Verdict—drowned while in a fit of Insanity.

The Jury handed over the Fees to the bereaved mother, whose sole support had been thus untimely taken from her.

CANADA.

MR SICCOTE has been sworn into office as Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The following is an extract of a Letter from a Canadian gentleman residing in New York, to the Editor of the Quebec Chronicle. It bears date August 10. It is well worthy an attentive perusal.

James Buchanan has gone to England, as ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James. Never did a Minister leave the American shore on a more important mission, than Jas. Buchanan has gone to execute in England. Take a view of the surrounding circumstances, relative to his appointment, and his acceptance, and then declining at the office, and after an interview with the President of the United States at Philadelphia, his ac-

ceptance again, and you cannot fail, to observe the doubts and difficulties that entered into the matter of this appointment, fraught with such immense consequences to the future weal or woe of Canada. Its absorption and that of Cuba into the confederacy are the all-prevailing ideas in the public mind. North, South, East and West, there is but one theme, that occupies the thoughts of statesmen and legislators, but one topic, ever uppermost in their minds. I have travelled from Minnesota to Louisiana, have been in the States on the Atlantic Sea-board and have wandered near the confines of Texas, and the Prairies, and here! there! everywhere! have I heard the question of absorption discussed, as if it were already near its accomplishment. Do not flatter yourself, because you occasionally see a timid American who shrugs up his shoulders and tells you, that "they don't want any more territory," that there is any class in this country, who are opposed to the absorption of the British Colonies. No, there is none, and I emphatically declare it to be so. Read what the great master mind of America said on the 1st of this month, at the celebration at Plymouth rock. If there were a conservative idea in the mind of any man, it should be found in that of Edward Everett, but mark what he says. Speaking of "manifest destiny." "The work,—the work must go on. It must reach at the North to the enchanted cave of the magnet, within never melting barriers of Arctic ice; it must bow to the Lord of day, on the alter-peak of Chimborazo; it must look up and worship the southern cross. From the easternmost cliff on the Atlantic, that blushes in the kindling dawn, to the last promontory on the Pacific, which catches the parting kiss of the setting sun, it must make the outgiving of the morning and evening to rejoice in the gladsome light of morals and letters and arts." This is beautiful but significant language of the great conservative of America; six months ago, Edward Everett would not have dared to offer such violence to the political faith of the great Whig party of the United States as to utter such an assertion. He now sees, that the absorption of Canada and Cuba must be the rallying point of the Presidential campaigns for the succession of 1856, and he wishes to take time by the forelock, or to use a homely phrase, to cut the grass from beneath the feet of his adversaries. Louisiana was absorbed with the first five years of the first half of the present century many more extraordinary things might happen, than that Canada should be absorbed within a similar period in the second half of the same century.

Should Soule succeed in his negotiations in Spain, the American Eagle, that has lately taken its flight across the Atlantic, will remove the Scroll from its beak, on which are written the terms of the session and unfolding it in Downing street, before the British Lion, the latter may grumble a little, but will finally recede and withdraw his paws to take care of his cubs at home—is this fancy or is it fact? If you heard half of the statements that are made in some of the political circles of this city, you would say there was no use in dealing in such enigmatical language, but that the announcement could be safely made, that James Buchanan had gone to England to sound the British North American Colonies, and Free Trade with England. This will be news to you, but it is true, "true as holy writ."—The doctrine is perfectly orthodox in this country—it is in consonance with the political views of all parties, save perhaps Mr Greely of the Tribune and a very few followers. The Protectionists have had their day, and on their decline a new party has arisen, combining even more radical notions of political economy, than what marked the early party combinations. Free Trade between the United States and the British Empire, and thus there is nothing but sentiment to preserve the connection with Canada,—a feeling of Loyalty and so forth,—the memory of services rendered the colony, &c., but it is easy to foresee that this will be as easily extinguished, before the paramount influence of money, as the snows of Canada melt before the rays of the sun. Did you read Amperes last letter on the United States and Canada, in the Revue des deux Mondes, he, to the friend and confident of the high officers of Washington, including the Spanish Minister, predicts at an early period, the absorption of the Canadas and Cuba? So, gentlemen of the Canadian Ministry, and ultra loyalists in Canada—you may "hang up your fiddle and your bow," there will soon be "no more work for poor old Ned," keep all your "secret service money," and take care that none of it finds its way into Nassau Street (you understand me, do you not?)—James Buchanan will do for Canada what Jefferson did for Louisiana, and the destiny of nations will be transferred from the vicinity of Oxford and Kept to the more suitable meridian of Downing Street and Buckingham Palace, where it may be more ably negotiated. I could, if I pleased, enlarge on Mr. Secretary Marcy's visit to Barkley Springs, in company with Mr. Crampton, how reciprocity, the fishery question, and such minor topics, were to be given the "go-by" for a season, until we see what Buchanan does, and how at a private political dinner given the other day in this city, at which Messrs. Buchanan and Soule, and other notables attended, the great question of the day was discussed, but it is useless, for we must await the "match of time, and the current of events."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.—We learn by telegraph this morning, that the Mail Steamer arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on Monday night last.

WRECK.—The American Fishing schooner Raven, Captain Robins, of Belfast, Maine, in an attempt to get into Fox Island Gully, on Wednesday last, struck on the bar, and became a wreck. Her hull and materials are advertised to be sold on the 2nd September.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 21st inst., by the Rev. R. Stowe, HOWARD D. FROST, Esq., of New York, to Miss MARY E. SAVORY, daughter of the late Capt. Timothy Savory, of Wareham, Mass.—New Bedford Daily Mercury.

AUCTIONS.

To be Sold at Public Auction, in Douglastown, on THURSDAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER, next, at Ten o'clock, A. M., on the Premises. The whole of the

PERSONAL EFFECTS

of the late CHRISTOPHER WISHART, deceased, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Leather, Lamps, Household Furniture, Cooking Utensils. Also, a few Barrels Pork and Beef, with a variety of other articles.

If the whole is not disposed of on THURSDAY, the Sale will be continued day after day, until the whole is sold.

Terms.—For sums under Five Pounds, Cash. Five Pounds and upwards, Three Months Credit, on approved joint notes.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Auctioneer. Douglastown, August 19 1853.

FOR SALE.

The Mercantile and Shipbuilding Establishment,

situate on the north side of Miramichi River, about 2 miles below the Town of Newville, and about the same distance above Douglastown, formerly owned and occupied by WILLIAM AMANS, 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 COMMODOUS BRICK STORE, RETAIL SHOP, AND OFFICE, all covered with slate, a good Store on the wharf with an Iron Shed attached. Boomage for lumber 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 excellent Cellar, and a large range of Kitchen, a Garden, Barn, and convenient Outhouse.

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.

Two Story Dwelling House.

and Outhouses, situate in the Town of Chatham, now occupied by Dr. THOMSON, with the Land attached, measuring 10 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 Barton Brothers, St. John, or to Messrs Kerr & Thompson, 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 of the late CHRISTOPHER WISHART, of Douglastown Merchant and Shoemaker, recently deceased from making any payments to RICHARD HUTCHINSON, or any other person, so long as I remain the next of kin in British America.

WILLIAM SMITH.

THE RAILWAY.

THE following paragraph is copied from the Toronto Colonist. The making of the Canadian Railway outlet at Portland, or any city in the Union, we have always considered very questionable policy, and as yet we have not seen any

arguments advanced by the Colonial or American Press, to alter our opinion.

With respect to the jealousy expressed in the question, from the Nova Scotian, of the Portland Railroad, we will only say we think it unworthy. The Colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will make their Railways as well as Canada, and there can be no doubt that these will unite with the Trois Pistoles. This done, the inter-colonial effect will be the same as if the original scheme, the failure of which our contemporary so much regrets, were carried out; and there need be no jealousy of the Portland Road. Some rivalry of course will exist, but not to any extent that will be fatal to either line; and further, the main object of the Colonial line of roads cannot be touched by the Portland. When we look at the position and gigantic resources of the sister colonies, we cannot doubt that the full development of these last, will sustain an inter-colonial railroad, independently of the question of outlet at the ocean.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE papers furnish the following additional items of news by the Arabia, at New York, received by telegraph. Corn and Flour unchanged. Overland mail telegraphed. Trade in India dull. Imperialists preparing to retake Amoy. Ship Arab, with Bombay mail, foundered—175 lives lost.

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