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ed, that such was often the effect of small colonies, in their individual political efforts. But when these Provinces shall become united in one—under one Sovereign, indeed, as at present, but also under one general local government—under the same laws and institutions, and actuated by the same interests and policy; and when we see them respected in such a confederation by the other nations of the earth, an inhabitant of such a country will feel that there will be no necessary for making himself of importance, for the purpose of giving himself his just position in the world. He (Mr. J.) looked on the work of this day with a double interest, because wherever railways were spoken of with interest in British North America, this question of amity and connection was mixed up with them; and they were looked upon with greater and double interest, as being a joint work, than anything that we could individually accomplish. He most earnestly hoped and prayed, on behalf of those whom he represented, that this great work would fulfil the largest expectations of those concerned in it, and that they would justify themselves most signally by their ultimate success.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor rose and said, that there appeared one omission in the toasts; not because the persons had been forgotten, or their services unappreciated; those services had been alluded to by the learned gentleman from Nova-Scotia, when he said, that a new state of things was coming, and that the man must be blind who could not see that the nations of the world were being drawn closer together; new ties were being formed; and who were forming those ties? How were those ties being made? To whom were we, in this Province, indebted for them? Whose fostering care was it, to which we might look forward for those hopes being realised? It was the aid and assistance of eminent British capitalists, brought forward and offered when we were almost despairing of success in this enterprise. If the capital were drawn entirely from our own resources, either our commerce must for a time stand still, or we must put an end to all other enterprises. Unless the capital came into the country, (as it had come on terms which would prove doubly advantageous,) how were we to get the money for any public works? If a man had £500 or £1000, which he thought he might invest in Railway works, he must draw it from his bank, or from the merchant who had it in use; and thus his capital would be thrown out of profitable employment. Other operations must in the mean time stand still, if we could not get the money for such public works externally. "Therefore," (said His Excellency,) "you and your sons, (for I have no personal interest in the matter, as I do not belong to your Province,) will look forward with thankfulness to those gentlemen who have come forward at this moment to your aid, in this great and important work. Two of them are present here to-day; they are largely engaged in other projects of a similar nature, not only here, but in other countries, as well as elsewhere on this continent; and I think it incumbent on us to express our sense of their valuable services, by drinking the health of 'Messrs. PETO, BRASSEY, BETTS, and JACKSON.'"

After the toast, proposed by His Excellency, had been drunk, with enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

Mr. JACKSON rose and replied as follows:—In acknowledging the toast which has been proposed by so illustrious an individual, and received in such a gratifying manner, I feel some difficulty; but I do not feel any difficulty in expressing the gratification which my partners and myself have experienced, in witnessing the efforts made in co-operating with us in this enterprise. We have seen a will, a heart thrown into the whole of your operations, and a fixity of purpose which can only end in one way. That gives to us, who may be said to be the capitalists alluded to by His Excellency, (and I speak with diffidence and deference, as representing the capitalists of England,) it gives to us a confidence greater than I can express. It gives us an assurance, that among you the general benefit is to be considered before private interests; it gives us an assurance that the same spirit will be acted upon throughout, and that every man will patiently wait for his turn to come, before thinking of self. I came here last year, a stranger—I came quite unprepared to see what I have seen; I came as a practical man, versed in commercial affairs, and having for thirty-six years been hard at work at the plough. I came to see, and hear, and learn; but all that I have heard, or read of, or seen or witnessed, does not come up to what I have seen in these British Provinces. [Here Mr. Jackson was interrupted by a long roar of vehement applause.] I came here that I might be useful—first, to myself; I don't be mistaken; I did not come here on the narrow-minded principle of merely selfish interest, regardless of others, but working on the true principle, that he who works for himself can only do so effectually, not by working at the cost of others, but for the benefit of others. I have travelled through all these Provinces, and I will challenge any man in this room to say that he has gone through all the same districts, that he has seen the same scenery, or witnessed as much of these Provinces, as I have. I have gone through them on the principle, that my friends and partners will ask me, on my return, "Have you seen all these things that you speak of?" and I am prepared to say, "I have." To use an American piece of phraseology, "I am properly posted up." Your rivers and lakes are unequalled; your forests and

fisheries are inexhaustible; your soil is fat, producing subsistence for man, even while he is destroying it; for in these young countries man destroys while he creates. Your indomitable self will and energy are beyond all praise, and will assuredly lead you on to prosperity and wealth. One portion of your great Province is a fertile producer of food; another portion produces every mineral necessary to the interests of mankind; and these want only the combination of one with another, the uniting of them together, to render them abundantly available. You have within you the means of attaining a great greatness, and you must attain it. Therefore, when I came here last year, I did not hesitate in meeting your wishes, in promoting your interests, and in making a profit for ourselves. That profit may be long in coming, but our children will enjoy it; and the principal being in honest hands, we may safely trust it with you. I took the measure of New-Brunswick, of Nova-Scotia, and of Canada. I said, "It will never do for conflicting interests to exist here; the work can only be done by a combination of all the Provinces." It was said, there would be difficulties in New-Brunswick; I saw none. In Canada there were much greater difficulties; there were conflicting interests to be reconciled; there were the jealousies of various localities to be overcome. But what has happened there? We have brought about an amalgamation of the whole; all those interests are now united; there is not one of them that it not satisfied; all are united in one great combination to carry out the whole project. There are many in this room who can witness that I have never lost sight of the Lower Provinces, or of your interests. You have only occasion to sink your own local differences, all your conflicting prejudices and feelings. Do not look at this district or at that district, but at the whole Province. Let us feel that New-Brunswick without Maine is useless; and that Maine without New-Brunswick is useless; let the iron band move over all alike, and you will find that yourselves will be infinitely greater and more prosperous than can now be conceived. The works in Nova-Scotia will be simple and easily effected. We have thought it our duty to lay before you a comprehensive scheme; and I intend to do so before I go away from hence. I entreat you, as you love the interest of your country, to sink all your differences, and to establish a Railroad through the northern and the southern districts of the Province. No doubt many of you have read the speech of that eminent man, Mr. Stephenson, at Toronto. He spoke impressively of the folly of legislation, which has been experienced in these matters in the Mother Country, arising from conflicting interests, and legislative and legal expenses; he shewed that from sixty to seventy millions of money have been thrown away in these contests. Now, you cannot afford that. We came here courting no man's favor, and fearing no man's frown. We have had railway experience in every part of Europe, and are therefore well versed in the business; and in this undertaking, of which the first sod has been turned to-day, we feel that we have a right to speak; we have a right to give our views clearly and explicitly. They are not views of to-day, or of a few days, but the views of every day since I left you last year. We have also since then taken the views and opinions of others, of men of eminent experience and judgment; and we can only say, that if, dropping all local feelings and differences, and forgetting all sectional prejudices, you will cordially unite together with us, we will carry the whole thing through for you. But there must be no want of confidence, for that we will not overlook. We stand on our character; and if you dispute that, you drive us out of the country. We stand on that, and we have a right to it, for we have earned it by long experience and practice. We will stand on the scheme advanced by Mr. Poor at Portland. You must give a little now, that you may reap much. We will carry the Railroad through the whole of your Provinces, which will redound immensely to the good of all. I am glad to see many here, from various parts of the Province, apparently approving of our propositions. But if you think you can do better, then at once tear off the seals from the contract, and annul it. But there is not one single word of that contract which we will ever deviate from in the slightest degree; and under that contract we will make a Railroad through your Province, which will be a pattern card for your sister Provinces to come and look at. We will deal with you as we have ever dealt with others, and will come to you with our character in our hands, requiring your entire confidence. Everything that we have hitherto done in New-Brunswick shews that we have the fullest confidence in you; we believe that there is a fixity of purpose in you worthy of being trusted; and one great proof of that is, the tight and hard bargain that you have made with us. That we consider as a guarantee of your entire sincerity and good faith. [Here, from the bustle around us, we lost a few words.] I do hope and trust that this Railroad, which will unite the Provinces, will have the effect that has been shadowed forth by previous speakers. I have heard but one feeling in Canada, of a desire to meet this question fully, fairly and freely; and I think it but right to state, that if ever you come to meet this question of Provincial union, Canada is prepared to do her duty; and I believe that Nova-Scotia is equally so prepared. I have had the honor of interviews with the Duke of New-castle and Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on this subject; and I think I may say that the project is favorably viewed by the Government at home. In Canada, so strong is the desire to open further and more rapid communication be-

tween the Provinces, that Canada is prepared to make great sacrifices to effect this measure. If you are prepared to meet her in a kindred spirit; if you will only forget the past, and will only endeavour to remember what will benefit all the Provinces unitedly, there can be but little doubt of a successful arrangement of the matter. I can tell you that your honest, indomitable perseverance and industry have given you a high character in Canada; and if you only go on in the same way, you will effect a most important change in your situation. You have a land teeming with riches; you have within yourselves resources of unparalleled extent and value; and if you only go on in a right spirit, you will leave to those who are to follow you such an inheritance and possession, as any portion of the world might envy; and if you meet Canada in that spirit, your united efforts and resources must result in rapid prosperity and greatness.

I may not have another opportunity of paying my respects to so many inhabitants of your Province; but I feel assured, that when we meet again, I shall feel at home among you; and it will give me the greatest pleasure to meet again. When I come again, I hope that all will meet together with good feeling and unanimity; that all will act together with good intentions, to unite in promoting the permanent prosperity of the Province at large, which will assuredly promote our own individually. The surest way to attain our ends, is to study the good of the public at large, in all our projects and enterprises.

Mr. JACKSON sat down, amid thunders of applause, which were repeated again and again; immediately after which, His Excellency Sir Edmund Head and Suite, the American Naval Officers, and many others retired, at twenty minutes past five o'clock, P. M.

After His Excellency had retired, the remaining guests were eloquently addressed, at more or less length, by John A. Poor, Esq., of Portland, Maine; J. W. Thrasher, Esq., of New Orleans; W. Jack, Esq.; John Neal, Esq., of Portland; The Mayor of Portland; Hon. J. H. Gray; Geo. W. King, Esq., (Contractor for the St. Andrews and Quebec R.R.); John Wilson, Esq., of St. Andrews; Hon. Jno. Robertson; Hon. D. Hannington, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Mr. S. Binney, and Hon. E. B. Chandler; after which, upon the proposition of John Kerr, Esq., the health of the Chairman was drunk and responded to, and the company separated, highly delighted with the whole proceedings.

THE FIREWORKS

commenced about seven o'clock, with signal rockets, in the triangular field at the top of Jeffrey's Hill. This part of the fete was under the management of Messrs. S. K. Foster and Charles V. Foster, who deserve great credit for their exertions in the matter, as the display gave general satisfaction to the assembled thousands. About half-past seven, some of the finer pieces were let off, and about nine o'clock, the exhibition concluded. The following is a list of the pieces:

Rockets, single and in flights, from half a pound to six pounds; Palm Trees, with wheels of variegated fires; Crown—variegated fire; Plough—variegated fire; Maid of the Mist; Polka; Pigeons; Mechanic's Arm, with hammer—variegated colours; Grand Railway Piece, with motto, "Success to the Great Railway;" Battery, filled with serpents.

The Palm Trees were ignited by the Pigeons, which were sent to them from the opposite side of the field. This operation seemed to please the spectators very much.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Arctic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The American steamer Arctic arrived at New-York on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, with 207 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 7th inst., four days later.

The political news presents no new feature.—The most startling item is the appearance of the Asiatic Cholera in England. Four cases had occurred at Liverpool, and considerable alarm was being felt.

The weather in England and Ireland was fine, and harvest operations were rapidly progressing.

In consequence of favourable reports, the Grain market was dull, and Flour had fallen one shilling per barrel.

Cotton was dull, with a slight decline.

Gen. Sir Neil Douglass is dead.

Several failures amongst grain dealers in Great Britain, and on the continent are reported.

A despatch from Vienna of the 31st ult. states that the Turkish ambassador was to meet the Russian ambassador in the course of that day. The meeting was considered a striking proof of the termination of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey.

At Dublin, on the evening of the 3d inst., the Queen visited the National Schools in Marlborough-street, and while she was returning, Richard A. Burnett, a musician, threw a petition into her carriage, for a payment of £50, which he had lent to an officer, and tried in vain to recover.—The vigilant police immediately arrested him, and the loyal population, thinking he had offered some insult or injury to the Queen, wanted to tear him to pieces.

On Sunday morning, the 4th, the Queen in the

Royal yacht reached Holyhead, and the next morning sailed for Scotland. On Monday night, Her Majesty was received in Scotland with "unprecedented enthusiasm," and proceeded to Holyrood Palace.

Queen Victoria with Prince Albert and the Royal family left Osborne House on Saturday morning the 27th ult. on her previously announced excursion to Ireland. The Royal party proceeded by the South Western, and Great Western Railways to Oxford and Leamington, and thence by the narrow gauge railways, the North Western and Chester and Holyhead, to Holyhead. At this port they went immediately on board the yacht Victoria and Albert, and remained quietly on board in the parlor until 2 o'clock Monday Morning. At that hour the royal fleet, consisting of eight steam vessels, proceeded on its route across the Channel to Kingstown, where it arrived before 8 o'clock. At 10 the party landed and proceeded by railway to Dublin, where they arrived before 11 o'clock and drove immediately to the Vice Regal Lodge in Phoenix Park, being received of course at the several points by immense multitudes, and with enthusiastic acclamations. There was a general illumination in honor of the event.

Messrs. Wren and Sons, corn merchants, Stockton, have just had a vessel from Tarsus, in Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul, laden with wheat and barley.

An iron tubular bridge is being prepared at the manufactory of Messrs. R. Stephenson & Co., for the Nile, at Bentra.

Lord Ellesmere has reached home on his return from this country. He arrived at Plymouth, in the Leander, from Halifax, on the 28th ult., somewhat indisposed. The London papers confirm the impression which obtained in this country, that the mission of Lord Ellesmere to the New York Crystal Palace, was not wholly satisfactory to him, and that the officers of the Leander, the Government ship in which he came, were disappointed in the reception they met with in New York. One paper says:

"There are loud complaints on board the Leander of the want of hospitality on the part of the Americans; one illustration is given in the fact that they charged the ordinary price for the water required for the ship, which is quite contrary to the practice observed towards the ships of the United States Navy in British ports."—*Boston Traveller*.

BISHOP DOANE.—New York, Sept. 15.—The Court of Bishops today discharged the presentment against Bishop Doane on his own confession; at the same time declaring that the presentors had acted in the matter in good faith, and with the single view to the maintenance of the laws of the Church.

Bishop Doane, after referring to the measures on foot for the liquidation of all his liabilities, says in conclusion that in the course of all these transactions human infirmity may have led him into many errors which he deeply feels; he does not wish to justify or excuse them. If scandal to the Church and injury to the cause of Christ have arisen from them, they are the occasion to him of mortification and regret; for these things in all humility and sorrow before God and Man he always felt himself liable and willing to receive friendly reproofs of his brethren in Christ Jesus, and especially of the bishops of his Church.

The largest steamboat in the world is being constructed for the Fall River line. The keel timbers, which are ready to be put down, and united, will be about three hundred and thirty-two feet in length. On deck she will be about three hundred and forty-five feet.—She will have sixteen feet depth of hold, and be forty-five feet wide, making a total measurement of about twenty-three hundred tons, which exceeds the tonnage of any steamboat ever built.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—Fourth Anniversary.

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Bible Union will be held in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth Streets, New-York, commencing on Thursday the 6th of October at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The exercises are expected to continue through Thursday and Friday. It is designed to make the meeting eminently social in its character, and a part of each day will be devoted to voluntary addresses in favor of a faithfully translated Bible for the whole world.

Among the speakers engaged for the occasion are—

Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., President.
Rev. John L. Waller, L. L. D., Louisville, Ky.
Rev. T. C. Teasdale, D. D., Washington, D. C.
Rev. James Lillie, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. O. B. Judd, New-York.
Rev. G. Achilli, D. D., Italy.
Rev. Prof. Wm. C. Duncan, New-Orleans, La.
Rev. P. F. Jones, New-York.
James Edmunds, Esq., Jeddo, New-York.

The following have also been invited, and are expected to be present and take part in the exercises:

Rev. Prof. T. J. Conant, D. D., of the University of Rochester, N. Y., to preach the Annual Sermon.
Elder R. L. Coleman, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Prof. E. S. Gallup, Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Campbell, L. L. D., President of Georgetown College, Ky.
Rev. Joshua Fletcher, Amenia, N. Y.
Elder James Challen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. H. Wixom, Cor. Sec.