

## The Head Quarters.

Bacon.—St. John with cargo, has been sold at 18d to 17d, and by auction at 16d per foot, and a cargo of Prince Edward's Island at 17 per foot.

## POLITICAL POSITION OF NEWBRUNSWICK.

We continue to-day, our report of the proceedings of the Political Meeting held on the Keswick Ridge, and cannot help thinking that it is of more consequence to the people of this country and of this Province, than some of our contemporaries are willing to admit. We are ready to confess, that unless where great and palpable grievances are known to exist, political agitation is by no means beneficial to the prosperity of any country; but where these do exist, it is right and proper that they should be pointed out to the people, that they may be able to remove them. It is not for us to remove any grievance which retards their prosperity, or infringes on their rights as British subjects.

Our contemporary of the *Loyalist* makes himself quite merry at the expense of the good people of the Keswick—their meeting-house and their boys—and appears determined that the whole matter should be tried by the crucible of his ridicule. It happens, however, that this small cloud, altho' but the size of a man's hand, may yet overspread the political horizon of this Province—pregnant with weal or woe to the inhabitants of New Brunswick. It is not very difficult to agitate the minds of the people of a country, but it has always been a task of no ordinary magnitude to allay the storm when once raised; and we should not be surprised if this tempest begun, according to our contemporary, in a tea-pot, may yet blow loud enough to be distinctly heard in our Legislative Assembly, and at the Polls during the next General Election. It is idle to suppose that the intelligent inhabitants of this country will peacefully sit down, content with any thing less than has been conceded to their brethren in other Colonies; and although those who have been the first movers, may for a time derided by their political opponents—truth and justice must ultimately prevail. We know of no peculiarity existing among the people of New Brunswick which unfits them for the exercise of all the civil rights and privileges enjoyed by Canada or Nova Scotia; and we are persuaded they will moderately, yet firmly persevere until they succeed in securing to their Representatives that influence over the constitutional advisers of the Queen's Representative, which appears to be necessary for the good government of the Province.

Whether a majority of the inhabitants of New Brunswick will coincide in this opinion, cannot be known until a general Election takes place—an event which we are happy to hear is not likely to take place until another year. This will give the people time, fairly and dispassionately to weigh the opinions advanced on either side, and give their judgement by their votes.

We recommend a perusal of the following to those of our readers who did not witness the interesting ceremony it describes.

## THE FOUNDATION LAID OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In ancient times the Cathedrals of Old England, which are still the glory and ornament of that country, and are not more visited and admired than ever, were built by the Bishops of the respective Sees, assisted by the multitude of the faithful, who rejoiced to pour their offerings into the treasury of God. In faith the work was begun; the builders died and left their work unfinished, but others took it up, and by God's help brought it to an end. But the Colonies of England, though every where dispersed, knew no such glory; and for a long season the gathering in of the "unfortunate manum" seemed to be the sole end of Colonization. At length the note of preparation is heard, and in more than one Colony God's servants "think upon the stones" of his Church, and "in prayer them to see in the dust." New Brunswick is one of the first Colonies in which the foundation stone has been actually laid; an event more remarkable when we reflect that no such work has been begun since the Norman Conquest, that is, for the last 700 years; a work in which the goodness of God is manifestly made known to us.

As many persons are interested in the success of the undertaking, the following account may not be unacceptable.

On Wednesday the 15th of October, pursuant to a notice signed by the Lord Bishop, a Procession was formed at the Province Hall, a short time before three o'clock in the afternoon, and the whole body proceeded to the ground in the following order:—

The Band of the 33d Regiment of Foot.

The Officers of the Regiment.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Military Uniform.

The Members of the Legislative Council, His Honor the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Carter, Mr. Justice Parker, Members of the House of Assembly, and Members of the Bar.

The Lord Bishop, bearing his Pastoral Staff.

The Archbishop, the Bishop's Chaplain, and 19 other Clergy, in their Robes.

Inhabitants of Fredericton and other parts of the Province.

A large multitude accompanied the Procession on either side, and when it reached the ground, every place was occupied, the number of spectators being probably between two and three thousand.

The Bishop, presenting his Excellency with a silver trowel, (the gift of Mr. Spahn, of Fredericton) requested him to lay the foundation stone of the new Cathedral, and previous to the ceremony, offered up the following prayer:—

"O Lord, mighty and glorious, who fillest all things with thy presence, and canst not be contained within the bounds of Heaven and Earth, much less within the narrow walls, yet most graciously accept the poor endeavors of thy humble servants, allotting special places for thy worship; we humbly beseech thee to accept this day's service of separating this place from worldly uses and marking it out to be hereafter wholly dedicated to thy glory and name. Accept, O Lord, the offering of this spot at the hands of those who have faithfully given it to thee. Prosper the work, and those who build in it. Make it thy holy dwelling place for evermore. Let it be hereafter consecrated and made wholly thine, by the Ministry of thy appointed Pastor. Here my prayers, supplications, intercessions, and giving of thanks for all men; here may thy sacred word be read, preached, heard and blessed. And be present with us, O Lord, at this time, and with all who shall hereafter minister or worship in this place; and consecrate us unto a Holy Temple unto thyself, dwelling in our hearts by faith, and thoroughly cleansing us from all worldly and carnal affections, that we may be devoutly given to serve thee in all good works. Thus

may we ever continue in the mystical body of thy blessed Son our Lord; and until in the home of a true faith, a lively hope, and a never failing charity, may we, after this short life ended, enter with joy thy everlasting kingdom, and be built up as pillars in the temple of our God, to go no more out for evermore.—Amen.

The Prayer ended, the Stone was raised, and His Excellency proceeded to deposit the bottle, containing a few coins with an inscription written on parchment, in a cavity of the large block of granite selected for the Foundation Stone.

The Inscription ran somewhat as follows:—

In Honorem Dei Opt. Max.

Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

Ecclesiam hujus Cathedralis

Fundamentum jecit

Gulielmus G.M. Colebrooke, Eques Hibernicus,

Provincie Novæ-Brunswicensis, hinc vice Legatus, Res evinens pergentem Joannem Medley,

Episcopum Frederico-politano.

Anno Episcopatus Primi

Idibus Octobris MDCCCXV.

The Stone having been lowered with the accustomed formalities, His Excellency proceeded to address those present as follows:—

My Lord Bishop, Reverend Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

Called by your indulgence, and at the special request of you my Lord, our respected and esteemed Diocesan, to take a prominent part in laying the Foundation Stone of this Cathedral about to be erected, I cannot but regard it as an occasion for solemn thankfulness, that I should thus be associated.

To any one who has beheld the noble structures which by the piety of our ancestors have been raised to the honor of God in our Mother Country, I can appeal for an acknowledgement of those feelings which their contemplation awakens. I have ever considered that the elevation of our Gothic Spires—contrasted as they are in this respect with the Temples of Heathen Antiquity—are calculated to inspire those lofty and sublime emotions which are the peculiar attributes of our Christian Faith.

To our worthy Bishop, Gentlemen, we are indebted for the pains he has taken in obtaining for us a fine model for the Edifice we are about to build, and which I may be permitted to say, will long endure after we shall have passed away, though not as I hope, to be obliterated from the pious remembrances of those who may succeed us and witness its completion.

There is something at once solemn, impressive and consoling in the affection, amidst the prevailing elements around us, and the cares and vicissitudes of our brief existence, that we are contributing to rear a solid and enduring structure to be dedicated to the worship of that Being who has ever existed and will ever exist, and whose service is perfect freedom; and as Englishmen we must feel grateful that it has pleased Him to put it into the hearts of our fellow countrymen at home to assist our slender resources in such an undertaking.

Till this hour, and for more than four years, we consider that we have been wandering in the Wilderness, though not, as I trust, without the aid of being with us in our wanderings, which is henceforth to find a habitation and a resting place.

It is pleasing also to reflect that—as in the erection of the first Temple—and in the more venerable foundation of the Christian Church—the period given to our solemn dedication is one of universal peace—our Country, in the full career of her high and honorable destiny, respected amongst the nations of the world for her piety and charity, as she has been in the day of trial, with the blessing of God, in her martial achievements.

It has been said that the sun never rises nor sets upon England, and wherever it shines upon thee, whether in the temperate or torrid zone, by sea or by land, may they never forget the hand that has hitherto conducted them through perils, that they are engaged in the glorious work which has promised to those who faithfully serve Him, to be with and sustain them always, and to build His Temple in their hearts.

We have seen how far from home the Englishmen have lived and died, far from the Sepulchres of their country, and from the sense of desolation to which the impression has often given rise, it is to me a most precious consolation, and a witness in the latter part of my life, the growing expansion in the East and in the West of our ancient and venerable Church, destined, as I believe, by the Providence which watches over us, and sanctifies our labors, to sustain her part in the spread of the Gospel, the herald of peace on earth and good will towards men.

The occasion may not inappropriately suggest to our minds the words of the Prophet Isaiah:—

"Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone,

"a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation."

Righteousness also will I lay to the line, and "righteousness to the plummet."—Isa. xxviii. 16, 17.

The Lord Bishop then spoke to the following effect:—

Sir William Colebrooke, and Gentlemen,

It affords me the highest gratification to hear from your Excellency, sentiments to which every christian heart must respond, and to lay myself, on this eventful day, surrounded by the judges and Law Officers of the Province, by Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and by men high in station in the Province, and distinguished for their talents, who have, with a unanimity worthy of the occasion, chosen her part in this great undertaking. The building a Cathedral in this Province may in some sense be called a National work; for whatever reflects the genius, the piety, the glory of England, adds lustre to the nation from which the original idea is derived. It is in many other respects important: not only as a national type of the unity of the Church, but as a consecration to God on the part of man of all those gifts which God has been pleased to vouchsafe to him. For when do we glorify God so much as when we consider nothing to be properly our own, when we look upon all as His, lent to us for our use, but to be given back to Him the great and glorious giver, and employed in His peculiar worship and service. Thus whatever our gifts be, whether they be gold and silver, whether they be wood or stone, whether they be skill in the carving, force and eloquence in utterance, sweetness in music, taste in decoration, all are well used and employed, in the material expression of our inward thanks and praise, of our love and devotion to His glorious name.

A Cathedral Church is also the common home of all: for as it is the Mother of all the Churches in the Diocese, so every one has a right to resort to it without payment, without that exclusive property in seats, alike forbidden in Scripture, and unsanctioned by the custom of the most ancient of the Church. And I joyfully anticipate the day, whether I live to see it or no, when the full importance of this great principle will be felt, that all men are sinful creatures, desirous to save themselves in God's sight, and that therefore none should be excluded for want of money, and that there should be no distinction, but between those who serve the people, and those who are served by them. And possibly many who do not yet enjoy the full blessing and privileges of our Church, may yet feel inclined occasionally to enter a building so founded and built up.

I am well aware that to the foundation of a Ca-

thedral, in this Province some persons may object that the money might be better expended than in what appears to them to be a hasty and wasteful expenditure, and needless display of ornament on the house of God. For one fearlessly appeal to the Laity of this Country, and plainly ask them, whether the foundation of a Cathedral is not accompanied by a simultaneous movement on the part of the Church, to extend and improve her Mission, and to diffuse the glad tidings of the Gospel to the remotest corners of the Province, and whether there be not an anxiety on the part of the founders of the Cathedral, to promote the welfare of the poorest Church, and of the most uneducated and needy settlers.

But let us join issue with such objectors on the footing of Scriptures, let us ask them whether they recollect that on a single building, 90 feet long by 30 wide, every part of which was built by express direction from the Almighty, was sacrificed in writing no less a sum than three or four millions of our money was expended?

And of our money, our disposition whatever, Almighty God would never have sanctioned any thing morally wrong, why should we object to what has the direct sanction of the Old Testament, and is no more forbidden in the New? And when this is so, let us not be afraid to follow the lead of the Almighty, and to build up the house of the objects themselves, when, in proportion to their increased means, men cease to ornament and fill with splendid furniture, their own "old houses," it will be by no means a bad example, and to strip of the ornaments which a grateful heart may bestow upon it. Such parts, however, of every such building are probably better left to the children of the future, than the general fund appropriated for the fabric.

Having disposed, as it seems to me, of this objection, it remains that I endeavor to impress upon the active support of this undertaking, and the cooperation. This Cathedral Church will not be built by our adopting the excellent Cornish motto, "God and all," by our reflecting that if we have little, we should do our diligence to give of that little; but if we have ample means, an abundant contribution will alone ensure its acceptance from the Almighty.

Would to God, indeed, that every one who hears of this day could be so united in his address, as to be one of our glorious Cathedrals in old England! Then I am sure I should not need to urge you to this duty, but your own zeal would outrun my desires. Recollect, that though built in Fredericton, it belongs to the Province; the design was conceived, and the first contributions were raised by the Mother Country, and it would indeed be a disgrace to New Brunswick if the efforts of Englishmen to rear a solid and enduring structure to be dedicated to the worship of that Being who has ever existed and will ever exist, and whose service is perfect freedom; and as Englishmen we must feel grateful that it has pleased Him to put it into the hearts of our fellow countrymen at home to assist our slender resources in such an undertaking.

Till this hour, and for more than four years, we consider that we have been wandering in the Wilderness, though not, as I trust, without the aid of being with us in our wanderings, which is henceforth to find a habitation and a resting place.

It is pleasing also to reflect that—as in the erection of the first Temple—and in the more venerable foundation of the Christian Church—the period given to our solemn dedication is one of universal peace—our Country, in the full career of her high and honorable destiny, respected amongst the nations of the world for her piety and charity, as she has been in the day of trial, with the blessing of God, in her martial achievements.

It has been said that the sun never rises nor sets upon England, and wherever it shines upon thee, whether in the temperate or torrid zone, by sea or by land, may they never forget the hand that has hitherto conducted them through perils, that they are engaged in the glorious work which has promised to those who faithfully serve Him, to be with and sustain them always, and to build His Temple in their hearts.

We have seen how far from home the Englishmen have lived and died, far from the Sepulchres of their country, and from the sense of desolation to which the impression has often given rise, it is to me a most precious consolation, and a witness in the latter part of my life, the growing expansion in the East and in the West of our ancient and venerable Church, destined, as I believe, by the Providence which watches over us, and sanctifies our labors, to sustain her part in the spread of the Gospel, the herald of peace on earth and good will towards men.

The occasion may not inappropriately suggest to our minds the words of the Prophet Isaiah:—

"Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone,

"a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation."

Righteousness also will I lay to the line, and "righteousness to the plummet."—Isa. xxviii. 16, 17.

The Lord Bishop then spoke to the following effect:—

Sir William Colebrooke, and Gentlemen,

It affords me the highest gratification to hear from your Excellency, sentiments to which every christian heart must respond, and to lay myself, on this eventful day, surrounded by the judges and Law Officers of the Province, by Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and by men high in station in the Province, and distinguished for their talents, who have, with a unanimity worthy of the occasion, chosen her part in this great undertaking. The building a Cathedral in this Province may in some sense be called a National work; for whatever reflects the genius, the piety, the glory of England, adds lustre to the nation from which the original idea is derived. It is in many other respects important: not only as a national type of the unity of the Church, but as a consecration to God on the part of man of all those gifts which God has been pleased to vouchsafe to him. For when do we glorify God so much as when we consider nothing to be properly our own, when we look upon all as His, lent to us for our use, but to be given back to Him the great and glorious giver, and employed in His peculiar worship and service. Thus whatever our gifts be, whether they be gold and silver, whether they be wood or stone, whether they be skill in the carving, force and eloquence in utterance, sweetness in music, taste in decoration, all are well used and employed, in the material expression of our inward thanks and praise, of our love and devotion to His glorious name.

A Cathedral Church is also the common home of all: for as it is the Mother of all the Churches in the Diocese, so every one has a right to resort to it without payment, without that exclusive property in seats, alike forbidden in Scripture, and unsanctioned by the custom of the most ancient of the Church. And I joyfully anticipate the day, whether I live to see it or no, when the full importance of this great principle will be felt, that all men are sinful creatures, desirous to save themselves in God's sight, and that therefore none should be excluded for want of money, and that there should be no distinction, but between those who serve the people, and those who are served by them. And possibly many who do not yet enjoy the full blessing and privileges of our Church, may yet feel inclined occasionally to enter a building so founded and built up.

I am well aware that to the foundation of a Ca-

thedral, in this Province some persons may object that the money might be better expended than in what appears to them to be a hasty and wasteful expenditure, and needless display of ornament on the house of God. For one fearlessly appeal to the Laity of this Country, and plainly ask them, whether the foundation of a Cathedral is not accompanied by a simultaneous movement on the part of the Church, to extend and improve her Mission, and to diffuse the glad tidings of the Gospel to the remotest corners of the Province, and whether there be not an anxiety on the part of the founders of the Cathedral, to promote the welfare of the poorest Church, and of the most uneducated and needy settlers.

But let us join issue with such objectors on the footing of Scriptures, let us ask them whether they recollect that on a single building, 90 feet long by 30 wide, every part of which was built by express direction from the Almighty, was sacrificed in writing no less a sum than three or four millions of our money was expended?

And of our money, our disposition whatever, Almighty God would never have sanctioned any thing morally wrong, why should we object to what has the direct sanction of the Old Testament, and is no more forbidden in the New? And when this is so, let us not be afraid to follow the lead of the Almighty, and to build up the house of the objects themselves, when, in proportion to their increased means, men cease to ornament and fill with splendid furniture, their own "old houses," it will be by no means a bad example, and to strip of the ornaments which a grateful heart may bestow upon it. Such parts, however, of every such building are probably better left to the children of the future, than the general fund appropriated for the fabric.

Having disposed, as it seems to me, of this objection, it remains that I endeavor to impress upon the active support of this undertaking, and the cooperation. This Cathedral Church will not be built by our adopting the excellent Cornish motto, "God and all," by our reflecting that if we have little, we should do our diligence to give of that little; but if we have ample means, an abundant contribution will alone ensure its acceptance from the Almighty.

Would to God, indeed, that every one who hears of this day could be so united in his address, as to be one of our glorious Cathedrals in old England! Then I am sure I should not need to urge you to this duty, but your own zeal would outrun my desires. Recollect, that though built in Fredericton, it belongs to the Province; the design was conceived, and the first contributions were raised by the Mother Country, and it would indeed be a disgrace to New Brunswick if the efforts of Englishmen to rear a solid and enduring structure to be dedicated to the worship of that Being who has ever existed and will ever exist, and whose service is perfect freedom; and as Englishmen we must feel grateful that it has pleased Him to put it into the hearts of our fellow countrymen at home to assist our slender resources in such an undertaking.

Till this hour, and for more than four years, we consider that we have been wandering in the Wilderness, though not, as I trust, without the aid of being with us in our wanderings, which is henceforth to find a habitation and a resting place.

It is pleasing also to reflect that—as in the erection of the first Temple—and in the more venerable foundation of the Christian Church—the period given to our solemn dedication is one of universal peace—our Country, in the full career of her high and honorable destiny, respected amongst the nations of the world for her piety and charity, as she has been in the day of trial, with the blessing of God, in her martial achievements.

It has been said that the sun never rises nor sets upon England, and wherever it shines upon thee, whether in the temperate or torrid zone, by sea or by land, may they never forget the hand that has hitherto conducted them through perils, that they are engaged in the glorious work which has promised to those who faithfully serve Him, to be with and sustain them always, and to build His Temple in their hearts.

We have seen how far from home the Englishmen have lived and died, far from the Sepulchres of their country, and from the sense of desolation to which the impression has often given rise, it is to me a most precious consolation, and a witness in the latter part of my life, the growing expansion in the East and in the West of our ancient and venerable Church, destined, as I believe, by the Providence which watches over us, and sanctifies our labors, to sustain her part in the spread of the Gospel, the herald of peace on earth and good will towards men.

The occasion may not inappropriately suggest to our minds the words of the Prophet Isaiah:—

"Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone,

"a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation."

Righteousness also will I lay to the line, and "righteousness to the plummet."—Isa. xxviii. 16, 17.

The Lord Bishop then spoke to the following effect:—

Sir William Colebrooke, and Gentlemen,

It affords me the highest gratification to hear from your Excellency, sentiments to which every christian heart must respond, and to lay myself, on this eventful day, surrounded by the judges and Law Officers of the Province, by Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and by men high in station in the Province, and distinguished for their talents, who have, with a unanimity worthy of the occasion, chosen her part in this great undertaking. The building a Cathedral in this Province may in some sense be called a National work; for whatever reflects the genius, the piety, the glory of England, adds lustre to the nation from which the original idea is derived. It is in many other respects important: not only as a national type of the unity of the Church, but as a consecration to God on the part of man of all those gifts which God has been pleased to vouchsafe to him. For when do we glorify God so much as when we consider nothing to be properly our own, when we look upon all as His, lent to us for our use, but to be given back to Him the great and glorious giver, and employed in His peculiar worship and service. Thus whatever our gifts be, whether they be gold and silver, whether they be wood or stone, whether they be skill in the carving, force and eloquence in utterance, sweetness in music, taste in decoration, all are well used and employed, in the material expression of our inward thanks and praise, of our love and devotion to His glorious name.

A Cathedral Church is also the common home of all: for as it is the Mother of all the Churches in the Diocese, so every one has a right to resort to it without payment, without that exclusive property in seats, alike forbidden in Scripture, and unsanctioned by the custom of the most ancient of the Church. And I joyfully anticipate the day, whether I live to see it or no, when the full importance of this great principle will be felt, that all men are sinful creatures, desirous to save themselves in God's sight, and that therefore none should be excluded for want of money, and that there should be no distinction, but between those who serve the people, and those who are served by them. And possibly many who do not yet enjoy the full blessing and privileges of our Church, may yet feel inclined occasionally to enter a building so founded and built up.

I am well aware that to the foundation of a Ca-

thedral, in this Province some persons may object that the money might be better expended than in what appears to them to be a hasty and wasteful expenditure, and needless display of ornament on the house of God. For one fearlessly appeal to the Laity of this Country, and plainly ask them, whether the foundation of a Cathedral is not accompanied by a simultaneous movement on the part of the Church, to extend and improve her Mission, and to diffuse the glad tidings of the Gospel to the remotest corners of the Province, and whether there be not an anxiety on the part of the founders of the Cathedral, to promote the welfare of the poorest Church, and of the most uneducated and needy settlers.

But let us join issue with such objectors on the footing of Scriptures, let us ask them whether they recollect that on a single building, 90 feet long by 30 wide, every part of which was built by express direction from the Almighty, was sacrificed in writing no less a sum than three or four millions of our money was expended?

And of our money, our disposition whatever, Almighty God would never have sanctioned any thing morally wrong, why should we object to what has the direct sanction of the Old Testament, and is no more forbidden in the New? And when this is so, let us not be afraid to follow the lead of the Almighty, and to build up the house of the objects themselves, when, in proportion to their increased means, men cease to ornament and fill with splendid furniture, their own "old houses," it will be by no means a bad example, and to strip of the ornaments which a grateful heart may bestow upon it. Such parts, however, of every such building are probably better left to the children of the future, than the general fund appropriated for the fabric.

Having disposed, as it seems to me, of this objection, it remains that I endeavor to impress upon the active support of this undertaking, and the cooperation. This Cathedral Church will not be built by our adopting the excellent Cornish motto, "God and all," by our reflecting that if we have little, we should do our diligence to give of that little; but if we have ample means, an abundant contribution will alone ensure its acceptance from the Almighty.

Would to God, indeed, that every one who hears of this day could be so united in his address, as to be one of our glorious Cathedrals in old England! Then I am sure I should not need to urge you to this duty, but your own zeal would outrun my desires. Recollect, that though built in Fredericton, it belongs to the Province; the design was conceived, and the first contributions were raised by the Mother Country, and it would indeed be a disgrace to New Brunswick if the efforts of Englishmen to rear a solid and enduring structure to be dedicated to the worship of that Being who has ever existed and will ever exist, and whose service is perfect freedom; and as Englishmen we must feel grateful that it has pleased Him to put it into the hearts of our fellow countrymen at home to assist our slender resources in such an undertaking.

Till this hour, and for more than four years, we consider that we have been wandering in the Wilderness, though not, as I trust, without the aid of being with us in our wanderings, which is henceforth to find a habitation and a resting place.

It is pleasing also to reflect that—as in the erection of the first Temple—and in the more venerable foundation of the Christian Church—the period given to our solemn dedication is one of universal peace—our Country, in the full career of her high and honorable destiny, respected amongst the nations of the world for her piety and charity, as she has been in the day of trial, with the blessing of God, in her martial achievements.

It has been said that the sun never rises nor sets upon England, and wherever it shines upon thee, whether in the temperate or torrid zone, by sea or by land, may they never forget the hand that has hitherto conducted them through perils, that they are engaged in the glorious work which has promised to those who faithfully serve Him, to be with and sustain them always, and to build His Temple in their hearts.

We have seen how far from home the Englishmen have lived and died, far from the Sepulchres of their country, and from the sense of desolation to which the impression has often given rise, it is to me a most precious consolation, and a witness in the latter part of my life, the growing expansion in the East and in the West of our ancient and venerable Church, destined, as I believe, by the Providence which watches over us, and sanctifies our labors, to sustain her part in the spread of the Gospel, the herald of peace on earth and good will towards men.

The occasion may not inappropriately suggest to our minds the words of the Prophet Isaiah:—

"Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone,

"a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation."

Righteousness also will I lay to the line, and "righteousness to the plummet."—Isa. xxviii. 16, 17.

The Lord Bishop then spoke to the following effect:—

Sir William Colebrooke, and Gentlemen,

It affords me the highest gratification to hear from your Excellency, sentiments to which every christian heart must respond, and to lay myself, on this eventful day, surrounded by the judges and Law Officers of the Province, by Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and by men high in station in the Province, and distinguished for their talents, who have, with a unanimity worthy of the occasion, chosen her part in this great undertaking. The building a Cathedral in this Province may in some sense be called a National work; for whatever reflects the genius, the piety, the glory of England, adds lustre to the nation from which the original idea is derived. It is in many other respects important: not only as a national type of the unity of the Church, but as a consecration to God on the part of man of all those gifts which God has been pleased to vouchsafe to him. For when do we glorify God so much as when we consider nothing to be properly our own, when we look upon all as His, lent to us for our use, but to be given back to Him the great and glorious giver, and employed in His peculiar worship and service. Thus whatever our gifts be, whether they be gold and silver, whether they be wood or stone, whether they be skill in the carving, force and eloquence in utterance, sweetness in music, taste in decoration, all are well used and employed, in the material expression of our inward thanks and praise, of our love and devotion to His glorious name.

A Cathedral Church is also the common home of all: for as it is the Mother of all the Churches in the Diocese, so every one has a right to resort to it without payment, without that exclusive property in seats, alike forbidden in Scripture, and unsanctioned by the custom of the most ancient of the Church. And I joyfully anticipate the day, whether I live to see it or no, when the full importance of this great principle will be felt, that all men are sinful creatures, desirous to save themselves in God's sight, and that therefore none should be excluded for want of money, and that there should be no distinction, but between those who serve the people, and those who are served by them. And possibly many who do not yet enjoy the full blessing and privileges of our Church, may yet feel inclined occasionally to enter a building so founded and built up.

I am well aware that to the foundation of a Ca-

thedral, in this Province some persons may object that the money might be better expended than in what appears to them to be a hasty and wasteful expenditure, and needless display of ornament on the house of God. For one fearlessly appeal to the Laity of this Country, and plainly ask them, whether the foundation of a Cathedral is not accompanied by a simultaneous movement on the part of the Church, to extend and improve her Mission, and to diffuse the glad tidings of the Gospel to the remotest corners of the Province, and whether there be not an anxiety on the part of the founders of the Cathedral, to promote the welfare of the poorest Church, and of the most uneducated and needy settlers.

But let us join issue with such objectors on the footing of Scriptures, let us ask them whether they recollect that on a single building, 90 feet long by 30 wide, every part of which was built by express direction from the Almighty, was sacrificed in writing no less a sum than three or four millions of our money was expended?

And of our money, our disposition whatever, Almighty God would never have sanctioned any thing morally wrong, why should we object to what has the direct sanction of the Old Testament, and is no more forbidden in the New? And when this is so, let us not be afraid to follow the lead of the Almighty, and to build up the house of the objects themselves, when, in proportion to their increased means, men cease to ornament and fill with splendid furniture, their own "old houses," it will be by no means a bad example, and to strip of the ornaments which a grateful heart may bestow upon it. Such parts, however, of every such building are probably better left to the children of the future, than the general fund appropriated for the fabric.

Having disposed, as it seems to me, of this objection, it remains that I endeavor to impress upon the active support of this undertaking, and the cooperation. This Cathedral Church will not be built by our adopting the excellent Cornish motto, "God and all," by our reflecting that if we have little, we should do our diligence to give of that little; but if we have ample means, an abundant contribution will alone ensure its acceptance from the Almighty.

Would to God, indeed, that every one who hears of this day could be so united in his address, as to be one of our glorious Cathedrals in old