

The Head Quarters, ¹/₂

[Series.]

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

WILLIAM GRIGOR, Editor.

"CHERISH RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, AND BRITISH CONNEXION."—LORD METCALFE.

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS, Proprietor

VOLUME 1113

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 22, 1845.

[WHOLE NO. 113]

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq.,—MANAGER.DISCOUNT DAYS, Wednesday and Saturday.
Bills intended for Discount must be left at the Office on Tuesday and Friday.

N. B.—The Notes of this Bank are redeemed at par, at all the Branches and Agencies of the Bank of British North America in CANADA.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

W. J. BEDELL, — President.
SAM. W. BABBITT, — Cashier.DISCOUNT DAYS, Tuesday and Friday.
Bills or Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank on Monday and Thursday.

The Notes of this Bank are redeemed at the CITY BANK, Quebec, at par.

Central Fire Insurance Company of N. Brunswick.

MONTHLY COMMITTEES.

DIRECTORS FOR OCTOBER, 1845.—John S. Coy and Thomas Stewart.

Protection Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

F. W. HATHEWAY, AGENT, Fredericton.

Provisions, &c.

PORK, RICE, SALERATUS.

Ex Dolphin, from Boston, on Consignment.

100 B AGS Yellow Corn; 50 Bals. Clear

10 Kegs Feathers; 60 Barrels Pitch;

10 half Bbls. Family Mess Beef;

10 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar;

10 Reams Wrapping Paper;

1 Bbl. Copal Varnish;

20 Boxes fine Southing Tea;

For sale low from the Wharf by

THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

St. John, October 1, 1845.

PORK BEANS, &c.

Ex Abigail from Boston, on Consignment.

75 B RLS. heavy mess Pork; 30 do White Beans;

35 bags GEESE FEATHERS; 55 brls Superfine FLOUR—Will be sold low from the wharf before storing by

THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

St. John, Oct. 14.

Flour, Cheese, &c.

On Consignment—ex Brothers from Boston.

95 B RLS. Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR;

60 do Ohio do do; 11 do do Fine do; 40 do do Fine middlings; 1 do Copal Varnish; 10 Reams cheap Postage Letter Paper—will be sold low from the wharf by

THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

St. John, Sept. 11th, 1845.

WHEAT FLOUR.

116 B RLS. Fine FLOUR, ex the Ida from New York, now landing and for sale by

ADAMS & KETCHUM.

Sa in John, Sept. 5th, 1845.

RYE FLOUR.

50B RLS. Superfine RYE FLOUR, ex Argmon from Philadelphia, for sale low before storing from the wharf by

THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

St. John, August 19, 1845.

RYE FLOUR.

200 B RLS. Superfine RYE FLOUR, ex the Na-poleon from New York, now landing and for sale by

ADAMS & KETCHUM.

St. John, Sept. 30.

FLOUR, MEAL &c.

THE Subscriber would remind the public of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he still continues to sell:

FLOUR, CORN and OAT MEAL.

Of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

Of Dry Goods and Groceries he has rather a greater variety than usual.

For HATS of modern shape and of all sizes can be procured cheap, and of good quality at his store; also, a few dozen Looking Glasses.

THOS. PICKARD.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

NOW Landing from schr. Frances, from Boston, 50 Barrels Superfine FLOUR, for sale, low, by

T. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, Sept. 13, 1845.

Groceries.

TEA FOR SALE.

13C HESTS Fine CONGO, good article at a low price, by

ADAMS & KETCHUM.

St. John, August 7, 1845.

SUGAR.

10 H HDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, for sale by

T. HANFORD & CO.

St. John, Sept. 13, 1845.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he keeps on hand a constant supply of

GROCERIES, FRUITS, LIQUORS, AND

CONFECTIONARY.

which he will sell cheap for cash, at his STORE in Queen Street.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Fredericton, October 1, 1845.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

20 H HDS. of Bright SUGAR, to arrive from Halifax, which will be sold low while landing by

JOHN T. SMITH.

Saint John, Oct. 5th, No. 5, North Wharf.

COFFEE AND TOBACCO.

Received this day per schr. Eliza Jane, from Boston.

10 B AGS old JAVA COFFEE;

10 Kegs Cavendish TOBACCO, 16s. For Sale by

J. R. CRANE.

Saint John, Sept. 30.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., imported direct from the best markets, which will be found of good quality and low prices. Orders from Retailers, or for Family supplies, will be promptly attended to, and goods forwarded with care.

JOHN T. SMITH, No. 5, North Wharf.

Saint John, September 23, 1845.

LITERATURE.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LAWYER.

The following lines were written in 1833 by the late Judge Story:

When'er you speak, remember every cause

Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws—

Pregnant in matter, in expression brief;

Let every sentence stand with bold relief;

On trifling points no time, nor talents waste,

A sad offence to learning and to taste;

Nor deal with pompous phrase; nor e'er suppose,

Poetic flights belong to reasoning prose.

Loose declamation may deceive the crowd,

And seem more striking, as it grows more loud;

But sober sense rejects it with disdain,

As naught but empty noise, and weak, as vain.

The froth of words, the schoolboy's vain parade

Of books and cases—all his stock in trade—

The pert conceits, the cunning tricks and play

Of low Attorneys, strung in long array,

The unmanly jest, the petulant reply,

That chatters on, and cares not how, or why,

Studious avoid—unworthy themes to scan,

They sink the Speaker, and disgrace the Man.

Like the false lights, by flying shadows cast,

Scarcely seen, when present, and forgot, when past.

Begin with dignity; expound with grace

Each ground of reasoning in its time and place;

Let order reign throughout—each topic touch,

Nor urge its power too little, or too much.

Give each strong thought its most attractive view,

In fiction clear, and yet severely true.

And as the argument in splendor grows,

Let each reflect its light on all below.

When to the close arrived, make no delay

By petty flourishes, or verbal plays,

But sum the whole in one deep solemn strain.

Like a strong current hastening to the Main.

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

They grew in beauty, side by side,

They filled one home with gleam—

Their graves are severed far and wide,

By mound, and stream, and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night

O'er each fair sleeping brow,

She had each folded flower in sight—

Where are those dreamers now?

One, 'midst the forests of the West,

By a dark stream is laid;

The Indian knows his place of rest,

Far in the cedar shade.

The sea, the blue, lone sea both one,

He lies where pearls lie deep;

He was the loved of all, yet none

O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where southern vines are dressed

Above the noble slain,

He wrapped his colours round his breast,

On a blood-flecked field of Spain.

And one—o'er her the myrtle showers

Its leaves, by soft winds fanned;

She faded 'midst Italian flowers,

The last of that bright band.

And parted thus, they rest, who played

Beneath the same Italian dome,

Whose voices mingled as they prayed

Around one parent knee!

They that with smiles lit up the hall,

And cheered with song the hearth—

Alas for love, if thou wert all,

And naught beyond the earth!

OCTOBER.

BY THE LATE WILLIS GALLIE CLARE.

Sole, yet beautiful to view,

Month of my heart! Thou darkest here,

With sad and faded leaves to strewn

The summer's melancholy dawn.

The meaning of thy wail I hear,

As the red sunset dies away,

And bars of purple clouds appear;

Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month!—I hear thy voice—

It tells my soul of other days—

When but to live was to rejoice—

When earth was lovely to my gaze;

Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours,

Where were their living raptures now?

I ask my spirit's wearied powers—

I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to nature, and behold,

My life's dim emblem rung round,

In hues of crime and of gold—

The year's dead honours on the ground;

And sighing with the winds, I feel,

While their low pinions murmur by,

How much their sweetening tones reveal

Of life and human destiny.

When spring's delightful moments shone,

They came in zephyrs from the west,

They bore the woozy bark's melting tones,

They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;

Through summer, fainting in the heat,

They lingered in the forest shade;

But changed and strengthened now they best,

In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast,

When life is fresh and joy is new,

Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,

And transient all as they are true!

They stir the leaves in that bright month,

Which hope about her forehead weaves,

Till grief's hot sighs around it breathe—

Then Pleasure's lip its smiles resigns.

Alas for Time and Death and Care—

What gloom about our way they bring!

Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,

The burial pageant of the Spring.

The dreams that each successive year

Came dawning in hues of brighter pride,

At last like withered leaves appear,

And sleep in darkness, side by side.

LADY BARBARA'S WHITE ROSE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Again proud Whitehall was blazing with light

and beauty—again the fairest and noblest assem-

bled; and, resplendent in jewels and in beauty

Lady Barbara took her place among them. But

although the favour-bringing talisman hung round

her neck, her aspect returned not at her call; Buck-

ingham, changeable and wayward, had grown weary

of a devotion which had lasted the whole winter,

and was not unwilling to seek a newer lady love.

Again he danced with the fair Venetia, and again

the prey of the fiercest jealousy—Lady Barbara

returned home.

Had the dealer in charms deceived her?—No.

For the jewel was shown to Bottina Crox, and he

acknowledged it was his workmanship. Where-

fore this change then? The stars were not sinis-

ter.—And Lady Barbara pored over her horoscope

and sought again to ascertain the dealer in charms,

to endeavour to account for the caprice of the way-

ward favorite.

Spring passed, summer came on, the court were

about to remove to Theobald's, when, one after-

noon, out by the fields, then lone and unfrequented,

although long since thickly covered with houses,

a masked and muffled figure, attended by a ser-

vant, almost as closely muffled as her mistress,

stood beneath some trees at some distance from

the path—scarcely accounting for so few passed that

way—apparently waiting. Ere long a third female

figure, equally shrouded with view joined them;

and the servant, retiring some distance, left the two

and the coloupy. "I'll reader need scarcely be told

that these were the elder in charms and Lady Bar-

bara, who, now that the lengthened days no longer

suffered her to visit the woman at her own house,

had chosen this unfrequented spot to meet her.

"And does she really return forthwith to Leicester-

shire?" was the hurried inquiry. "No, Sir Wilfred

bath taken lodgings; Enfield, both for the air, and

that we may be near the court. We are baffled."

"And little would send her thither. Poor girl,

she's far from health; and so her nurse will come

to-morrow for a cordial drink, forsooth. Shall

I make her one?" said the woman fixed her eyes

impetuously on Lady Barbara.

"Ay, well can you make it? She looks pale too,

she cannot live through the summer."

"I am ever ready to do my lady's bidding," re-

plied the woman; "but mine is a dangerous cal-

ling. The risk is great; and surely Lady Barbara

will bear me harmless?"

"Rely on it. Have I not promised?"

"But should I fall into trouble, some token, how-

ever small, by which I might let my lady know

without risking a message?"

Lady Barbara paused. At length she took an

ancient white rose, which was fastened to her

bosom by silver lace, and said, "I will give you

this, and you may let my lady know my thanks

without risking a message."

"I once valued that rose greatly," said she,

giving it; "and well shall I know it again. Be

secret—be certain. Farewell!"

The woman returned to her home, Lady Bar-

bara to her noble mansion; and with smiles on her

brow she glided through the dance that night.

Three days passed away, and Lady Barbara, in

her velvet carriage, was returning to London, from

a visit to her grandfather; anxiously, yet almost fear-

ful; to learn that intelligence which she dared not

openly seek after, when a violent storm came on;

and while the dappled horses and the velvet car-

riage were placed for shelter beneath out-houses,

the fair court lady and her waiting women were

compelled to accept the accommodation which the

best room of a way-side inn could afford them.

Through the thin partition and threadbare hang-

ings, the

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 diligently to enquire how far it rests with their Representatives to remove any obstructive 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 "unruly multitude" 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 spirit them to see her 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 these 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 unite in the bonds 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 Honor Dei Opti Max
Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti,
Ecclesiam hujus Cathedralis
Fundamenta jecit
Guillelmus G.M. Colebrooke, Eques Hibernicus,
Provincie Novæ-Brunswicensis, hinc vice Legatus, Res evinens pergentis Joanne Medley,
Episcopo Frederico-politano.
Anno Episcopatus Primi
Idibus Octobris, MDCCCLV.

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 a fine model for the Edifice we are about to build, and which I may be permitted to testify 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—God in the name of the foundation of the Christian Church—the period chosen for 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 natural consolation to 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 feel 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 to support 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 I fearlessly assert that the money so expended, and the building so erected, will be a monument to the glory 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's 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 let God's house be built, and to strip it 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 Province, 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 supporters of this noble and zealous undertaking. 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 acquainted with the designs of 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.

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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.

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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 I fearlessly assert that the money so expended, and the building so erected, will be a monument to the glory 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's 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 let God's house be built, and to strip it 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 Province, 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 supporters of this noble and zealous undertaking. 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 acquainted with the designs of 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—God in the name of the foundation of the Christian Church—the period chosen for 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 natural consolation to 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."

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TAILORING.

THE subscriber announces to the public at large, that having taken a tour through the principal Cities of the United States, for the purpose of improving himself in the fashions, begs to solicit a continuance of their patronage, and as usual will be ever found at his post, opposite the Head Quarters Office.

JOHN WHITE.

October 22, 1845.

BANK STOCK.

22 SHARES New Brunswick Bank Stock for Sale. Enquire at the Head Quarters Office. Fredericton, October 22, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of THE ART and GAYSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to James Drake who will in future conduct the business in his own name, and who will become responsible for all sums due by said firm.

JAMES DRAKE, GEO. W. GAYNOR.

Fredericton, October 15, 1845.

G. B. JAMIESON, WHOLESALE DEALER,

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS.

HAS received per ships "Sea Nymph," and "Queen Pomare," part of his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, at the Store of JOHN V. THURGAR, Esq., South Market Wharf. St. John, October 15, 1845.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1846.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW BRUNSWICK. Fredericton, 7th October, 1845.

SEALED Tenders in Duplicate, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General Parker, at the Commissariat Office, in King's Street, Fredericton, until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 1st. November next, for the undermentioned Commissariat supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef of the best marketable quality, as may be required for her Majesty's Land Forces at Fredericton and Woodstock, during the 12 months commencing the 1st January, 1846. The delivery to the troops to be made from the Contractor's shop or stall, and to consist of Hind and Fore Quarters, and no other subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissariat; and to be conveyed to the Barracks at the expense of the Contractor. The issues to the Staff and Departments to be made in suitable pieces from the shop or stall as aforesaid.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year from the 1st of January, 1846, for the Troops and Departments at Fredericton, such quantities as may be required, and to be delivered from the Baker's house, or shop of the Contractor, but conveyed for the troops to the Barracks at his expense. The bread to be baked at least twelve hours previous to delivery. The bakers to state the number of pounds of well leavened bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Store, at the Contractors expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE.

For one year from the 1st of January, 1846, for the Officers belonging to the Garrison at Fredericton, the Tenders to state the rates at which the ration consisting of 10 lbs. Oats, 15 lbs. Hay and 6 lbs. Straw, of best quality, will be delivered in detail by the Contractor, from his own store, which is to be in the vicinity of the Barracks. The hay in bundles of 20 lbs. each, the straw in bundles of 20 lbs. each.

WOOD.

At Fredericton, 720 cords (English measure) of hard Wood for fuel, to be of the best quality in fair proportions of black and yellow Birch, Beech, Ash, and Rock Maple, without any cracked or rotten, or of a plain, smooth,

