

**DARING RESISTANCE OF SMUGGLERS.**—The Officers of H. M. Customs at Campobello, on Friday last in attempting to board a Schooner near Rowen Island, was attacked by nine Men throwing a quantity of rocks at him, one of which struck the man in the boat and injured him seriously; Several shots were fired by both parties, but the smugglers gaining the American shore, all attempts to take them proved useless. The smugglers met with a warm reception from the Officer as several of them were severely wounded.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

**MONTREAL, September 22.**—DISTURBANCES AT BYTOWN.—We learn by passengers who arrived here from Bytown, yesterday, that the disturbances continue at that place. On Wednesday last, there were large arrivals of men from the surrounding country, who were fully armed, equipped and ready to engage in fight; but the government troops were on the alert, and prevented the occurrence of any serious mischief.

**FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.**—This edifice progresses in a way which must be highly gratifying to his Lordship the Bishop as well as to the inhabitants of Fredericton, and his Lordship's friends, generally, throughout the Province. The walls of the Chancel are nearly finished. The splendid group of arches of cut stone, on which the tower rests, were completed last week, and have an exceedingly imposing effect. Kirsop, the stone cutter, has exerted himself to the utmost on this part of the edifice, and has succeeded in raising four of the strongest and most beautiful arches to be found on the continent of America. Mr. Otis Small is the contractor for the Cathedral, and is now here to superintend in person that and several other contracts which he has in this city.—*Head Quarters.*

**PUBLIC MEETING.**—At a public meeting held in the County Court House, on the evening of Thursday the 30th of August, and continued by adjournment on the evening of Monday last, the 1st instant, Robert Chesnut, Esq., being in the chair, and Mr. James Hogg, Secretary, the Resolutions proposed by David S. Kerr, Esq., at a public meeting held at the same place on the 21st, and published in the "Head Quarters" on the 22d of August last, were moved, seconded, and, without alteration, adopted by large majorities. Mr. Kerr taking the lead as promoter of the Resolutions, and several of the gentlemen present taking an active part in the discussion.—A committee, consisting of R. Chesnut, Thomas R. Barker, the Attorney General, John A. Beckwith, Doctor Hart, John T. Smith, David S. Kerr, William Cadwallader, James S. Beck, Denis O'Leary, James Hogg, Charles A. Harding, Theophilus R. Esty, John Davis, and William Watts, Senior, with power to add to their numbers, was appointed to form a Constitution, and submit it for the consideration of a meeting to be held on the 31st of December next; and that Dugald Stewart, of Restigouche, the Rev. James McDonald, of Gloucester, James Cate, of Northumberland, the Hon. Wm. Crane, of Westmorland, William H. Stevens, of Albert, David Wark, of Kent, Thomas Allan, and Robert Jardine, of St. John, Calvin L. Hatheway, of Sunbury, William Foshay, of Quebec, Colonel William McLeod, of King's, James Brown, of Charlotte, and Charles Perley, of Carleton, be written to or consulted by the committee, relative to such constitution.—*Id.*

FREDERICTON, 2nd October, 1849.

SIR.—You will please insert the following despatches, for the information of the petitioners. I presented the petitions to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the 7th July last, and the same were immediately transmitted by His Excellency, and reached England, I am informed, about the 22nd. The petition from the inhabitants of Carleton to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, I forwarded by Mr. Stevens, of the Woodstock Iron Foundry, to Sir Allan McNab, accompanied by a letter explaining the purpose of them.

Yours respectfully,  
DAVID S. KERR.

To the Editor of the "Head Quarters."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, August 23, 1849.

SIR.—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Despatch which he received from Earl Grey.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. T. PENNEFATHER.

D. S. Kerr, Esq.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd August, 1849.

(Copy) No. 119.

SIR.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 5, of the 9th of July, enclosing addresses to the Queen, from the inhabitants of the County of Carleton, and of the City of Fredericton and County of York, in New Brunswick, on the subject of the Act recently passed by the Canadian Legislature, for the indemnification of persons whose property was destroyed during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

I have to request that you will acquaint the Petitioners that I have received and duly laid their Petitions before the Queen.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed) GREY.  
Lieut. Governor, Sir E. Head, Bart.

**ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.**—We understand, that in place of finally fixing upon Mr. Montague, as the Engineer, the London Board of Directors selected a Mr. Neale to come out and carry on the work of this important undertaking. Mr. Neale arrived at St. Andrews on Friday afternoon; and on Saturday, in conjunction with Messrs. Wightman and Mahood, commenced his labours.

Considering everything, we are led to indulge in the warmest anticipations of the success of the Rail Road; and, in consequence, to look for a renewal of former good times.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.**—It is stated that M. Poussin, through the interposition of Mr. Crampton, the British Charge, has submitted a conciliatory proposition to our Government in reference to the late disturbances. General Taylor has, however, promptly refused permitting Poussin to resume official intercourse, until he receives advices from the French Government.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT QUEBEC.**—Last Saturday morning between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the stabling in rear of a large cut-stone house occupied by Mr. Beswic, in St. Genevieve-street, Cape. The flames soon communicated to the house itself, from which they spread with fearful rapidity, destroying the entire square bounded by St. Francois-street, on the west, and Des Grisons-street consumed every house except that occupied by Mr. White. The quantity of property destroyed is immense; the insurance cannot be less than between £20,000 and £30,000.—*Gazette.*

**CALIFORNIA.**—The barque *Teal* left this port on Tuesday afternoon last for California, with upwards of a dozen passengers, viz.:—Mr. John B. Quinton, house joiner; John Simonds, Esq., Attorney-at-Law; Thomas D. Ruddle and Duncan Magee, ship carpenters; Thomas McNaughton and J. Donnelly, joiners; Mr. Charles Hendricks, Mr. Perley, of Fredericton; and Mr. Nelson, lady and child, of Fredericton. The *Teal* is commanded by Captain Gray, who is said to be in every way qualified for that important situation. She is loaded with House Frames, Boards, Shingles, Bricks, Window Sashes, &c., &c. There are also the frames of two Saw Mills on board belonging to Mr. Nelson who intends to settle in that country, and carry on the Milling business. We sincerely wish the *Teal* may safely and speedily reach the land of Gold, and that all concerned in the undertaking may be richly rewarded for their enterprise. We understand that several vessels will shortly be fitted out for the same place, from this port.—*Telegraph.*

**AFFAIRS IN CANADA.**—*Montreal Sept. 25—P. M.*—The Cabinet held a Council to-day, but their deliberations were kept secret. Mr. Merritt will leave town in a day or two, it is said, for the purpose of meeting Lord Elgin; to whom he will communicate the determination of the Cabinet in reference to the seat of Government.

## THE CARLETON SENTINEL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

WOODSTOCK, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

In these days, when all the world seems disposed to go to other climes in search of better fortune, when the British Colonists fuss and fume about annexation,—when the Americans, just as discontented with their lot, go to California to seek for lumps of gold, and most frequently find misery and the grave,—and when the emigration fever actually seizes upon the fair ones of our land, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to peruse the following letter, which we extract from the *St. John Courier* of the 29th ult. We have always been of opinion that the "hard times," so called, arise more from the extravagance, criminal want of enterprise, and we may add, a wrong application of the industry of the country, than from a lack of resources to supply the wants of the people. There is, perhaps, no country in the world, which, while it abounds in minerals, is at the same time so eminently calculated for Agricultural purposes as New Brunswick. It is said that we are behind our neighbours of the Great Republic, but it must be borne in mind, that seventy years ago, New Brunswick was a vast wilderness, while Boston was a city. The condition of the laboring classes in this Province, too, excites a great deal of commiseration, and yet any industrious man can not merely keep himself and his family above want, but support them comfortably. Talk of low wages, how would the Daughters of New Brunswick live if they had to support themselves by making linen shirts at a few half-pence each? or what would a New Brunswick tailor say, if asked to make a soldier's dress coat, for two shillings and two pence sterling? And yet these are the prices at which those articles are manufactured in Great Britain. In New Brunswick we have all the elements of a great country—minerals—timber—water power—and productive soil. The last qualification may be doubted by some, but we reiterate the assertion; and when we tell our readers that we know of land in this country which has raised six crops of oats, without an application of manure, we think they will coincide with us. It is true, that under the miserable system of half-cultivation which has hitherto been pursued, by the majority of our farmers, the earth has not been made to yield her full increase; but how can any reasonable man expect when he is absent from his farm all winter, does not commence to plough till late in the spring, then scratches in his crop, and is off again, rafting or driving logs, we ask how can any reasonable man expect to raise good crops under such a system? And yet this is the course that has been pursued by those who decry New Brunswick as a poor farming country, and preach up Annexation as the only panacea for the evils we are suffering.

TRIVOLI, PRONA COUNTY,  
ILLINOIS, 29th Aug., 1849.

"In regard to moving to New Brunswick, I see no disadvantage likely to arise from such a step, for in mere farming, a nine years' experience has satisfied me, that even with unremitting labour, nothing beyond a living and a home can be expected. The crops, particularly of wheat, are here very uncertain, the winter killing it out, two years out of three, and the excessive heats and droughts of summer, being frequently equally fatal to the spring wheat.—Last year I burnt off seven and a half acres of wheat, unfit to cut, besides three and a half acres that scarcely paid for harvesting.—This year I have had twelve acres of winter wheat winter killed, and ten acres of spring wheat has only yielded ten bushels to the acre, so that what I principally depended on last year and this for raising a little money, has failed me. My corn crop this year, about twenty-five acres, took well, and if early frost does not set in and kill it, I shall have over 1000 bushels. The wheat crop throughout middle and southern Illinois this year, is a great failure, and certainly will not yield half an average. I certainly think favorably of moving to New Brunswick, and I shall give you my reasons:—In mere farming I see no reason why one should not do as well there as here, for if Illinois has certain advantages, such as

the ease with which wild land can be brought into cultivation, and the ease, comparatively with which the land can be cultivated, yet it is very extensive fencing, building, &c., and the crops, excepting corn, from the variability of the climate, are very uncertain; the climate, too, is very trying to the constitution, and I think there is a difference in favour of England (and I doubt not of New Brunswick) of at least 15 years in the duration of life, besides a greater degree of health in both the latter climates. Another advantage I should anticipate in New Brunswick, would be a kind of society nearer to what I have been accustomed to, for I dislike the people here as well as their habits, and generally, their institutions.—Again, I should prefer New Brunswick as being nearer home, nearer the sea, affording better and cash markets, a better price for farm produce, and better prices for what you require to purchase, with the advantage of being able, occasionally at least, to profit by my former knowledge of business, which at present is as utterly useless to me, as if I had been brought up a Sucker on the prairies all my life; for business here, if it deserves the name, is a mere peddling, where the greatest and most successful cheat makes most and stands highest."

The monthly Meeting of the Woodstock Total Abstinence Society will be held at Connell's Hall tomorrow evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter will preach at the Upper Corner on Thursday first at 4 P. M.

We received the following document, through the medium of the Post Office, and we publish it, in its native beauty, to show the kind of effusions we are sometimes favored with.

(TO THE PRINTER OF THE WOODSTOCK SENTINEL.)

SIR.—As you have been very liberal by your disquisitions about popery, which is neither to your honour nor profit, after you have poured the last vial of your wrath, you ought to commence and turn the leaf and show us what protestants are; and doing so you will begin with abominable wretch Henry VIII (the founder of it in G. Britain) and trace it down to the present time. Show us how many Sectarians has sprung out of it I believe from fifty to sixty, show us the persecutions that was carried on by the Episcopalians against the non-conformists to the English Church, you ought to peruse the history of the Church of Scotland how they were hunted and shot in the fields like wild Beasts imprisoned, fined, banished, hanged and burned by thousands but they were all Protestants!!! the first settlers in Massachusetts were protestants persecuted by protestants a parcel of them settled at Salem but differing among themselves drove away the Quakers and Roger Williams a Minister & murdered about fifty innocent people for witchcraft but to crown all they had an old cobbler who mended shoes through the week and preached to them on Sundays but he killed an Indian the whole tribe came down on the settlement and demanded life for life they did not know the murderer of course all the long heads assembled and after offering up prayers for Divine assistance they concluded that it would be a great loss to the society to lose the cobbler as he mended both souls and shoes they therefore took an old bedridden weaver and hanged him to please the Savages!!! protestantism with a vengeance—but now let us take a political view of the matter where is a nation on earth who has committed so much destruction among the human race as our glorious protestant government has done all the popish Kingdoms of Europe has not done the one half, there conquests there wars murders and plunder is without a parallel in civilised history whatever they can get by fraud or force they will take it but why not they are protestants!!! you ought to read Mr. Belsham's memoirs of King George III although I am no papist I am a Christian popery was the first Christian church after the Apostles and has continued undivided ever since except the greek church which refuses the authority of the pop. With regard to your grand Orange anti-christian combination your Demy-god Wm. the III was a traitor, an usurper, a robber and murderer look to history of Glencoe and Darien besides a perjured papist in order to get a British Crown—what fine affair you kicked up in the year 47 by your prorestitution with a cart load of fire arms like a parcel of pilgrims going to the Tomb of Mahomet to hear an old blackguard babbling a parcel of nonsense who knows no more of Metaphysics than a pig does about Fiddle but such chaplain such hearers drst they say is good enough for swine there neither was Religion nor Loyalty in your minds at the time—your fine Orange pandemonium ought to be leveled with the ground and the promoters of it sent to the penitentiary till they knew thier was a god with their papist on their backs. But to concide if the popish mode of faith and worship be most agreeable to the Author of nature it will succeed and flourish in spite of men and devils and if not it will dwindle away like the morning fog your Orange combination is for no other end but to keep up a spirit of strife and ill will in society all your babbling will never make a single apostate from that faith nor a convert to the protestant. No you may as well think to remove Mars Hill to the other side of the River—you only show your sectarian fanatical and antichristian propensities—(he that is filthy let him be filthy still.)

Sir I remain  
AN ANTI-SECTARIAN.

**WMD.**

He saw what thou hast seen;  
Encountered all that troubles thee;  
He was—whatever thou hast been;  
He is—what thou shalt be.

On Wednesday the 3rd inst., Alice Ford, only daughter of William F. Dibble, aged seven months.

At Jacksontown, on the 15th ult., James eldest son of Mr. John Kearney, in the 34th year of his age.

The deceased suffered under a protracted and severe illness for nearly fifteen years, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, leaving evidence of receiving a bright reward for all his sufferings here below.