

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John New Brunswick.

COLONIAL RAILWAYS.

The Courier favors the public with the following accurate information:—

"At the convention held in Toronto it will be recollected that Mr Archibald submitted proposals from capitalists and contractors in London, endorsed and recommended by Earl Grey, offering to construct the Halifax and Quebec Railway on the guarantees formerly offered by the Colonies, namely, £20,000 annually from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and £30,000 from Canada; and the European and North American Railway on the debentures offered by this Province, taking the risk of selling stock for the balance."

The above contains as many mis-statements as could well be crowded together in a short paragraph. In the first place, Mr Archibald did not submit to the Convention of Delegates at Toronto any proposal for the construction of Railways in these Colonies. After the Delegates had closed their business, and Mr Chandler had left on his return, Mr Archibald submitted a proposal to the Governor General, of which we have been favored with a copy, derived from Mr Archibald himself.

The Courier states that the proposal was endorsed and recommended by Earl Grey; this is wholly untrue. The statement of the Courier that the proposal offered to construct the Halifax and Quebec Railway on the guarantees formerly occupied by the Colonies, is equally untrue. No such offer is or has been made; the statement of the Courier on this point is a pure invention. The Courier's representation as to the proposal for the construction of the European and North American Railway, is altogether a mis-statement. The "solitary writer" of the Courier has quite exceeded himself on this occasion.

The proposal of Mr Archibald contains matters of a private and commercial character in reference to the Railways, which we are not at liberty to publish; but we are enabled to give the following extracts from this important document:—

"The parties whom, on this occasion, in the absence of their more able representative, it falls to my lot to personate, are an association of British capitalists and contractors, limited in point of numbers, but powerful from their influence, combination and means. The chief among them are the men who have taken the foremost lead in the construction of these great lines of Railway, and other public works, which have been undertaken in Great Britain, and upon the continent of Europe, during the last 25 years.

"In the course of their gigantic operations, an army of dependents and retainers, amounting to several thousands, has sprung up, and for these they feel bound to provide employment. A large division of this veteran force consisting of artisans and skilled laborers, regularly organized under their clerks of works, architects, surveyors and foremen, were upon the point of being removed and domiciled in France, when influences were brought to bear upon their employers which induced them to turn their attention to British North America.

"Such an opportunity of securing a combination of everything essential to the construction, equipment and management of a great Railway system, may never occur again, and ought not to be left unemployed. The very first detachment of this army of peaceful operators would introduce more realized wealth than all the thousands of emigrants who have struggled into New Brunswick during the last twenty years; but it is not their worldly possessions that after all will prove of most importance. All the various mechanical arts which Railway enterprise brings into requisition would be introduced in the highest state of perfection; and the various necessary establishments, and factories, for the purposes of the works, would form normal schools for training the rising youth in the knowledge and practice of the arts and manufactures, hitherto entirely unknown in the country. The construction of these great lines of Railway under such auspices, and by such means, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects upon the moral, social and political condition of the people of these Colonies; while the mother country will, at the same time, be greatly relieved by the sound and healthy system of emigration and colonization which they will necessarily promote."

The following is the concluding paragraph:

"If these proposals are found acceptable, and the needful measures are speedily adopted by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, the leaves shall not begin to fall before the approach of the coming winter, ere the staff and pioneers of a powerful force shall be upon the ground prepared to commence operations along the whole line. If, on the contrary, these offers are rejected, the present generation I fear may lose all hope of witnessing the attainment of these great and important national objects for I believe the day of their accomplishment will then be too deep in the womb of time to be sounded by the span of any life, in being."

The public will no doubt join us in the belief that a proposal from such men as are above indicated cannot fail to be of very great importance at the present moment, especially as they are ready to commence the work without an instant's delay.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

The Fredericton Bazaar.—The weather was most propitious for this admirably arranged Bazaar, which took place on the beautiful grounds of His Honor Judge Wilnot, on Thursday and Friday last. These grounds were prettily laid out, for what may be termed a rural fete, for so this Bazaar proved to be in reality. There was a smoothly shaven lawn for promenaders; tents on the largest scale stretched under noble pine trees for refreshment tables and for loungers; a leafy arbor for the delightful Band of the 97th Regiment, which 'discoursed sweet music' throughout the day and during evening. Stalls formed of evergreens, mosses and flowers were fitted up for the sale of an immense variety of beautiful and useful articles; and these were offered to purchasers by some of the fairest daughters of earth, while others equally fair and sparkling dispersed refreshments of the choicest description to those who sought rest under the deep shadow of the lofty pines. It need scarcely be said, therefore, that the receipts were exceedingly large, and we shall not be surprised to learn that the amount received during the days, reached £600 or even more.

The Tea Party in the evening numbered no less than fifteen hundred; the night was perfectly calm, and the variety of lamps among the trees and foliage had a most charming effect. The fire works were admirably managed by Mr S. K. Foster, and had the most perfect success; the effect of some of the coloured fires which lit up the sylvan scenery, with its crowds of people dispersed in most picturesque groups was almost magical, especially when the green and crimson flames threw their mystical halo over the fairy like scene.

We are satisfied that all parties who attended this delightful fete, must feel deeply indebted to Judge Wilnot for the privilege of viewing his beautiful grounds and gardens under such favorable circumstances, and for his unwearied pains and untiring exertions to add to the pleasure of his visitors. Nothing was left undone to ensure the success of the fete; and it was successful in every particular. There has been nothing as yet equal to it in New Brunswick; and we fear some time must elapse before anything will be carried out which will in any degree rival its excellence.—*St. John New Brunswick.*

Novascotia.

H. M. S. Cumberland, 70, Capt. Seymour, with the Flag of Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, Kt., C.C.H., will sail for Havana early in the ensuing week. Later accounts from Cuba, via Telegraph from New York, has, we are informed, induced the Admiral to proceed thither. The Cumberland has bent sails, and taken on board her powder, stores, &c., and is now ready for any service that may be required. It is said that the men-of-war at present employed in protecting the Fisheries, will also be ordered off to Cuba. Whatever interest Great Britain may have in preserving the peace in Cuba, one thing is quite certain—viz., the yoke of old Spain cannot, by any possible means, be much longer imposed on the down-trodden inhabitants of that splendid Island; at least such is the opinion of persons informed on the subject.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1851.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mail Steamer America arrived at Halifax on the morning of Wednesday last. The papers she brings are to the 23d of August, and they furnish but little that is interesting. We have, however, made a few selections, which will be found under the proper head.

NOVA SCOTIA.—It would appear by the Halifax papers that the latest election returns show a large majority in favor of the Liberals and Railway men. The Novascotian of Wednesday, says:—There are still nine places to be filled, and there is no doubt that there will be a large majority in the new House to sustain the Government." The Sun gives the number of members returned as follows:—Liberals 30; Conservatives 19. It must be borne in mind, that many of the Conservatives are pledged to support Mr Howe's Railway scheme.

CANADA.—There are now forty thousand Blacks in this Province. They are composed principally of slaves and natives of the United States. They are daily increasing.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—*Fire.*—On Tuesday morning, the 26th ult., about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the blacksmith's shop owned by Mr Edward Gordon, at Dalhousie, which, together with three dwellings, were totally consumed. A two story house was pulled down to arrest the

further progress of the devouring element. None of the property was insured, and the loss was estimated at £1000. Fortunately no lives were lost.

CUBA.—The execution of the parties who made a descent on this Island for the purpose of wrenching the government from the Spanish authorities, has created considerable excitement in many parts of the United States. For particulars we refer our readers to extracts in another part of to day's paper.

The latest accounts from the invaders is an extract taken from a letter written by one of the "Patriots," as they are unjustly styled in the American papers, to a Cuban gentleman, in New York. We annex the extract:

"The expedition landed at Playitas on the 12th, before daybreak, and since then the liberators have had a series of victories. General Enna attacked them at the point of the bayonet, with four companies, every one of whom were killed or wounded, all remaining on the ground, Enna himself falling from his horse, which was killed, and dislocating his arm. Gurra received a shot in the leg, which rendered amputation necessary. Cols. Justice, Nadal, and many other officers were killed in the encounter.

"The Government has not yet published a formal report of any action, because they have experienced defeats in every engagement.

"Enna's troops are so terrified at the deadly aim of the American riflemen, that they shrink from attack. The liberators invariably endeavor to bring down the officers first."

UNITED STATES.—Our papers from this quarter are filled with the description of a devastating Tornado which passed over West Cambridge and Medford, and destroyed a large amount of valuable property—carrying away houses and barns, uprooting trees, &c. Several persons were killed.

The Boston Daily Mail says:—

"The calamity was very imperfectly described, even in its locality, in our morning edition. It commenced in Watertown, and passed some four or five miles across to Medford village, and appears to have lost itself in the woods skirting the Andover turnpike. The cloud which produced it had very nearly the funnel shape, often before noted in tornadoes, though the effect was somewhat different, it being most severe in the centre of the track, and lightening off towards the edges. The passage of the Tornado cloud was singularly beautiful and sublime as seen from the hills of Somerville—the lightning playing constantly between it and one or two other clouds, that appeared to wait upon it and furnish it with 'gas.'"

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Newfoundland papers contain an elaborate and well written Report of the Chamber of Commerce of this Colony, from which we copy the following extracts:

"The enormous duties on codfish levied in Spain, Portugal and Brazil with the high tonnage duty in the latter, and injurious differential duty in the former country, in favor of their vessels, occupied the attention of the Chamber, and a memorial was forwarded to Her Majesty's government, praying that in any new Commercial Treaty with Brazil, which the Chamber understood was likely to take place, the interests of this colony might be duly protected—and also that Her Majesty's government would use their influence to cause a reduction in the high duties on fish, and to have the differential duties imposed by the Spanish government done away, to which a favorable reply has been received, and from the manner that the subject has been noticed in the Imperial Parliament, it is confidently to be hoped that this injustice will not be of long continuance; fair competition the trade need not fear, but it is difficult to compete in foreign markets with those who are aided by differential duties and government bounties. The Chamber recommend increasing care in the cure both of dry and pickled fish, that the character of Newfoundland-cured fish may be maintained, and that the decided preference it now has over French cured fish may be supported. Our French neighbors are energetic and enterprising, and they are endeavoring by the improved character of their fish, to rival, and if possible supplant us in foreign markets. The great nursery for seamen afforded by the Bank fishery, now wholly in the hands of the French and American fishermen, for not a single British vessel now fishes in its waters is not lost sight of by the French Government who continue to encourage it by an enormous bounty, and the French fishery in consequence annually increasing and foreign markets becoming more necessary to them, in order that they may be enabled to dispose of their surplus catch.

"The opinion of the Chamber having been asked as to the advisability of the Coasting Trade of the Colony being thrown open to the Americans, the Chamber after maturely considering the question, came to the conclusion that the Trade and Revenue of the Colony might be injuriously affected by it, and recommended that such a privilege should not be granted.

"The Chamber regrets the loss of the steamer Falcon, during the early part of the

summer, and the inconvenience the trade has suffered from the temporary employment of sailing vessels for the conveyance of the mails, which has interrupted that regularity and despatch, in receiving and forwarding letters so essential to the interests of a mercantile community. The introduction, however, of telegraphic communication, with a prospect through the liberality of the Legislature of its speedy extension to Cape Ray, connecting us with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, will, the Chamber believe, soon point out the very important geographical position of this island, nearest by some hundreds of miles to Europe, and be the means of giving us direct steam navigation with Great Britain, by which communication the distance between the Mother Country and the British North American Colonies will be shortened by several days. The importance of this line has already attracted the notice both of the British and American Press, and the encouragement offered by our Legislature of a grant of a thousand per annum for three years, to any Company who will first run a monthly steamer direct to this port from Great Britain, will, no doubt, induce one of the many public spirited Steam Navigation Companies to undertake the enterprise, which cannot but lead to the most important results for the benefit of this colony, and make it the connecting link between the Old and New World."

The Report is closed with a grateful acknowledgment of the success of the Seal Fishery.

TEMPERANCE.—According to announcement, several members of the Grand Division, and other Sons of Temperance, from different parts of the Province, arrived here on Wednesday last, and in the evening of that day, and on the morning of Thursday, the Grand Division held meetings in the new Hall in Chatham. In the afternoon several gentlemen addressed a large body of persons assembled at Messrs. Johnson & Mackie's Ship Yard. Among them was Mr Needham, who, on his standing up, was loudly cheered. He told them he regretted that on the present occasion he could not allude to politics—that it was his first visit to Miramichi, that he was astonished at the country and much pleased with the warm and hospitable manner in which he had been received by the people. He spoke for about an hour and a half, earnestly and eloquently, in advocacy of the cause of total abstinence, and in praise of the order of the Sons of Temperance.

He concluded by saying—that he was so gratified and interested with everything around him, that he would endeavor to pay them another visit during the approaching fall; and should he come, he would have a long talk with them on Politics. This announcement was received with loud applause. A person in the crowd proposing three cheers for Alderman Needham, the great friend and advocate of Reform, it was warmly responded to.

In the evening there was a **SOCIETY OF TEA PARTY** in the Hall, which was densely crowded. The Tables, we believe, were principally supplied by the Ladies belonging to the Ladies' Benevolent Temperance Society, and the wives and daughters of the Sons. After the refreshments were removed, the company was addressed by the Rev. Mr Porter, Messrs. Keans, Asa Coy, James Johnston, John Fraser, James Caie, John M. Johnson, Jun., and last, but not least, Mr Needham.

The company appeared well pleased with the entertainment, and we presume a considerable amount was realised.

THE SEASON.—Ever since the present month of September set in, we have enjoyed an uninterrupted succession of warm, dry weather. The heat has continued to increase—each succeeding day being hotter than the preceding one. On Saturday, at noon, the thermometer stood at 105 in the shade. We have not learnt what was its height yesterday, but we think it was even warmer. To-day (Monday) is excessively hot, but there is a good breeze blowing from the Southward and Westward. The growing crops required just such weather, and they are fast ripening under its genial influence. All the accounts which reach us, concur in stating that the Grain crop will be the heaviest ever reaped in this quarter, and that it is free from rust, smut, or weevil. The potatoes have, in some localities, suffered from early frosts, and by the rot—but both are partial and limited in extent.

CANADA.—The Legislature of this Province, was prorogued on the 30th August. The Quebec Chronicle, of the 1st inst. contains a Telegraphic report of the Speech of