

The Head Quarters.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE HEAD QUARTERS.]

Mr. Editor.—

As the public are not generally acquainted with the facilities of travelling through this Province, and as some of the political spouters in our Legislature have claimed much praise for their great exertions in opening and perfecting Roads in the Province, I submit the following observations for the information of all concerned.

A traveller entering New Brunswick may justly admire our fine water conveyances from St. John to Fredericton, or avail himself of a good coach

tion of his constituents. The meeting was none of his seeking, but he had little doubt there were persons who would misrepresent his motives for appearing among them at that time. He (Mr. Fisher) was not in this Country when the matter which had called them together was first agitated, but he felt himself bound to respond to the call of his constituents, and was there to explain every step which he had taken since he had the honor of being one of the Representatives of the County, as well as to discuss the matter contained in the Resolutions which had led to the present meeting. It had been said that we are on the eve of a General Election, whether this was to take place soon or not he had no means of ascertaining, but he was determined before he sat down that every person should be satisfied of the position which he occupied with regard to the important questions which they had met to discuss. The Resolutions which he held in his hand, involved principles of Government which it was the duty of every freeholder to understand, and in order to come to a correct conclusion, it was necessary to enquire what the word Government means—and for what Government was instituted. There were some people about Fredericton who might imagine that Government was like the Ark of the Covenant of old, that it was unchangeable and immutable, but this was not by any means the case; all Governments are, or are supposed to be instituted for the benefit of the people.

[Mr. Fisher's speech and the other proceedings of the Meeting will be continued next week.]

The laying of the Foundation Stone of the Cathedral, which took place this day, is of too much consequence to be disposed of in a mere paragraph. If our cotemporaries do not anticipate us, we shall try to give something like a description of one of the most interesting events ever witnessed in this Province.

RAIL ROAD FROM ST. JOHN TO QUEBEC.

This important measure appears to have received the consideration which it deserves in the proper quarter. We have seen a pamphlet which contains the original prospectus already published in this paper, but containing a supplementary note which is valuable, and ought to have all the publicity which the press of this Province can give it. We copy it without further remark.

We the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have carefully perused the foregoing Prospectus of the contemplated New-Brunswick Railway, from the City of Saint John to the Grand Falls of the River Saint John: and we have no hesitation in saying, that, in our opinion, the advantages to the Country, and to the Stockholders, set forth in the Prospectus, will be fully realized. And we do further certify, as our firm belief, that the Legislature will, by enactment, grant to the said Company the aid and assistance mentioned and set forth in the said Prospectus.

JOHN SALMONS, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Secretary of the Province.

THOMAS BAILLIE, Surveyor General of the Province.

GEORGE SHORE, Member of the Legislative Council, and Adjutant General of the Militia of the Province of New Brunswick.

Geo. FRANK STREET, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and Solicitor General of the Province.

W. H. ROBINSON, Member of Legislative Council.

CHARLES SIMMONS, Member of the Executive Council and Legislative, and one of the Representatives of the People.

they continue the present state of things until reform is forced upon them? *Qui cito dat bis dat* is an old and true saying, but it is not yet dreamed of in their philosophy.—*Montreal Times*.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Sept. 13.—*American Pine Timber*.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 inches average, was sold at 19d. Another of same average (20 M feet averaging 23 inches, and 20 M feet 15 inches) was sold also at 19d. One of 20 M feet 15 inches, (without any advantage in stowage) at fully 20 29 32d; and of 20 1/2 inches, at 20 1/2, with small sizes 16d, and a large allowance off, and one of the last sale, 2 1/2 inches average, at 21d per foot, with low rates for the other portions of the cargo.

BRECH.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 13 1/2 to 17d per foot and by auction at 18 1/2 to 19d per foot.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge is again reported for the appointments of Governor of Nova Scotia, and Major General commanding the Forces in that province relieving Lord Falkland and Sir Jeremiah Dickson, thus assuming both the civil and military command of Nova Scotia.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

COURTESY OF A BRITISH SQUADRON.—Extract of a letter, dated

Malta, August 24, 1845.

"The corvette Plymouth, Commander Henry, left this island a few days since for Marseilles and Mahon.

While Commander Henry was undergoing a Syrian quarantine of twelve days duration, coming as he did from Beyrout, he saw a minute from the Navy Department directing that the flags of all ships-of-war should be hoisted half-mast high, and twenty-one minutes gun fired, out of respect to the memory of the late hero and statesman, Andrew Jackson, of whose much-regretted decease we have at this island but recently heard.

As there is a positive regulation at this place, that no ships shall fire a gun, this minute could not be obeyed as the order directed. It was therefore postponed until the 13th ult., when at eight o'clock, it was carried into execution.

As soon as the vice-admiral, Sir Edward Owen saw the flag of the Plymouth flying half-mast high, he sent on board to ask the reason why it was thus hoisted, and at mid-day, when the report of the first minute gun was heard, the flag of every English ship in the harbor was lowered, and thus remained until this closed.

That covered her remains, in the vain hope of alluring her to his side again, and then lay down, and passed hour after hour moaning and weeping piteously.

His master was obliged finally to chain up the animal, to put an end to his wailing and sighs, the continuance of which would have cost the faithful man his existence.—*St. John Morning News*.

POTATO ROT.—This disease in the Potato appears to have attracted almost a universal attention both in Europe and America. The following from the Halifax *Morning Post* is significant, and may be useful.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 2nd, 1845.

The following Circular has been addressed, by the Lieut. and Governor of the Province, to the several Members of the House of Assembly, Custodians of Rotolium, and Presidents of Agricultural Societies; and his Excellency is hereby pleased to request that all Justices of the Peace will supply the information sought for, concerning the Potato Crop in the neighbourhood of their respective places of residence, as well as on the other points referred to in the subjoined Letter.

By His Excellency's Command.

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

(Circular.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Oct. 1st, 1845.

There being reason to apprehend that the Potatoes throughout the Province are seriously injured by the prevailing blight, it may be of importance to ascertain what proportion of the Crop has been, or is likely to be saved fit for consumption and seed; and whether, beyond the requisite supply for the wants of the Inhabitants, any and what quantity of this almost indispensable article of food will remain for Exportation or Sale—as well as the probable extent of the distress and other consequences, which failure in the Crop may occasion in the different Settlements and Districts.

The Lieutenant Governor is therefore induced to request that, so far as relates to of you will take the trouble to obtain and communicate to His Excellency the most correct information that can be procured on the above points.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

POTATO ROT.—We regret to state, that from conversations we have had with our farmers, we find that the Potatoes in this county have suffered considerably from the peculiar disease which has done so much damage to this valuable element in most all portions of the globe. The evil is considerably augmented from the ignorance of parties as to what is best to be done with them, or what steps they ought to take to stop the progress of the rot, which is hourly increasing.

We should feel much pleasure in communicating the opinions of any of our agricultural neighbours on the subject.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

RESERVE.—We understand that Fullerton, who was sentenced to be hung at Bathurst, on Monday next, has obtained a respite for one month.—*Id.*

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The *Hamshire Telegraph* says:—"A large augmentation in the number of artificers and gunners in all our dockyards will take place immediately. No less than 426 additional are ordered to be entered in this dockyard."

The ropemakers are also to be augmented, and several stout boys are to be admitted to this department. With the increased force four large war steamers are to be built upon the designs respectively of Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright and Mr. White, of Cowes. These vessels, we are informed, will be got off the stocks with all possible dispatch. The additional force is engaged for six months, at the same wages as the other artisans. A daily report is ordered to be made of the advance 30 sail-of-the-line, and all stores, materials, and furniture, not liable to be detained by being afloat, are to be put on board as soon as convenient. The steam guard-ships are to be brought forward immediately; in fact, some of them have been already taken in hand. Notice for tenders from engineers has been issued, and the tenders for screw machinery for these steam guard-ships will be sent into the Admiralty from the various firms after the 1st of next month."

MILITARY FORCE IN CANADA.—The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"We understand that the Government have determined to materially increase the military force in our North American colonies."

THE TWO FUNERALS.—Yesterday was a solemn day in Yarmouth. There were two funerals, which awakened more than an ordinary degree of painful interest and sympathy in the community. One of these was the funeral of the wife of ANTHONY WHITE, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs at this port—and the other was that of the wife of Mr. AVON BROWN. They both died on the same day—both were victims of a pulmonary complaint—both funeral processions were moving to two separate burying grounds at the same hour, and they were both consigned to "the narrow house appointed for all living" at nearly the same moment.

Neither of them has left a child behind to experience the loss of maternal love.—Thus far there was quite a similarity in the two cases; but in other respects there was a broad difference. Mrs. Brown died in the midst of her relatives, and of those who had known her from her infancy, and to whom she had become endeared by the interchange of kindnesses, extending through a series of years, but Mrs. White died in a land of strangers. Her amiable disposition—her domestic and social virtues had been known to this community for scarcely a twelvemonth; but during this short period, such was the impression she made upon the circle of her acquaintance, that all who enjoyed her friendship feel that they have sustained a loss. In the language of Pope:—

"By foreign hands her dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands her decent limbs compos'd,
By foreign hands her humble grave adorn'd
By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd."

—Yarmouth Herald.

MACKEREL FISHING.—About 400 vessels engaged in the Mackerel Fishery (from the coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton), arrived in the port of Gloucester U. S., on Sunday, 27th Sept., their cargoes averaged 100 barrels. Thus this fleet had upwards of 40,000 barrels of fish. Pretty pickings enough! The whole catch of our provincial fishermen will not exceed 10,000 barrels.—*Halifax Post*.

RAILROAD MEETINGS.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The subject of Railroads is engrossing a large share of public attention, and daily acquiring increased interest. A large meeting was held lately in Kingston, on receiving the Delegates from the Province and Great Western Railroad. Already has notice of application to the Legislature for a charter for a Railroad across Wolfe Island, and from Kingston to Toronto been given.

A branch to the Marston Iron Works is also spoken of. The iron ore of Marston is said to be abundant and of great value; and it is a great pity that such valuable treasure should be suffered to lie useless in the bowels of the earth, while we import at a great expense, thousands of miles, the iron that lies at our own doors, requiring no more than the usual energy exerted on similar undertakings to bring it into general use. These iron works might be rendered of immense value to the country, and it is humiliating to reflect that the individual who is attempting to turn them to the useful purpose they are capable of serving, should have been suffered to ruin himself, unaided as he was by that spirited support which is necessary to ensure success in such an undertaking.

Should it be determined to lay a branch railroad to these valuable iron works, one branch of domestic industry may receive an impetus which will improve and extend the natural wealth of the country. We might then produce an abundance of Canadian iron, and no longer send our money to foreign markets for an article which nature has plainly told us to manufacture for ourselves.

Canada depends upon her natural resources, and these must be improved. The manufactures of the country to the extent of supplying our own market is as legitimate a business in a country producing the ore, as is the raising of wheat and pork to supply another class of our wants. It is not to the main lines of railroad only that we should look for an increase of wealth; we want roads communicating to the rich mineral treasures and valuable forest of timber that lie back in the country.

Belleville has had its Railway Meeting, at which resolutions were passed in favor of the projected Railroad from Kingston to Toronto; but no other town along the line has followed its example. To command success there must be a "pull together." There are 300 vessels engaged in the coasting trade along the shores of the great lakes, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,500 tons. From this may be obtained some data for calculating the probable amount of traffic to be expected on the Railway, to which most of the carrying done by these vessels would be transferred.

But this does not afford any accurate data on which to build a calculation, as increased speed in travelling brings an increase of travel and merchandise. Whatever drawback upon the benefits to be expected from this undertaking some may consider in the Cape Vincent and Rome Railroad will take most of business from Kingston through the United States, as by that route the Atlantic can be reached 180 miles nearer than through our own territory. All certain and successful trading seems to be based upon the principle of seeking the best market and the nearest road to it.—*Montreal Pilot*.

We have little of importance from Upper Canada, excepting the notice in the Kingston Chronicle of the 1st instant, of the resumption of the military works at Kingston.

At the asizes held at Kingston at the close of last month, there were two actions for libel; one succeeded and the other failed. The licentiousness of the press is certainly become excessive; but we doubt if it can be checked by prosecutions. It proceeds no doubt from the bad passions and follies of individuals, but its encouragement is to be found in the vicious taste and corrupt morality of readers, which is again increased by the licentiousness of the press, till, at length, it produces disorders, disturbance of the peace, law and justice.

An extensive fire occurred at Montreal on Saturday morning, which lasted from about three o'clock till about seven or eight. Private letters mention the number of houses destroyed at fifty. An extra of the Montreal Courier will be found in this day's Gazette. The following is the concluding paragraph of a slip from the Herald office:—

"We understand, that upwards of 100 houses have been destroyed, and, of course, their inmates rendered homeless. We have not yet ascertained who are the chief sufferers, or what portion of the property destroyed was insured, but will endeavour to give these and other details of this sad calamity in Monday's Herald.—In the meantime, we are happy to say that we have heard of no lives having been lost, and only one person having been seriously injured by the falling upon him of some article thrown from a window."—*Quebec Gazette*.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of members and friends of the Established Church of Scotland, favourable to the formation of a Lay Association in aid of her efforts, was held in St. Andrew's Church. The meeting was not numerous, but included some of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of Montreal. On the motion of Hugh Ramsay, Esq., the Hon. Peter McGill was called to the chair, and H. E. Montgomerie was named as secretary. After prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Matheson, the Chairman proceeded to address the meeting, reminding them that at the last meeting they had, after full discussion, agreed to appoint a Committee, which met and framed a constitution for their Society. The objects of the Society he would briefly explain at present they were but one, but if the means were furnished them, these would be easily extended. Their first object was to form a sustentation fund, to assist poor congregations in the support of their Ministers; the other was to distribute cheap tracts and pamphlets, for the purpose of explaining the views of doctrine and discipline entertained by the Protestant Church of Scotland, with which they were connected.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of collecting donations and subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Association, viz: Messrs. Andrew Shaw, J. G. Mackenzie, Thomas Wilson, D. Stewart, John Fisher, J. B. Greenishield, John Spears, H. Ramsay, John Greenishield, Wm. Edmonstone, and H. E. Montgomerie.—*Id.*

THE SEASON at Quebec for about a fortnight has continued rainy with frequent easterly winds. There have been several hard frosts, but nothing to do any injury. They have had snow in some parts of Maine, and frosts in South Carolina about the 20th September. To-day the wind is westerly, the temperature at noon 60°.—*Id.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—The Washington Union of the 18th ult. gives the following important notice to postmasters throughout the country. It says:—"We are desired to call the attention of postmasters to regulation No. 549 which provides for the convenient transmission of money from the subscribers to the editor of a newspaper. It is said to be the duty of postmasters to receive the money from a subscriber, and give a receipt for it. It is the duty of the postmaster receiving the money to give notice to the postmaster who has to pay, of the amount received, and for what editor, and mark the letter 'official business,' and sign his name to it. The postmaster receiving the notification will pay the receipt presented. The subscriber who gets the receipt may send it by mail or otherwise to the editor. The new law prohibits postmasters from enclosing and franking money to editors. The reason of the rule is obvious. A large proportion of the money heretofore lost in being transmitted through the mails, is money sent to editor and franked by postmasters. The frank of a postmaster upon the letter addressed to an editor, is notice to every one who handles the letter that it contains money. This rule, when understood, insures the payment of the money, without discount to editors, and avoids deceptions upon the post office."

SECESSION TO THE ROMISH CHURCH.—The following is a list of the persons who have recently passed from the ranks of the Tractarian School into the Roman Catholic Church:—The Rev. Bernard Smith, the Rev. G. Talbot, the Rev. J. M. Capes, the Rev. J. Montgomery, the Rev. Canby Smith, the Rev. D. Parsons, W. Leigh, Esq., C. Bridges, Esq., Scott Murray, Esq., J. Douglas, Esq., J. Grant, Esq., W. Lockhart, Esq. It is observable that nearly all the members are of Oxford University, and of the following Colleges, viz:—Christ Church 2, Balliol 2, Corpus 1, St. John's 1, Exeter 1, Pembroke 1.

To these might be added the names of many tides.

Mr. Ward has at length made up his mind to secede from the English Church. This, it appears, has been known amongst his personal friends for this last fortnight; but it was not until Monday that the public were aware that he had taken this step. Correspondence, which appears in the *Oxford Herald*, explains the reason of his doing so. It is expected that other defections from the Protestant communion will immediately follow by members of the University of Oxford who belong to the Tractarian school.

Four convicts belonging to the prison ship *Tenedos*, having got beyond the surveillance of their overseers, seized a long, narrow, open boat, called a gig, which was fitted with masts and sails, and put out to sea. This happened on Monday last. The *Gleaner*, steam-tug, and several first class sailing boats were despatched in pursuit of the fugitives as soon as their escape was discovered. The vessels spent in pursuit returned without success. We hear that one of the boats saw the gig in the distance, but the closing in of night favored the bold voyagers; the boat having lost sight of them, returned to port. The convicts will, doubtless, strive to reach the neighbouring continent. The gig boat in which they have ventured their lives, though of a slight construction, may take them very safely to land.—*Bermudian, Sept. 27*.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Washington, September 26.—The Russian Ministry at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that the Imperial Government, desirous of affording efficient protection to the Russian territories in North America against the incursion of foreign vessels, has authorized cruisers to be established for this purpose, along the coast, by the Russian American Company. It is therefore recommended to American vessels to be careful not to violate the existing treaty between the two countries, by resorting to any point upon the Russian American coast where there

Now Sir, if the three or four miles of Road below the Grand Falls were finished, the 20 miles from thence to Quibus completed, (for it is now half made) and the twelve miles above the Deleege finished, we might, with safety, comfort and expedition, drive from Fredericton to Toronto with a coach and four.

Why, it may be asked, has not this subject been more effectually attended to before? A want of means? No, we have every year more of our Revenue frittered away on objects of less interest to the public than would be required to complete the pieces of Road described. A bad system of appropriating the public money, and a want of local knowledge in our Legislature are the chief reasons of the subject complained of.

One strong reason indeed may be urged, and indeed requires a graver consideration; that is, the unsettled line between this Province and Canada; but that should also be urged as a strong reason for our action in the matter. If we continue to neglect that district, Canada will not—and at any rate the interest in the Province in the Road will continue, let the Line be settled as it may. It is with much regret I would venture to complain of our Government, or slight the paternal care of the nation over this Colony, but I am constrained to think there is a great neglect in not having that Line speedily settled. The interests of those dutiful quiet-lived subjects of Her Majesty residing in Madawaska, should not be thus neglected.

The claims of New Brunswick to the River St. John are not just and reasonable. The *adawaskans* in their misfortune have always appealed to this Province, and have often been liberally from which they their natural market, and a place

When I consider the *vide expelle* control which the mother country and reasonable erised over the Colonies—that just control which could annex Prince Edward Island to Nova Scotia, and remove the seat of Government from Quebec to Toronto; I cannot believe that the settlement of the Line in question should be contingent on ancient vague treaties.

These plain observations are respectfully submitted, although from the pen of

A HUMBLE FARMER.

Sunbury, 12th October, 1845.

The Head Quarters.

Wednesday, October 15, 1845.

POLITICAL MEETING AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

We copied last week certain Resolutions, which had been agreed to, at a Public Meeting held at the School House at Mactaquac, on Wednesday the 1st inst., the tenor of which was to request the present Representatives for York County, to meet their Constituents in that district, at the new Meeting House on the Keswick Ridge, on Friday the 10th inst., for the purpose of "discussing how Ministerial Responsibility is applicable to a British Colony, and to what extent it has been introduced into the Government of this Province."

Pursuant to the request embodied in these Resolutions, three out of four of the Members of York attended at the place appointed, viz:—James Taylor, Esq., the Hon. L. A. Wilnot, and Charles Fisher, Esq. The attendance of Freeholders was highly respectable in point of number, and comprised the bulk of the intelligence of that fine section of the Province.

At 1 o'clock the Meeting was called to order by Mr. Mathew Graham, who proposed James Miles Esq., as Chairman, which motion was seconded by Mr. Solomon Denton, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Miles assumed the Chair, and appointed Mr. Denton Secretary. The Chairman, in opening business for which the Meeting had been called, asked them for their own sake's, and for the sake of their own Parish, to preserve the most perfect order; a reasonable request which was most religiously adhered to throughout. Indeed, the appearance to be no disposition whatever, for anything like a noisy demonstration of feeling. The men composing the Meeting, appeared to us to be sober thinking people, and their considerate Chairman a fine sample of the good-hearted burly of English Squire, who loves alike his neighbors and fair play.

The Press of this City was fully represented by our neighbors of the Loyalist and Reporter being present, and quite as busy taking notes as ourselves, and there is little doubt they will "print them."

Mr. FISHER having been called upon by the Chairman, rose and said, that he had come in compliance with a request of an influential