

and note down in it briefly, during the progress of the season, whatever work is done at the time, with hints of such improvements as may occur. This will form an excellent memorandum book for the next season. Thus the farmer has every thing in black and white before him; he sees his business at one view, and he makes his arrangement accordingly, without unforeseen and unexpected interruptions.

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

Outrage.—The Baltimore Clipper says, as the wife of one of our most respectable citizens was passing along Pratt street yesterday morning about nine o'clock, having in her hand a pocket book, some daring scoundrel came up behind her and struck her a violent blow on the wrist, thereby causing her to drop the pocket book, which he immediately ran off with.

The Portland Tribune says, it is stated in a number of papers, that a special mission will be sent to Great Britain to settle subjects of importance, among which the Oregon is the most important. Mr Webster is mentioned as most likely to receive the appointment.

Religions of the United States.—The following statement of the religious population of the United States, is derived from various sources, several of which says the Boston Bee, are authentic:—Baptists, 4,000,000; Methodists, 3,000,000; Presbyterians, 2,175,000; Congregationalists, 1,400,000; Roman Catholics, 1,300,000; Episcopalians, 1,000,000; Universalists, 600,000; Lutherans, 540,000; Friends, 220,000; Unitarians, 180,000; Dunkers, 30,000; Mormonites, 19,000; Shakers, 6000; Swedenborgians, 6000; Moravians, 5000.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.
The Courier with the Southern mail arrived on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Oregon Territory.—A Bill has passed the Senate of the United States, authorising the President to grant land in the above territory. For the measure 24, against it 22.

It appears that we no sooner get rid of one boundary question, at a great sacrifice, than our Republican neighbours set up a claim to another section of country, and threaten if the question be not immediately settled in accordance with their views, that they will authorise their citizens to settle the country, and by force to retain possession of it, notwithstanding there is a solemn treaty in existence, by which each party is bound to take no measure with a view to the occupancy of the disputed region, without at least one year's intimation of such purpose.

We take the following extracts from a speech delivered by Mr Calhoun, which will enable our readers to form a pretty correct idea of the state of affairs as they now exist.

Now the bill before the Senate violates the treaty of 1827. It confers upon our citizens fixed possession in grants of land. It does not confer it at once, but it binds the Government to do it. It is in reality taking possession of the country

try. A sovereign power could not make an act more complete in this respect, the only limit in the bill being the alleged extent of our territory, so that it excludes Great Britain from the whole now in dispute. On the other hand, that Government has been more cautious. The act of Parliament is not to take possession of the country, or grant its soil, but to extend to the British subjects there the protection of the British law.

We would, said Mr Calhoun, pursue a juster course. Whether the treaty be wisely or unwisely made, we entered into it, and are bound by it. We must give the year's notice before we can grant land in, or take possession of, the Oregon territory. But a surer policy still remains. If we rush into contest with Great Britain, as we must do, should we violate our treaty with her, and forfeit our faith when she has maintained hers, we endanger everything on that distant coast.

Great Britain has just terminated a successful war with China, and has established a strong force on the shore directly opposite the Oregon. And what, sir, do you suppose is the distance across, from where they will have a powerful force planted for years to come? Sir, it is less than five thousand miles, and in a few weeks they can put a force there, which would be irresistible to any we could oppose to it. The force she might send there, would be backed by that most hardy race of trappers, as well as the swarms of Indians both within and beyond our lines. Now, sir, what do you suppose we can do on our part? Sir, I begin with our Navy. And what is the distance to the mouth of the Columbia river in a naval point of view? If you sail in a direct route, it is over 18,000 miles, or upwards of half the circumference of the globe. The ordinary voyage is six months from New York, to the mouth of the Columbia river. So sir, the question of overcoming England there by water is settled; no man can dream of it. Now Sir, what is our hope of sustaining our rights there by land? From the state of Missouri to that country is at least 2,000 miles, and one half of that through an almost barren wilderness, affording no provisions except the game of the forest. Well, now if it be thus, it will take our army upwards of a hundred days to go there: they would be exhausted, and worn out by the journey, and would be obliged to subsist only on such food as they could procure by the rifle. Sir, these are incontestible facts. No man can doubt them—no man can gainsay them; in the present state of our population there is an utter impossibility of our maintaining a foothold there, in case of taking a forcible possession. I believe that the British Ministry are for peace—that they are actuated by pure and worthy motives; and especially as Sir Robert Peel has shown himself, by his late conduct, to be a man of great wisdom and sagacity. But sir, while I believe that, I have not the slightest doubt that England, in such a case, would fight. I do not say she will make war, but she will do as we do; and if we take possession, she will also; and going on there before us, and being in possession, we shall have to put her out. And then sir, she, being in possession, will make it a question, and we, being out of possession, how much better settlement of titles shall we get? Sir, we shall be compelled to take one of two alternatives—either to shrink back or to make war; and if we make war the whole country is gone and that forever.

King's Printer, Nova Scotia.—Mr John S. Thompson, formerly Editor of the Novascotian, has been appointed Printer to Her Majesty, in the above named Province, vacant by the death of John Howe, Esq.

State of the Revenue.—It appears by the Journals of the Assembly, that the total amount of Revenue collected up to the 31st December last, was £55,904 2 0. At Saint John £44,698 6 5; Miramichi £4,913 2 1; Dalhousie £1,548 14 6; Bathurst £506 13 7; Richibucto £718 0 10.

Total Debts	162,571 13 3
Assets	87,905 12 10
Amount of the Debt	74,666 0 5
Total amount of urgent demands	115,969 8 6
Total amount of Available assets	35,128 0 0

Balance bearing interest of 6 per cent. beside the balance of cash credit account 80,841 8 6. The total amount of Revenue for 1841 was £110,983 10 9; being 45,079 8 9 more than the amount of revenue obtained for 1841.

Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick.—It is with much satisfaction we publish the following paragraph from the Saint John Mirror. The Reverend Gentleman who has been appointed to the new Bishopric, resided for many years in Miramichi, where his amiable disposition, christian deportment, and charitable nature, won for him the respect and esteem of his own flock, and of the inhabitants generally, of all denominations. We recollect perfectly at the time of the Rev. Gentleman's departure, of penning an article for the Gleaner, expressive of the high estimation in which he was held, and of the regret manifested at his removal. We congratulate our Roman Catholic brethren on their being placed under the spiritual charge of so worthy a man.

"We have much pleasure in stating, and we are sure that our Catholic friends will be pleased to hear, that New Brunswick, hitherto belonging to the Diocese of Prince Edward Island, has been erected into a separate Diocese, and that the very Rev. William Dollard, V. G., of Fredericton, has been appointed to the new Bishopric. We feel confident that the elevation of the very Rev. Gentleman to the Episcopal dignity, will give the most unqualified satisfaction to the Catholics of New Brunswick. In the Provinces where the very Rev. Gentleman has resided, he endeared himself to the flocks committed to his charge by the mild and truly christian spirit in which he discharged the duties of his office, and by the entire devotion to the spiritual interests of his flock, and disregard of self manifested in his whole conduct. In Halifax he left a lasting impression on the minds of christians of all denominations, by his conduct during the prevalence of the cholera there, a few years ago. He was to be found at the bedside of the afflicted, at all hours, administering spiritual consolation without regard to the creed or country of the person requiring such consolation. In his conduct generally he has ever set his flocks a practical example of the observance of the rules which he inculcated; and he has ever been distinguished for a truly apostolic solicitude for the spiritual welfare of his people, and for the furtherance of the cause of religion and morality.—Most sincerely do we congratulate the Right Rev. Gentleman upon his elevation, and we trust that he may long continue to be as great an ornament to the Hierarchy as he has hitherto been of the Priesthood.

Proceedings of the Legislature.—The Journals of the Assembly in our possession, are to the 10th inst.

We neglected mentioning last week that the house had determined to dispense with the Contingent Bill in future, and that the various items which formerly comprised the same, are to be voted in the committee of supply.

A Petition was presented on the 10th, from a number of Freeholders in Carleton county, setting forth that violence was used at the late Election, and charging Mr Connell, one of the members returned, and his partisans, with bribery and corruption. It was received.

A Petition was presented on the same day, from a number of Merchants in St. John, praying that an act may pass, establishing the value of British Gold and Silver.

The supplement to the Sentinel of Tuesday last, states—'There was some difficulty in the House yesterday, owing to a report of the Treasurer, which recommends a scale of duties, and which was referred to in a message from the Lieutenant Go-

vernor; and the subject will be taken up again to day. Most of the members who spoke, deeming it an interference with the privileges of the House.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from the seat of government that a very strong Resolution, condemning the Message of His Excellency, as interfering with the privileges of the House, was passed on the afternoon of Tuesday last. Both our members were in the minority, nine voting against the Resolution.

The House was occupied for some time on the 11th, in discussing a bill introduced by Mr Williston—the object of which was to make the road leading through Nelson to Beaubier's Point, one of the great roads of the Province. As there was a difference of opinion between our members on the subject, as is the usual practice on such occasions, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for three months.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. the Rector of the parish of Bathurst, on the 8th inst. at the residence of Mr Wm. Branch, James M. Wilson, Esq. of Dalhousie, to Miss Eliza Bell Beck, of Little River, Gaspe.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. John M'Curdy, Mr Thomas McLean, to Miss Margaret McGraw, both of the Parish of Chatham.

DEATHS.

At Bathurst, on the 4th inst. Jane, wife of Mr John Willis, aged 61 years.

At Oldball, Bathurst, on the 6th inst. Helen, youngest daughter of F. Ferguson, Esq.

At Shediac, on Saturday, the 18th ult., Sarah Jane Tayte, aged 2 years and 7 months.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The British February mail was received this morning. It was brought to Halifax by the Acadia, which vessel arrived on the forenoon of Friday last, in a passage of 12 days. The papers thus obtained are to the 4th of the month.

The intelligence from the manufacturing districts, is far from satisfactory—much distress prevailed in consequence of low wages and but little work.

Parliament was opened by commission on the 2nd inst.—the condition of the Queen being rather delicate to permit her to attend in person. We have made a small extract, which comprises all the information of consequence which the speech contains.

Sir Charles Metcalf has been appointed captain general and governor in chief of the British Provinces in North America. All the London Journals of whatever shade of politics, speak in terms of high commendation of the character of the new functionary, and bestow much praise on Sir Robert Peel for the judgment displayed in this selection.

There has been a very great falling off in the revenue during the last quarter; the amount stated is a million.

A fearful storm, which done a vast amount of injury at sea, as well as on the land, was experienced on the 13th and 14th ult. Upwards of 70 fishing boats, with all hands, were lost off Galway Bay, as well as a number on the coast of Morne. A magnificent ship, the Conqueror, was lost off Boulogne, and of 80 persons on board, all, with the exception of a boy, perished. Several other sailing vessels as well as steamers were lost. A London journal states "that in the opinion of well in-