

they were to be shipped to some distant port.

But there are more than 200,000 persons living beyond the limits of the capital, whose food for the coming year will be almost altogether derived from the labours of the Agriculturist.

The desolating storms of Autumn will soon sweep over the country, shaking the leaves from every tree—and the frost will make every inch of ground as impenetrable as granite, but the cellars, barns, and storehouses will be well supplied with the substantial elements of subsistence; and were it not so, all classes in our Provincial community would be plunged into the Miseries of a dreary winter, rendered still more dreary by the cravings of want and horrors of famine.

When, therefore, any of our political wiseacres, whether in the Legislature or out of it, elevates the impotence of the fishing interests above those of agriculture, he talks nonsense, and no honest intelligent fisherman will thank him for his advocacy which is based on ignorance of misrepresentation. A branch of industry, in a new and small country like this, which supplies 250,000 humane beings with food, is so necessary to our well being, that no reasonable man will under-value it, or give his countenance to the narrowminded legislatures, and others, who can speak of it lightly.

It is true, that on our fisheries we rely for a principal article of export; but there are other sources of wealth than those which are directly derivable from commerce; and whoever is conversant with the principles of political economy, knows that articles consumed at home, are as essential to prosperity as those which are shipped for the use of foreigners. It should not be forgotten that this is a new and thinly populated colony; and that consequently, our agriculture is still in its infancy. Every year however, new modes of husbandry are being tried; and the experience of older countries is applied to the cultivation of our fields, which will be gradually adopted, as far as difference of climate and peculiarity of soil will admit. Excellency in almost any thing that depends upon the skill and toil of man, is the work of time; and perhaps half a century may pass away before the hopes, that were cherished with regard to our agricultural interests by the late Agricola, will be fully realized. But though the progress may be slow, our improvements in farming are onward; and although this source of provincial wealth may be lightly esteemed by some, it is the main pillar of our prosperity, which will forever remain unshaken amidst the changes that are inseparable from the fisheries and commerce.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

**THE SEASON.**—The weather during the past week, has been very cold and boisterous, with heavy night-frosts. Our farmers are now busily employed digging and housing their potatoes, which is a most abundant crop; and of first rate quality.

**WEST INDIES.**—We are indebted to the New Brunswicker of Tuesday last, for the following distressing news from Guadaloupe:

"Captain Kirwan, of the schr Thomas Hooper, at Baltimore from Antigua, reports that a fire broke out in Basseterre, Guadaloupe on the 26th August, and had burnt nearly all the town down, and was burning still on the morning of the 27th, at the time the steamer left. Loss of property said to be one million of dollars.

"Basseterre, the capital of Guadaloupe, lies about twenty miles west of Point-a-Petre. It is only about a year since Point-a-Petre was destroyed by an earthquake. Basseterre is a smaller town, with a population of about 9000. Having a bad harbour, it carries on but little trade, and is supported chiefly by the residence of the government.

"Later.—Since the above was in type, we have been favoured with a letter dated "Antigua, August 31st," received by Thomas Edward Millidge, Esq., of this City, which states that the town was nearly destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at one million of dollars. It is thought that owing to the demand for lumber and provisions, the port will be opened."

**HIS EXCELLENCY.**—The Lieutenant Governor and Family, returned to Fredericton, after their visit to the United States and Canada, on Friday morning. The last Saint John papers state,

that Sir William was in that city, where he proposed spending a few days.

**AN INDIAN ORATION.**—The Arkansas Intelligencer furnishes its readers, with an Oration delivered by Cilly M'Intosh, of Creek Indian, on the subject of *Temperance*, at a recent Council meeting of that tribe. From this truly eloquent appeal of this child of nature, we select the following extracts:

"The strength of our people is like the oak in the forest; the limbs, the leaves, and the fruit, are green and rich; its branches are heavy and fine, and under its shade the wild animals rest, and the birds sit upon its boughs. So with our young men; their limbs are strong; they are swift and their hearts are very brave and wise; they are a shelter and protection to their wives, and their children sit in their arms.

"But the lightning of the storm, when it opens a bright path through the black cloud, can strike the oak, and lay its beauty in the dust—bring low its strength and grandeur.

"So the lightning from the evil fire-water strikes my people; then they reel, stagger and fall; they stab their friends, and are no longer a protection to their lodges; they cannot stand in the might of manhood, but they wallow in the mud like a beast.

"Warriors! who of you is not brave?—who of you is not wise?—who of you is not swift?—who of you would fear to strike a foe? Your arm is long—you may reach your enemy, your cunning is great, and can hide you from him; but the evil spirit is strong, and eats the heart. Who can stand and the fire water burning his veins? Can the warrior touch him, and not fear?—Can he take him into his bosom, and not fall? The warrior has love for his home, his people, and his honor—the evil spirit has none, and seeks to destroy the warrior's Who will suffer? Who will be tamed by the hot liquor till he is like a kicked dog? Who will not lift his arm and say, 'This enemy—the fire-water shall be gone, and shall destroy no more? Warriors! your strength, your wisdom, your cunning, say—'Touch no whiskey.' Husbands, fathers and brothers! your love, your happiness, your homes, cry against the evil spirit, and your young children are fearful. Who shall teach them bravery, wisdom, and love, if the father be dead in liquor?"

"Brothers! our brave and great brethren, the Cherokees and Choctaws, have past laws prohibiting the traffic in fire-water. They are wise; their chiefs are cunning, and they scent the enemy. The law is doing them good; their lodge hearths and their fields are green; they sit down in peace, and rise refreshed. Let us follow their example. If we make a good law on this subject, and carry it into effect, our people will also smile, our children will laugh, our women be strong, and our nation will be happy."

**LATE FROM FREDERICTON AND WOODSTOCK.**—The Loyalist of the 15th August, and the Telegraph two days later, came quite unexpectedly to hand by the mail yesterday morning.

**CANADA.**—An official Gazette Extraordinary, containing a Proclamation, dissolving the Parliament of Canada, has been published. By a second Proclamation, the writs are returnable on the 12th November, and by a third, the new Parliament is summoned to meet on that day—but not for the despatch of business. The Quebec Gazette of the 25th ult. contains the card of R. Christie, to the electors of Gaspe.

The Right Reverend Bishop DOLLARD, arrived here in the Steamer St. George on Saturday afternoon last, and proceeded to Fredericton in Kelly's Stage, on Monday morning.

**ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.**—By the following paragraph, copied from an English paper, our readers may form some idea of the immense resources of Britain, in the munitions of war:

"About 2,000 large pieces of ordnance, of various calibres, are supplied by foundries in Yorkshire every year for the use of Her Majesty's services, and to replace those in the least degree unfit for the duty required of them at home and on foreign fortified stations. Age and exposure to the weather render many of the large guns unserviceable, but the greater number set aside are replaced as opportunities offer, by new guns, constructed on improved principles for carrying longer ranges than had been previously obtained by guns of the same dimensions of bore. The weight has been also considerably diminished, and consequently, they are more easily worked, and by proportioning the various parts, and strengthening the breeches by giving them a greater body of metal, they are rendered more efficient, and have less recoil. Nine 32 pounders have been selected, and they are at present lying on the wharf of the Royal Arsenal, to be shipped in the Somerset ordnance vessel for

Portsmouth. 35 24-pounders have been selected for Devonport, and 29 24-pounders for Chatham, and will be forwarded to these ports without delay. The East India Company have also ready for shipment 23 8 inch guns, weighing about 65 cwt. each, 30 32 pounders, and 24 24 pounders, all of Monk's pattern, with 4 8 inch mortars, for service in the East Indies."

**WOLVES.**—We perceive by the Woodstock Telegraph, that a Mr. Burt, living at Jacksontown, Woodstock, lost fifteen sheep in one night—killed by wolves.

**BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA.**—We are indebted to the St. John papers, for the following information upon this important subject.

"We learn with much surprise, that the Canadian Government are claiming all the upper part of the Saint John, as part of Lower Canada, and that the claim is even extended as far down as the Grand Falls. This would be depriving New Brunswick of a large portion of country, which has always been looked upon as an integral part of this Province, the dismemberment of which would give very great dissatisfaction. It is said that this claim is so strongly and pertinaciously urged by the Canadians, that the Executive of this Province has been under the necessity of issuing orders for seizing all timber cut on the Upper Saint John; under Canadian permits, in order to bring this important question at once to an issue. However severely this may affect individuals, still it is a measure which the interests of the Province imperatively demand, and we trust that our Executive will yield nothing in this matter which may compromise the just rights of New Brunswick." New Brunswicker.

"We copy the following remarks from the Courier of Saturday, on a subject of the utmost importance to the best interests of the Province. It certainly appears very extraordinary, that during all the time that the boundary dispute between New Brunswick and the United States was in agitation, the claim of Canada to a large portion of the finest territory in the Province, was wholly unthought of. Should it happen, however, that our Province should be still further despoiled of her territory, one thing is certain—that it would be in palpable violation of the *Civil List* bargain with the Government of the Mother Country, that that compact must then inevitably be re-opened, and the enormous price we now annually pay, must in common justice and equity be reduced, in proportion to the territorial spoliation inflicted upon us.—Observer.

"The recent visit of the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to the seat of the Canadian Government at Montreal, we regret to learn, has been unattended with any satisfactory result with regard to the principal object of His Excellency's visit to that Capital, namely, the agreement upon a line of Boundary between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick. The claim of the Canadian government to lands extending into this Province, even to the vicinity of Mars Hill, affords matter of much surprise, and since a settlement has not been effected by mutual agreement between the Executive Departments of the two Provinces, it will doubtless form another subject of importance for the consideration and decision of the Colonial Secretary in the mother country. The just rights of this Province to the whole of the Territory which has hitherto been under its government, and has been the occasion of many charges upon the Provincial Chest, should be diligently urged upon the authorities at home by our Executive, convinced, as we are, that they must carry with them sufficient weight to establish in our favour the disputed Boundary.—Many considerations, at the present moment, urge the necessity of a speedy settlement of the question, and we therefore hope no time will be lost in attempting its accomplishment. Large lumbering parties, we understand, occupy the ground without permits from either of the Provincial Governments, and orders, we learn, have been issued by the Executive of this Province to seize all timber cut on the upper St. John without permits from the proper authorities in New Brunswick. This is a state of things which is much to be regretted, and which we hope will be shortly set to rights by the interference of the Colonial Minister."

**THE MISQUITO TERRITORY.**—The New York Courier and Enquirer, furnishes the following important intelligence from this quarter of the Globe.

"The British Government took formal possession of the Mosquito Kingdom, on the American continent. The British flag was hoisted on the 6th July, at Blewfield, the head-quarters of the British Diplomacy, under a salute of guns and the hurrahs of the people. Mr Walker, formerly Colonial Secretary and Chief Judge of Honduras, is one of the Commissions appointed by an ordinance of the late King, to govern the Kingdom during the minority of the King. The northern part of the Kingdom is conceded to Admiral Lowrie, a native. The central portion to James S. Bell, a Scotchman. The Southern to Capt. Shepard, an Englishman. The King is to be taken to Belize shortly to be crowned in presence of the Governor of the British settlements, and the Chiefs of the Kingdom. Great Britain attaches great importance to this portion of the American Continent. It is fertile, salubrious and beautiful, possessing some of the largest natural harbours in the world, (the Cheriqui Lagoon can hold

1000 ships of the line at anchor safe.) It has nineteen large rivers, some of them navigable 100 miles from the sea. The port of San Juan de Nicaragua is a portion of this territory. This was formerly claimed by the King in person on the Tweed, by a British sloop of war, and the claim enforced by Col. McDonnald. This territory will afford the British a safe retreat and a dockyard for their West India fleets, and with abundant supplies. In case of a war between the United States and Great Britain, this possession might prove a great detriment to this country. J. S. Bell, the commander in Chief, having the title of Commandant and Sheriff, has issued a proclamation, regulating trade with the kingdom from an after the 31st of August, 1844, particularly the turtle fishing, on the coast and keys. The importance of this territory will be enhanced by the completion of the canal of Panama and the Isthmus of Darien."

**WESLEYAN MISSIONS.**—Sermons in behalf of the above-named Missions, were preached in Newcastle and Chatham, on Sunday last, by the Rev. E. Wood, and A. M'Nutt. On Monday evening a meeting was held in the Chatham Chapel—Mr. R. Morrow, presiding—when the very numerous assembly was addressed by several speakers, (clergymen and laymen) on behalf of this truly Christian and philanthropic object. Several of the addresses were interspersed with humorous remarks and anecdotes, which gave much animation to the meeting; and the audience seemed highly to enjoy the same, and to feel interested in the good work. On the following evening, a similar meeting was held in the Wesleyan chapel at Newcastle, which, we understand, was crowded with a highly respectable and attentive audience.

Very liberal collections were taken up at the close of each service and meeting; and if the sum collected, and the numbers who attended, be a fair criterion by which to judge, the Missionary cause has taken a firm hold on the community—a feeling which we trust, will yearly augment, and bring forth its fruits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Watchman," is received, and will appear next week.

This day's paper brings to a close the Fifteenth volume of the Gleaner.

We recommend to the attention of our Agricultural readers, a highly instructive article on the Culture of Wheat, under the Agricultural head.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Miramichi:

Entered, Sept. 28—steamer St. George, Matheson, P. E. Island.  
Oct. 3—barque Industry, Pearson, Penzance—H. C. D. Carman.  
Cleared, Sept. 28—brig Harey, M'Fie, Ardrossan; schr Swift, M'Rae, P. E. Island.—steamer St. George, Matheson, P. E. Island.  
October 1—brig Retreat, Allan, Grangemouth; brig Truant, Lewis, Aburywith; schr Pearl, Hall, Halifax. 2—brig William Wright, Corbet, Newport. 3—brig Gazelle, Paul, Falmouth; brig Leander, Pearse, Torquay; barque Menapia, Rossiter, Bristol. 4—brig Thetis, Hagill, Limerick.

Port of Richibucto.

Entered, Sept. 28—schr Amber, Walsh, Pictou. 24—barks Intrepid, Leaper, Hull—Holderness & Chilton; Queen Victoria, Wilson, do—do. 27—bark Mary Ann Hemyer, Roy, Halifax—R. B. Cutler; brig Commerce, Mansel, Liverpool, 26 days—L. Desbrisay; schr Trial, Dupois, Quebec; schr Thomas, Hoffman, Quebec. 30—schr Marie, Vigneau, Magdalen Islands; True Friend, Godier, Gaspe. Oct. 1—schr Lucy, O'Bryan, Halifax; Brothers, La Chance, Percé. 2—Lady, LeBlanc, New Carlisle.  
Cleared, Sept. 27—schr Trial, Dupois, Quebec. 28—schr Thomas, Hoffman, Quebec. Oct. 2—schr Lucy, O'Bryan, Pictou; Fox, M'Milan, Quebec. 3—schr Marie, Vigneau, do; Fairplay, Degrace, do; True Friend, Godier do. 4—Brothers, La Chance, do.

HALIFAX—Cleared, Sept. 25—schr New Messenger, Siteman, Bay Chaleur and D. L. house; schr Elizabeth, Harding, Miramichi.