

nessary and gratuitous, seeing that this attempt was unavailing, and that our views with respect to Texas, have been successful in all points. Towards France especially, the language adopted is reproachful in a degree and after a manner, that will be sensibly felt by the high-spirited people of that country—and if, as is said, the decision of Texas in despite of this “diplomatic interference,” administered a “peaceful and official rebuke” to the attempt; that rebuke should have been left to its own operation, without being officiously and gratuitously rendered more pointed by us.

“The treatment of the Oregon matter is open to like objections. Between a calm and firm assertion of our rights, and a wordy and imperious defiance of the opposing claim, there is the widest distinction; and that distinction the message entirely overlooks.

“But to give notice of the cessation of the joint occupation—accompanied as the recommendation to do so, is, with the declaration that, at the consequent expiration of the 12 months, “we shall have reached a period when the national rights to Oregon must be either abandoned, or firmly maintained,” and “that they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest”—is tantamount under the circumstances, to saying, that at the end of that period Great Britain must abandon her claim or fight for it.

“This, we repeat, is gratuitously offensive; uncalled for, as adding no strength to our position, and as depriving us of all benefit which time and circumstances work in all human affairs. The age of a nation, is not as that of a man; and rights the most important, which, in the brief span of individual existence, it would be neither wise or safe to leave in abeyance, may frequently in regard of national existence, be so felt. Mr Calhoun fathomed the whole subject when he was for leaving its settlement to time, and “a wise and masterly inactivity.”

“Meantime we feel bound to say, that our advices from Washington, tend to this result—that the measures proposed by the President, in regard to Oregon, will not meet with serious opposition in either House. If this be so, they will of course prevail, and our readers must then judge for themselves, what the probable effect on England of such a legislation, would be. We have said before that of themselves—no one of these proposed measures—nor all of them together—would be in violation of our Convention with England; but if adopted with the avowed design, at the end of the 12 months, of then extending our laws and asserting our claim over the whole of Oregon up to 54 40, they may provoke immediate resistance on the part of England.”—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

A Correspondent at Washington thus writes to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser:—

“The views which are entertained here of the President’s message, so far as it relates to Oregon, may be of interest to you. The opinion is, first, that the message is of a character that will shake the country to its centre and affect injuriously all its commercial and financial operations, whatever may be the action of Congress upon the propositions which it urges. The statement made of the condition of the negotiation has surprised the men of both parties, and is received by some with grief, and others with indignation—all were surprised that the propositions of the British Minister were so much more exacting than we had been led to suppose; and I may add that equal surprise is expressed that the British Government did not entertain the compromise, which, it appears, Mr. Polk offered.

“The statement of Mr Polk and the publication of the documents, including the correspondence between the American provisional Government in Oregon and the British authorities there, will have the most decided effect upon the action of Congress. They tend to the destruction of all conservatism and all prudence in its councils. The war passion which is pent up in the human breast will be let loose, in all its fury, throughout the country, and come upon Congress with irresistible force.

“The consequence will be the speedy passage of the Oregon bill of last session, terminating the joint occupancy, and extending our jurisdiction over the country, and establishing military posts, through both houses of Congress.

“Great Britain may wait till the year is over, suppose she does. We must then fight, or back out. For, mind you, arbitration is out of the question, as long as Mr. Polk is President.

“But will Great Britain wait? It is apprehended not. I proceed to state the opinion of others who have deeply, anxiously and long considered this question, and who will oppose, in Congress, the measures recommended by the President.

“They say that, in 1840, Great Britain saw that the time had come when the North-Eastern boundary must be settled. She proposed negotiations and sent a minister to the United States to prosecute them. Before this step was taken, she concentrated in Canada and in the West Indies one third of her military force; and prepared also a large and efficient naval force for immediate operation against us, should the negotiations terminate in a manner prejudicial to her interests or her honor.

“In the present state of affairs, the same policy on the part of England is seen. The same military preparations are on foot. A fleet has been sent to the mouth of the Oregon. A class of small steam vessels, fitted for running up our rivers, has been got in readiness. The British ultimatum is offered and rejected. We are desired to offer another proposition in lieu of the one rejected by Great Britain. We not only refuse to do that, but withdraw the original of-

fer, and go for the ‘whole of Oregon.’ In this state of things we give notice of the termination of the joint occupancy, and distinctly threaten to take the whole of Oregon at the expiration of the year’s notice.”

“Will Great Britain wait for the expiration of that year. It is answered, No. Her history shows that she treats a menace of war as a declaration of war, and she, at once, seizes her arms, and plunges into the conflict.

“It is greatly apprehended, therefore, that we shall find ourselves in the midst of a flagrant war before the close of the present session.

“The effect of war upon the interests of the various portions of this country is also worthy of consideration, at this juncture, however painful it may be to the patriot to imagine that any one portion of the country will bring a war upon the rest for its own advantage, or that any portion will hang back from a contest which may be demanded by a just sense of national honor or rights.

“It cannot be concealed, however, that a war will be hailed with delight and satisfaction by the West, and especially the North West. It will be to them a glorious excitement—an ample and profitable employment for those who have no employment but agriculture—an alternative to the stagnation of mind that results from idleness—and above all, will it not be the means of developing the great national resources and energies of the West?

“To the manufacturing portion of the country; to a portion of Pennsylvania and other middle states; to some interests in the Eastern states, war will come with horror to all, with distress to many, but with some compensation in the amount of manufacturing energy which it will awaken and employ. But to the commercial and navigating interest it will be a besom of destruction. To the whole coast of the United States it brings conflagration and plunder. But with how much more terrible effect will a war fall upon the Southern portion of this Union. It will be attended with no compensating advantages to the South. It will come upon them with all the horrors of an apprehended or actual servile insurrection and total destruction of all their resources.”

A second correspondent speaking of the Message, says:—

“It will certainly create a greater sensation in the country than any body anticipated. The secrets of the Department have been well kept. Who dreamed that within three months this administration had unavailingly offered the forty ninth parallel, when many were denouncing the Executive for refusing to accept it? Truly, the cause of the prodigious preparations of Great Britain is well explained! While the reading of the message was proceeding, a Western member says to me, ‘It is good, just right, all but that offer. He (the President) must have known that it would be rejected, for if Pakenham had taken him up he would have been blown so high, in the Western country, that he would never have come down!’ Such are the sentiments that pervade the whole of the West and the interior, on this question.

“The language of the message, connected with the fact of the refusal to compromise on the line of forty nine, causes it to be considered on all sides a war message. And indeed it must be admitted that the probability of a deplorable calamity is fearfully increased. The war, if it must come, will be obstinate and bloody enough to satisfy the most reckless and wicked, but the right is now clearly on our side, and we must prepare to assert it.”

FROM JAMAICA.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, Jamaica dates to the 10th ult, were received:

The Rail Road between Kingston and Spanish Town, was to be opened on the 21st. The weather was unusually hot and oppressive for the season, although the general health was good.

A meeting was about to be held to petition the Legislature in favour of emigration.

A correspondent writes under date of the 8th:—There is no news of any kind to write you. The market is supplied with goods from the United States.

FROM RIO DE LA PLATA.

A blockade of Buenos Ayres was proclaimed by the combined squadron of France and England on the 18th September, to take effect on and after the 20th. Fifteen days would be allowed for the departure of all vessels from that Port.

Railway in Russia.—The journals of St. Petersburg are speculating upon the possibility of constructing a railway from that city to Odessa, a distance of 700 leagues. The *Imperial Gazette* doubts not that that line will soon have a branch to the sea of Azaph, with a prolonged track to Ispahan, and even as far as China—what next?

New Invention for Preserving Timber from Fire.—An invention has been patented by our townsman, Mr. Raye, of South-
Castle Street, Liverpool, for preserving timber from fire, dry or wet rot, and destruction by insects. The merits of this invention have been tested lately at Manchester, before Mr. Brotherton, M. P., Mr. Alderman Harvey, Mr. Rose of the fire-engine department, and some other gentlemen. Judging from the trial made, it seems not improbable that timber, prepared in the manner adopted by Mr. Raye

may be used with advantage in the erection of buildings with a view to the safety from fire. Mr. Raye stated to Mr. Brotherton that, in saturating, he had adhered strictly to the regular mode, by means of capillary attraction; and that the expense of preparation increased the cost of the timber about 6-1-2 per cent.

ARRIVALS AT HEA’S HOTEL.

December 9—John Weaver, South West; William Ullock, Bay du Vin; Henry Getchell, do.; James Williston, do. 11th—Wm. Davidson, Kouchibouguac. 12th—John Little, do.; P. Quilty, do. 13th—Lawrence Read, Bathurst. 15th—E. C. Patten, Kouchibouguac; Mrs W. Patten, sen., do.; A. M’Donald, sen., Bay du Vin; Miss M’Donald, do.; Henry Getchell, do. 15th—John M’Donald, do.; S. B. Hetherington, Richibucto; Z. Phinney, do.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SHEDIAC.—Arrived, Nov. 4, bark Severn, Wiseman, Liverpool, 32 days; general cargo—H. W. Scovil.
Sailed, Oct. 26—brig Demerest, Pattison, Cork—deals.

FEELING A SULTANA’S PULSE!—The excessive jealousy of men of rank and authority in the East, renders it exceedingly dangerous to practice the art of physic. Dr. Madden and some other medical men, have on earnest representation been permitted to feel a Sultana’s pulse, although not allowed to see her face. An exception, however, was made in favour of Dr. Lee, who having first introduced that celebrated unguent, “Holloway’s Ointment,” into Turkey, had a “carte blanche” in his visits to the seraglio. He applied the Ointment with extraordinary success, and administered “Holloway’s Pills” as a powerful auxiliary thereto, by reason of its alterative and tonic properties.

Marriages.

At St. Martin’s Church, Shediac, on Thursday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. George S. Jarvis, D. D., Mr THOMAS BECKET, formerly of Bathurst, a lineal descendant of the well-known Thomas a Becket, so eminently distinguished in the reign of Henry Plantagenet, to Miss BETSEY ATKINSON, of Scodiac Vale, Shediac.

Deaths.

At Bombay, on the 8th September last, Captain JOHN EDWARD GRANT, 17th Regiment. Captain G. commanded the company of the 30th regiment stationed at Newcastle in the year 1842.

The Fredericton Mail.

This mail had not arrived when we went to press.

ST. STEPHEN’S CHURCH, GLENELG.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of St. Stephen’s Church, Glenelg, held on the second day of December, the following Extracts from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Miramichi, were laid on the Table, and a copy of them ordered to be transmitted by the Clerk to the Rev. Mr. McMaster, together with the following notification from the Chairman of Trustees, of his ceasing to be their Minister, viz:—

St. Andrew’s Church, Chatham, }
12th November, 1845. }

The which day, the Presbytery being met *pro re nata*, and constituted, the Presbytery proceeded to take up the following remit from the Synod of New Brunswick, in reference to the Rev. Angus McMaster, viz:—

“St. Andrew’s Church, St. John, 11 September, 1845.—The which day the Synod of New Brunswick being met and constituted;

“*Inter alia* a letter was laid on the table from the Rev. Angus McMaster, addressed to the Moderator, intimating that he had deemed it his duty to withdraw from connexion with this Synod. The Synod remitted the matter to the Presbytery of Miramichi, with instructions to confer with Mr. McMaster on the subject, and to dispose of the case according to the laws of the Church.

“Extracted from the Records of the Synod of New Brunswick, by
“WM. HENDERSON, Synod Clerk, p. l.”

The letter from the Rev. Angus McMaster, was also laid on the table. The Presbytery then formed itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of holding a conference with the Rev. Angus McMaster. After conference, the Presbytery, finding that Mr. McMaster still continues in his resolution to withdraw his connexion with the Synod of New Brunswick, express their regret that he should have come to this resolution, order his name to be dropt from the roll, and instruct the Clerk to send an extract of this minute to the Chairman of the Trustees of St. Stephen’s Church, Glenelg, and to the Moderator of the Presbytery of Kintyre, by which Mr. McMaster was ordained.

Extracted from the Records of the Presbytery of Miramichi, by
WM. HENDERSON, Pres. Clerk.
Maase, Newcastle, 13th Nov., 1845.
Alex. Fraser, Esq., Chatham Head,
Sir,—I have been requested by the Presbytery of Miramichi, to enclose to you as Chairman

of the Trustees of St. Stephen’s Church, Glenelg, the enclosed extract from their minutes.

I am, yours truly,
WM. HENDERSON.

Miramichi, 2nd December, 1845.

Reverend Sir,
I had a communication dated 13th ult., from the Presbytery of Miramichi, with extracts of proceedings of Synod of New Brunswick and said Presbytery, relative to your own solicitation in being admitted to resign your communion with these venerable bodies. The Trustees of St. Stephen’s Church, Glenelg, where you was inducted as Minister in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, have had these extracts before them, a copy of which the Clerk was ordered to furnish you with, for your information and government, which you have herewith. In consequence of proceedings of Synod and Presbytery, you cease to be the Minister of St. Stephen’s Church, Glenelg, of which circumstance it now becomes my imperative duty to notify you, and declare the Church vacant, that you may govern yourself accordingly, and consider this a sufficient notice.

ALEX. FRASER, JUN., Chairman of the Trustees of St. Stephen’s Church, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, (Incorporated) Parish of Glenelg, County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick.
Rev. Angus McMaster, Glenelg.

The Stated Quarterly Meeting of the BOARD OF EDUCATION, for the County of Northumberland, will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 12 o’clock, noon.

JOHN M’CURDY, Secretary.
December 12, 1845.

COMING EVENTS, &c.—As many as 17,000 newspapers have been found in the General Post office with their covers burst. The reason of the newspapers bursting is accounted for by the fact that they contain so many railway bubbles.—*London Punch.*

WINDSOR RAILROAD.—A meeting of a very decided character was held at Windsor on Saturday last, in reference to the Windsor and Halifax Railroad. C. T. Wilkins Esq. High Sheriff, was called to the Chair, and Benjamin Dewolf, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The Meeting was addressed by Messrs. Fraser, Wilkins, G. R. Young, H. King, R. McHefly, W. Songster, J. O’Brien and E. O’Brien.—*Halifax Register.*

Stray Sheep.

The subscriber has had in his possession about three weeks

A STRAY SHEEP.

The owner, can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN FORREST.

Rockheads, Dec. 15, 1845

Wholesale & Retail Seed Store,

13, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GEORGE BARRY, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, begs to acquaint the Inhabitants of Miramichi, and the surrounding country, that he has always on hand a Fresh and Choice Collection of GARDEN, FLOWER, and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, which he has grown, and carefully selected for his own immediate Trade. Wholesale and Retail Orders carefully selected, and Packed, suitable for all climates, and to any amount.

Garden and Agricultural Implements of the most approved Patterns; all sorts of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, choice Flowers, Seeds, &c.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has been appointed Agent for the above establishment, in this and the neighbouring Counties; and begs to solicit Orders from Agricultural Societies, Retailers, &c., for the undermentioned articles, viz:—

GARDEN, FLOWER, and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Garden & Agricultural Implements, &c.

The subscriber reminds parties desirous to be furnished with the above articles TIMEOUSLY NEXT SPRING, that they will do well to place him in possession of their Orders forthwith, that they may be prepared in Britain, and forwarded from thence direct to the several Ports, at which they may be required.

JOHN MACDOUGALL.

Chatham, Miramichi, 4th Dec., 1845

N. B. Catalogues to be had at the subscriber’s store.

Hay, Hay, Hay.

FOR SALE, THIRTY TONS GOOD ENGLISH HAY,

Deliverable in Newcastle, on application to

STREET & DAVIDSON;

Newcastle, 10th December, 1845.