

the greater facility and evenness with which the manure may be spread in the spring. Dry powdered muck and loam, stored under cover for the purpose, may also be highly recommended for free use in stables, as being well adapted to prevent the waste of the liquids there, and also the escape of the juices and gases from the heaps as they are formed without. And last, not least, an occasional sprinkling of plaster over the floors will not only preserve such salts as would otherwise be lost by exhalation, but at the same time greatly contribute to the sweetness of the stables.

## The Politician.

### The United States Press.

#### OREGON.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Territory of Oregon includes the land between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains, bounded North by the California, 42 deg. latitude on the South, and by Russian America, 34 deg. 40 min. on the North. The British are willing to make the Columbia river, 46 deg. latitude, the dividing line between the United States and the North West Fur Company, (at present in possession of all the land North of the river, with twenty forts.) The Americans say—No! We must have the entire land or nothing.

By a treaty between the two nations, the Territory is now held jointly by Great Britain and the United States, with a proviso that the joint occupancy shall cease at the end of one year's notice, by either power.

The President intends to advise Congress to pass a bill giving the one year's notice, and organizing a territorial government over the entire region.

Should this bill pass and become a law, the question then will be, how will Great Britain act? Will she, like a humble tenant, leave the premises at the bidding of the landlord, or will she maintain possession? If she refuses to yield her twenty forts and quietly depart, we must vindicate our claim by arms, or we become as disgraced as the Mexicans, who threatened war upon the event of Texas annexation.

No man who knows Great Britain, can hesitate to determine upon her course. War is then inevitable if the Oregon bill passes.

Queer? Will the bill pass Congress? That is the question. It will pass the House. It most probably will pass the Senate.

At the last Session of Congress, the Whigs stood 26 to 24 Democrats—all the Democrats, except the two Senators from South Carolina, voted for the bill. These two votes saved the bill. Now there will be 32 Democrats to 24 Whigs. If all the Whigs vote against the bill, and all the Democrats for it, the bill will pass by a majority of 8 votes. If the two South Carolina Senators vote with the Whigs, then there will be a majority of 4 votes. Where are the friends of peace to look for these 4 votes. The Alabama Senators voted for the bill last year, will they change their votes this year? If they do, the Vice President has the casting vote, and he will vote for the bill. But some of the Western Whig Senators will vote for the bill. War or peace, is thus reduced to a few votes in the Senate. Great Britain sees the danger, and is preparing. America invites the danger, and yet remains inactive. We are a strange people—we think God will take care of us, and, therefore, make no preparations to take care of ourselves.

From the New York Tribune.

1. That the title founded on contiguity is as good for Great Britain for all above latitude 49, as it is for all below. 2. That the oldest subsisting settlement in Oregon is British; nine-tenths of all the settlements in that region are British.—The central British possession there is over thirty years standing, while ours bear date many years subsequently. 3. That we commenced negotiating with Great Britain by only claiming to lat. 51 deg. North. (See Mr. Rush's late work.) Mr. Canning asked Mr. Rush to state to him, not what we would take, or how we would take, or how we would compromise, but how much we claimed.—Mr. Rush, as fully instructed by our Government replied that we claimed all south of 51 deg. North. Mr. Canning was greatly astonished at this. We readily consented to, if we did not propose, a Joint Occupancy of the whole territory. Now we lay our title to the whole of Oregon—that is up to 54 deg. 40'—is clear and indisputable, though we began by only claiming to 51 deg.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

### THE CONTINENT,

THE WHOLE CONTINENT, AND NOTHING BUT THE CONTINENT.

This ought to be the watchword of every American. We should not rest till every European power, excepting Russia, is driven from the Continent, and the whole of it is united under the federal flag of "The Stars and Stripes." Mexico, as an independent nation, is a mere "back parlor" for British designs against our commerce, our manufactures, our union. It is a resting place, fulcrum, upon which they can place their levers for raising mischief among us. Hence it must be annihilated as an independent power.

With the remaining European powers possessing colonies on this continent, our relations and prospects are totally different. Russia is our natural ally—Britain our natural rival and enemy, and hence while we can safely or advantageously tolerate, and even greet the first, in a little corner of our continent, we cannot safely tolerate the other in the possession of large and valuable territories, destined to become an independent nation. The British colonies on our Northern frontier will become independent, for such is the destiny of every Anglo Saxon colony. Wherever Britain plants a colony, that colony is destined to become a nation, so soon as it is strong enough to maintain nationality against the parent country. The colonists carry abroad the jurisprudence of England, which contains all the principles of political freedom.—And they also carry abroad all the free institutions of the parent country, without its incumbrances.—And they carry abroad, and transmit the physical, intellectual, and moral energies of the Anglo Saxon race. Hence they aspire to independence from the beginning, and when able to achieve it, will no longer tolerate vassalage to a government thousands of miles distant.

All this has become historical with these United States, and will be historical with the Canadas and the British colonies in the Pacific Islands. Then as our Northern neighbours are destined to separate from the parent country, they must become our friends or our enemies. If they remain a distinct nation after achieving their independence, they may maintain amicable relations with their former masters; and thus become our enemies; and they may judge more wisely, and as a next step to independence, seek our confederacy. But as the first part of this alternative is quite too grave for us, we should endeavour to anticipate it by offering admission into our confederacy as the immediate, simultaneous result of their independence. And how can this be accomplished? By Americanizing the Canadas—by turning the tide of their commerce into our ports—by making our own their commercial centres, and this can be done by railroads from our own to the Canadian cities. When the commerce of Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and other Canadian cities, flows to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—when Welland Canals and other Canadian highways lead directly to our great Atlantic cities, then the Canadas will be annexed, and British power and influence will be swept from this continent.

### United States News.

*Philosophical Reflections.*—In an article describing the clear, bracing atmosphere, with the thermometer at the freezing point, the New York Commercial says—  
"Such a day as this makes the coal dealer rub his hands with joy as he reckons up in anticipation the profits of a long winter, and even the poor wood sawyer, as he wanders along, reflects with pleasurable emotions on the effect which such a day exercises upon his professional avocations, with a self-complacent chuckle whispering to himself—on such a day there is no danger of going supperless to bed."

We learn from the New York Express, that the great gun, brought over by the John R. Skiddy, consigned to R. Thompson, Esq., the friend of Capt Stockton, weighed 8 tons; or about 16,000 pounds. The duty on it amounted to \$1100. The freight on it cost about \$250. The consignee, R. Kermit, Esq., paid \$30 for hoisting and landing it on the wharf. It took a large truck and seven or eight horses, to move it.

*Liberty.*—The British brig Charles Gray, Capt. Outerbridge, arrived yesterday morning from Montego Bay, Jamaica, bringing dates to the 4th inst., but not a word of news. The crew of this vessel, all blacks to a man, were at once placed in the calaboose here, until the vessel is ready for sea again.—New Orleans paper.

### European News.

From British Papers to the 4th November, received by the Steamer Britannia.

The persecution of the Roman Catholics in Russia is continued with greater barbarity than ever, as will be seen from the following statement, from the *Univers*, Paris paper:—"On the 23rd Sept., the Polish refugees in Paris attended a funeral service, celebrated in the Church of St. Roch, in honour of the forty-seven nuns who were recently martyred in the town of Witebesk, with a refinement of cruelty that one would refuse to credit it, had not witnesses in every respect worthy of belief attested the fact. This convent had been established from time immemorial near the town of Minsk, and the inmates fulfilled among the people, the same duties as our Sisters of Charity. They instructed the children, provided for the widows and aged, and assisted the poor by the fruit of their labours. They had for chaplain, a priest called Michele-witz, who having become bishop, apostatized and wished to involve the sisterhood. After besetting them in every kind of way, and vainly resorting to promises, persuasion, and threats, perceiving that he could not obtain his object, he determined to punish by severity. During the night, by his orders, Cossacks surrounded the convent, seized the nuns with the most revolting brutality, bound them with cords, and conducted them thus to Witebesk, nearly 20 leagues from Minsk, compelling them to walk the entire distance. At this place they were confined in a convent of schismatical nuns, in the capacity of servants, or more properly speaking, as slaves. Forced to perform the most vile offices, supplied with a quantity of black bread scarcely sufficient to support nature, each of them, moreover, received regularly every Friday fifty lashes, so that their attenuated bodies were covered with wounds and sores, yet they showed even more courage under these trying circumstances than their enemies exhibited ferocity. Encouraging each other to suffer patiently, they persevered in the Catholic religion. The anger of the apostate Suinayko increased. He caused these self-devoted creatures to be ironed and sent to the galleys. Their nourishment had latterly consisted of half a salt herring daily, with a small measure of water. This diet was now changed to half a pound of black bread, with the same quantity of water, and thus, whilst suffering from hunger and thirst, they were compelled to act as labourers to the masons employed in constructing the Episcopal Palace. Several of them were driven into the river up to their necks, and from time to time plunged under the water, because they persisted in refusing to apostatize; others, condemned to labour in mines, were placed where the danger was most imminent, and were in many instances killed; finally, eight of them had their eyes torn out. Their faith surmounted these severe trials, not one of them gave way, though 30 of them sunk under their sufferings. Among the 17 who yet survived, after the death or rather after the triumph, of these thirty martyrs, three only possessed sufficient strength to avail themselves of an occasion which presented of escaping from their unmerited punishment. After encountering a thousand dangers and hardships they succeeded in entering Austria, and one of them the venerable superior, is actually at present in Paris. It is this lady from whom we have gained the above facts, and which we also take from the Polish journal the *Trois Mai*." The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long letter from a Polish gentleman, confirming the accounts relative to the barbarous treatment of the nuns of Minsk. After recapitulating the statement of the superior of the convent, already published, this letter moreover adds, "Upon one occasion, during the castigation of one of the sisters, already reduced to a shadow, she expired at the 30th blow; notwithstanding which the executioner, in order to conform to Russian customs and complete the number of lashes which had been ordered, administered the remaining 20 blows upon the lifeless body. Two other sisters expired some hours after the flagellation. It is perfectly true that they were employed as labourers at the Archbishop's palace, in which capacity five of them perished by the falling of a mass of earth in a quarry in which they were at work, and nine others were killed by the falling of some scaffolding. The bishop was one of the most fierce of their persecutors, and he had a willing tool in Michele-witz, who seemed to expect by these cruelties to stifle the whisperings of conscience, and make him forget his apostasy. This man has now appeared before his judge.

Having given himself up to inebriety, he fell into a pool of water, and was drowned."

*The Annual Product of the British Mines.*—We learn from a recently published statistical work, that of coals in Great Britain, the annual export is about 2,000,000 tons—home consumption, 29,000,000. Average price, free on board, 10s. per ton. Gross £15,427,147.—This trade employs 150,000 persons. Capital embarked, from £8,000,000 to £10,000,000.

The product of the British iron mines 1,396,400 tons, at £4 per ton—£5,585,600.

Copper 14,000 tons, at £85 per ton—£1,190,000.

Tin 4,500 tons at £70 per ton—£315,000.

Lead, 50,000 tons, at £17 per ton—£850,000.

Gross value of coals, iron, copper, tin and lead £23,264,747.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

*The Railway Panic.*—The common opinion of sober-minded men is, that the panic, if we may so term it, by which we are just visited, is but temporary, which, after having caused a general weeding of the offshoot and illegitimate undertakings, will pass off, leaving the bona fide schemes in a position, in public estimation, even better than that which they formerly enjoyed.—*Herapath's Journal.*

*Awful and Destructive Flood.*—Last week a most tremendous torrent (occasioned by the incessant fall of rain with which we have been visited) flowed with terrific force from the mountains westward of Ardygoman, to the subterraneous passage of Ayle, carrying with it, in its onward course—as we have been informed by eye-witnesses—wheat, oats, barley, hay, turf, bogdale, and actually hurrying rocks, which stood the torrents of ages, from their places into the wide recesses of the beautiful cave, which in a few seconds became choked up, with the fruits of the toil of the poor industrious husbandman. The consequence was, that the flood, having no passage through the gulf, thus suddenly blocked up, rose with the rapidity of thought, over the elevation of the bed of the river, a height of more than 200 feet! and rushing along the country, carried on its surface, in its grand but destructive course, all the oats stooked in the fields, the hay from the baggards, turf in the clamps, or to Ballyburke. For a distance of over two miles from Ayle to Ballyburke the country has been entirely inundated, and nothing remains to the poor people but mountains of mud and rocks covering their potato fields. At Loughawn, a flat tract of tillage near Ballyburke, there is more than four feet of water lodged over the potato crops. Such has been the amount of damage caused by the flood, that many who the day previous were in comparatively comfortable circumstances, are now reduced to a state of privation and famine.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

### Colonial News.

#### New Brunswick.

St. John New Brunswick, Nov. 29.

*The Weather,* up to the present time has been very remarkable—no snow of any consequence having fallen, and the rivers and lakes being free from ice.—We have had a great quantity of rain during the fall, which has caused an overflow of the low lands, particularly up the St. John, and a considerable quantity of hay has been destroyed or carried away. Last Thursday afternoon and evening the wind blew very violently from the south-east, and the rain came down in torrents, followed by some thunder and lightning. Yesterday, the wind shifted to the north-west, which has caused a difference of some degrees in the state of the temperature, but has brought us a clear sky and a bracing atmosphere.

#### Nova Scotia.

Halifax Times, December 2.

*Fire.*—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, a fire broke out in the Carpenters' shop of Mr. Henry Hill, between Brunswick and Maitland streets, near the building known as the Sugar Factory. It was got under in a very short time, which reflects great credit on the activity of our Firemen and the Troops of the garrison. The scarcity of water was very great. The amount of damage sustained, we believe is not very material.

*Appointment.*—Jas. D. Fraser, Esq. M. P. P. has been appointed Commissioner of the Board of Revenue, vice S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., resigned.

*Bermuda,* Nov. 15.—Arrived, H. M.

George F. W. Esq.