

the respective rights of the parties, the British Government have suggested the reference of the whole question to the arbitration of any European sovereign to be designated by the Government of the United States, agreeing to abide by his award.

With such an offer this nation must close, unless we be prepared to assert our extreme claims, at every hazard, without regard to the claims of others, and in utter contempt of the moral sense of the world.

It must therefore be assumed as certain, that the Oregon question will be amicably adjusted, and in no event, therefore, can any misunderstanding occur with England, in relation to it.—N. Y. Courier, Feb. 27.

Boston, March 1.—British ship Ashburton, lying at Charleston, S. C., and ready for sea, with 2600 bales of cotton in her, was discovered to be on fire on the 20th ult., and was towed from the wharf to some flats in the channel; the fire was extinguished and the ship hauled off without being scuttled.

Large Fire at Ponce, P. R.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the house of Mason & Co., dated

St. John's, P. R., Feb. 5.—We embrace this opportunity to acquaint you with the horrible disaster which befel the Bay of Ponce on the 2nd instant. About half past nine o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out, which, in about three hours, consumed every house and vestige from the Custom House eastward. The amount of property and goods consumed is estimated at about 150 to 200,000 dollars.—Journal of Commerce.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

Saint John Chronicle, March 7.

House of Assembly.—We are pleased to find that the House have taken up in a spirited manner the communications of his Excellency with respect to the Military Road through the Province to Canada, and will respond in a becoming manner to this act of the Government. Having before us the example of Nova Scotia, who there is little doubt will loose the mail steamers, by their own inerstness in not procuring the speedy carriage of the Canadian and other mails through their Province, we trust our own Legislature will not only meet the views and wishes of Government as far as practicable, but hold out inducements for them to run the side line from Boston to this province. A thousand pounds or two annually would be much more legitimately spent in this way, than by contributing to the thousand or two of petitions for public money, which in a majority of instances have no more claim to it than we have for Legislative assistance to publish our own newspaper for our own profit; besides, such an appropriation would be of essential service not only to the mercantile community but to the Province in general.

St. John Courier, March 8.

A Court Martial has recently taken place at Antigua, on two officers of H. M. S. Hyacinth, a Lieutenant and the Surgeon, for fighting a duel, and being found guilty were sentenced, we understand, the former officer to be placed at the foot of the list of Lieutenants and the latter to be dismissed the service. We have not the particulars but expect to be furnished with them in a few days. The sentence in the above case is agreeably to recent instructions on the subject of duelling by Her Majesty.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Morning Post, March 8.

Papers from New Orleans bring important intelligence from Mexico. Santa Anna, who has exercised authority in that country so long has at length fallen before the combined power of his adversaries, and is now in prison. He was captured while attempting to reach the coast in disguise, after having been foiled in the repeated attempts upon Puebla. He had left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalap. Before arriving at the city he parted with his escort, and attempting to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a baranca (ravine) near a little Indian village, called Jita, some league from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs be-

longing to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians, followed the direction of their barking, and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm, and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg, on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

The Excitement Subsiding.—Since the division of Wednesday evening the House has exhibited a disposition to settle down to the general business of the country; and although no very great progress may expect some interesting debates and proceedings throughout the ensuing.

From the Halifax Journal.

Arrival 46th Regiment.—H. M. ship Resistance arrived on Monday, from Barbadoes with the 46th Regiment, under the command of Major M'Lean, which is appointed to relieve the 74th. Several companies of the 46th landed on Wednesday and took up their quarters in the South Barrack and at the citadel. Another division is stationed on George's Island, until the 74th quits the Barrack it occupies to embark for home service.

The appearance of the men was much better than any of the other Regiments which have visited us from the West Indies.

One company of the 74th embarked on board the Resistance this morning; the remainder of the Regiment embark to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. The Officers and men of this fine corps carry with them the best wishes of the community for their future welfare.

Communications.

[For the Gleaner.]

SEPTUAGESIMAL SERIES

ON ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING
By Physicologic Philomath, Esq., P. D.

NO. III.

Bob laments the ignorance of the generality of our Farmers with regard to the science of their calling:—a science so sublime in its origin; so interesting and animating in its practical developments; so lucrative, and conducive to health and happiness, withal, in its legitimate results. The key to unlock the door that opens into thearcana of this, noble science, Bob affirms to be *Industry!*—*Industry*, without which, one's mental resources will never be fairly elicited—his memory enhance no treasures—his physical energies, for the sheer lack of system, frequently be exhausted in a profitless expenditure of strength!

Bob will have it that the *mind* of the Agriculturalist should be richly stored, and that the *mishomened* hardships of his calling are not unfavorable to the acquisition of useful knowledge. He contends that, though much time is necessarily devoted to manual labour, yet the health and vigour naturally inspired by the exercise, impart tone to the intellect, and an increasing relish for progressive application;—and further, that there are sufficient intervals of relaxation from bodily toil, during which the studious farmer may drink of the fount of knowledge,—driak, and though ever unsatiated, ever be refreshed by its streams.

It was suggested to Bob, as a mere matter of inquiry, by what possibility persons so secluded from the literary world, and precluded the society of scientific pedagogues, could procure the means necessary for self-instruction? The old gentleman waxed warm on the subject, and actually spat from his half-compressed lips the following interrogatory—Do not books, tracts, pamphlets, and other periodicals, continuously emanate from that Palladium, the Press,—on, on, on, as the restless waves of the ocean,—almost deluging the world with torrents of philanthropy, and showers of instruction? Are there not libraries, in miniature that any one, enjoying a moderate competency, may readily command?—libraries, my good Sir, that are admirably adapted to the generous designs of schooling mankind in every department of plain and ornamental Agriculture? Then, continued the old gentleman, with a look of admiration, how lucidly developed are the rudiments of even geology, chemistry history, and botany! Why, Natural Philosophy, Sir, in a collective sense, is being more and more evolved in so conspicuous a light, that a moderate quota of critical acumen suffices for the adequate comprehension of all that is essential in the perfect constitution of a theo-

retical, experimental, practical Agriculturist!

It has been Bob's good fortune, now and then, to become acquainted with an isolated individual, of whom it might be said "*Thou art verily a Farmer.*" Beautiful was the appearance of his grounds, fruitful were his fields, and happy was his Cottage-home!—happier than the sphere of feverish excitements!—far happier than the abode of fleeting opulence, or sickly power! The Dove of the Ark of Divine Mercy, forth bearing the symbol of peace, there found a genial resting place! The humble chronicler need add no more! Our Provincial soil and seasons are as naturally productive and propitious as those of any other country in this busy little world. A combination of strong hands, stout hearts and studious minds, may plant luxurious gardens, where the gloom of the wilderness, the sterile abode of rocks, or the unhealthy morass now appears. The obstacles are not insurmountable! the difficulties not impevious!

Mr. Editor,

Having waited the result thus far, of the proceedings of our House of Assembly relative to the recent appointment of Mr Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary, and feeling satisfied that some of the reasons assigned are neither sufficient nor satisfactory, and that several mis-statements have been made respecting the opinions of a portion of the people of the Province, at least at the appointment, I feel bound to trouble you with a few plain remarks, which I am sure will be satisfactory to the people generally in this county. It was stated in the House that dissatisfaction existed throughout the Province, owing to the appointment; but I can assure the man who was bold enough to say so, that he took but little pains to inform himself on that particular, and that if he came to this county and made enquiry, he would receive quite a different version. Every one here, Mr Editor, is satisfied with the appointment, (save one or two party men) and think that the Governor acted wisely, and naturally too, in giving his Son in Law a living; nor are they at all inclined to covet that which does not belong to them; and as the patronage which His Excellency enjoys by virtue of his situation, is at his own disposal, they are not in the least envious because an Englishman has got a share of it, since he is quite competent to fulfil the duties attending the office. The House admitted the right of the Governor to make the appointment, but in point of fact wish to annul the effect of that right, which seems to have too many quirks in it, and resembles Yankee Legislation too much to be pleasant to the palates of the people here. The plain truth is this, Mr Editor, that people don't exactly understand why there has been so much fuss and waste of time, because Mr Reade has got an appointment; of course they can pretty well guess, but then it would be a dangerous thing to accuse the House of having acted from any other than the purest motives of patriotism, and a determination to protect the "Rights of the People," for they have a little power, and I believe they know it. It certainly was astonishing that so many members condemned the appointment, and particularly some who, when they left their constituents, were quite favorable to it; but I can assure you, Mr Editor, that the atmosphere of the Seat of Legislation has a wonderful effect on the mind, and often produces very queer changes. I cannot but help thinking how much the House would be entitled to admiration for candour, had they passed a Resolution "condemning the appointment of Mr Reade because he was an Englishman, only a few years in the country, the Son in Law of the Governor, and besides somebody else might have got the situation, and praying His Excellency to cancel the appointment," and that there would have been perfect unanimity among those who condemned it, and I am sure it would have more effect and weight in procuring the desired result, than to hear one member say "that there was not a school boy on the river St. John who, if similarly situated as Mr Reade, with the whole country grumbling at his appointment, would not say—Father in Law, cancel my appointment; verily I do consider that expression shews what the "violated Rights of the People are," and why so much pains have been taken to protect them." But it won't do, after all; Mr Reade has got the office, and I'll warrant you he will hold on as long as he can, and won't be induced to give it up, however much is said about it. The only good reason given in my opinion, why Mr Reade should not have been appointed was, that it tended to damp the ambition and expectations of the natives of the Province: that was certainly a very plau-

sible reason, but not sufficient in itself. Native genius is a scarce commodity I think, Mr Editor, and no doubt would soon become *non est* if not improved occasionally by a little of the imported; it is however quite time enough to restrict Colonial appointments to natives of the colony, when such a principle has been established for their distribution. I shall not trespass any longer on your columns, Mr Editor, but I have thought it only fair to correct such a sweeping assertion as was made in the house, relative to the dissatisfaction which existed at Mr Reade's appointment, in order that in future when the Members have occasion to allude to the feelings and opinions of the country, they may be induced to procure more correct information.

I am glad to perceive the house is engaged now with the ordinary business of the country, as the people generally, I should fancy, feel quite thankful to them for the waste of time they have taken up in unprofitable and useless discussion.

In my yours, &c.

X.

County of Kent, 8th March, 1845.

Mr. Editor,

Lest peradventure your correspondent, our mutually esteemed friend "*Fair Play*," should construe my silence this week, into discourtesy, I shall—being mightily busy at this hurried season of the year—merely "pop in" to a corner of your paper, pay him a "*Paul Pry*" visit, and take my leave.

Having digested most greedily the subject of my last letter, the upshot is, that I admit your correspondent's arguments to be the conclusions of "*Fair Play*." For instance, who is the man between America and the state of Hungary, that will deny, it was a most miserable, mean, miserly act,—fit only to be perpetrated by such characters as old "*Bull*" himself—to accept, as a public servant, of a public Dinner, at the public Hotel of Hugh Hamill! If so Mr Lang shall dare to commit such an unwarrantable act in future, let him be assured "that the rights and privileges of a highly wronged and aggrieved public, shall be duly represented where redress may and will be obtained."

I admit, also, that it was Mr Lang's bounden duty, before he dared to divulge even a feature of his sundry arrangements, to have addressed a communication on *H. M. Service*, to the residence of "*Fair Play*, Esq.," *Bouchaguin*, intimating, that in said "sundry arrangements" Bouchaguin, Buctouche, Bay du Vin, Napan, &c., would be more especially included, seeing that their commercial importance, renders them most worthy of attention;—besides if it be impossible, owing to the want of the "wherewithal," to send two mails weekly northward, why graat two to Miramichi? Who but a "shampooing Englishman" would ever think of such injustice? No wonder, faith, that the ire of Fair Play was kindled!

OBSERVATOR.

11th March, 1845.

Notice!

The Co partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of URQUHART & HAYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to John Urquhart, who is hereby authorized to collect the same, and grant discharges therefor; and all who have accounts against the said firm will render them to the said John Urquhart for payment.

John Urquhart,
Patrick Hays.

Miramichi, March 1, 1845.

The subscriber, grateful for the share of encouragement heretofore extended to him and his partner, Mr Hays, begs to inform the public that he intends to carry on the business of LIMEBURNING, at the old Kiln at Douglstown, and trusts by unremitting attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a continuance of their support.

John Urquhart.

Lands for Sale.

A LOT OF LAND, fronting on the South side of Black River, next above the Farm of Mr Robert Weeds, containing 100 acres, 12 of which are cleared, and fit for cultivation; on the front of the Lot there are several acres of Interval.

A MEADOW LOT, containing 100 acres, lying above the Richibucto Road, and near to Black River.

A LOT on the East side of the Richibucto Road, near Quin's containing 200 acres, most of which is covered with hardwood.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, 4th March 1845.