

dreary winter, destitute of the necessaries of life, and with no visible means of obtaining them. We sincerely trust that their distressed situation will be taken into consideration, and means adopted to enquire into, and as far as possible relieve, their necessities.

In addition to the misery entailed by the storm, we lament to learn that the inhabitants of the extensive Agricultural Districts of Placentia and St. Mary's Bays are likely to suffer the loss of their potato crop, the entire of which is stated to be infected with the blight prevailing in other countries, but from which Newfoundland has hitherto been happily free.

(Harbour Grace Herald, Sept. 23.)

We were visited on Saturday last by one of the most awful and destructive storms that has ever been experienced in this country. It commenced about 11 o'clock A. M., from the E.N.E. and gradually increased in violence until four in the afternoon, when it arose to a complete hurricane, and continued to rage for more than three hours with irresistible fury. Torrents of rain fell during the whole time. It is impossible to furnish any correct idea of the loss sustained by individuals even in our more immediate vicinity, but the aggregate amount of property destroyed must be really immense. Wherever we turn the effects of the visitation are fearfully apparent, and the most distressing accounts are being hourly received from every part of the district. Nearly everything here in the shape of fence were levelled to the ground—houses were unroofed, and in many instances entirely demolished, in short there is scarcely a building of whatever description but has felt the effects of this devastating storm. At Perry's Cove, a few miles below Carbonar, a neat little Wesleyan Chapel was entirely destroyed. But it is the sea-board that has suffered most severely; flakes, stages, boats, everything in fact within the reach of the sea has completely disappeared. At Hant's Harbour (Trinity Bay), three schooners, — the Swallow, Daniel O'Connell, and Curlew, were totally lost. At the Grates' Cove no fewer than 50 to 60 crafts of all sizes were, we understand, dashed to pieces against the rocks. A schooner belonging to Mr. Henry Parsons of Fresh Water, laden with fish and oil, was lost on the South-side of Carbonar. Two boats belonging to Pincher's Island and the North Shore of this Bay respectively went on shore in this harbour, the latter of which is seriously injured. Four Hundred Pounds' worth of property was lost by Messrs. Collings of Spaniards' Bay; a large boat owned by Deer, of Bay Roberts, laden also with produce and bound for St. John's went to bottom either in that harbour or towards the head of the Bay, where we understand several others are in like distressing predicament. At Portugal Cove the Packets, we are happy to say, escaped, with the exception of the one belonging to Brigas, which was unfortunately lost. The Lavinia, Dench, which vessel left this for Naples on Friday last, was overtaken by the storm in the mouth of the bay, and was wrecked between Capes St. Francis and St. John's, crew saved, with the exception of one man who was drowned. We are also sorry to state that the lives of two individuals were lost at Port-de-Grave. We are in possession of several other heart-rending accounts but we wait for more authentic information in reference to them.

Mexican News.

St John New Brunswick, Tuesday Morning October 15.

Another Battle.—The storming of Monterey.—By the steamer Herald from Eastport, we have received, through Gunnison's Express, Boston papers of Monday last, containing the following important news.

WASHINGTON, Sunday evening.

We are in the receipt of the following most glorious news from the Army in Mexico. The battle of Monterey has been fought, and our arms are again victorious over the Mexicans.

On the 19th of September Gen. Taylor arrived at Monterey with a force of about 6000 men. After reconnoitering the city about 1500 to 1600 yards from the Cathedral Fort, during which time he was fired upon from its batteries his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles from the city.

On the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights which surround the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the Mexicans appear to have strangely neglected. On the morning of the 21st, he continued his route and after encounter with a large body of the enemy's Cavalry

and Infantry, who were supported by artillery from the heights, he dispersed them with great loss—and finally encamped covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the Forts at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, 2 or 3 commanding eminences on the opposite side of the San Juan River had been fortified and occupied. The two latter heights were then stormed and victoriously carried, and the guns of the last fort that was carried were immediately turned upon the Bishop's Palace with a most deadly fire. It was rumoured at Washington that Mexico had sued for peace.

Communications.

KNOWLEDGE.

It should be our endeavour as rational beings, so derive some instruction or improvement of the mind from whatever we see or hear. It is assuredly a great part of wisdom to draw a lesson from every thing we see around us and appertaining to the universe to which we belong; and as our "knowledge is derived through the senses," He who gave us powers of observation, has adapted the material world to excite our faculties, and to call them into exercise. To whatever part of the Creation we direct our view, we will find something productive of pleasure and instruction. Nature exhibits an infinity of objects, which in beautiful succession, at once excited and gratify our natural ardour for variety, hence the study of those wonders which are written on the different strata which compose our Globe—stamped in the mechanism of a blade of grass—or painted in the distant sky, tends to discipline, to invigorate, and expand the intellectual faculties. The resources of the mind are multiplied, our thirst for knowledge is increased; and the farther we extend our scrutiny, and the more earnestly we pore over the Book of Nature, the more convinced are we that God is its author, and that Man should be its student. When we can find instruction in a forest leaf—the pebbled shore—or murmuring rivulet, the taste for frivolous amusements, and sensual gratifications, are checked and subdued; and the mind divested of grosser ideas, delights to expatiate over the scenes of Creation, pagged and paragraphed for its instruction. The study of Nature is co-eval with the history of Man. As far back as we are able to trace the operations of the human intellect, we find mankind interested in the splendid colouring of the vegetable kingdom, and contemplating the glories of a moon-light scene with sensations of pleasure which excite the grateful effusions of admiration and adoration. The world presented the same magnificent scenery to the first generations of mankind that it does to us; the same day and year of time were produced by the same revolutions of the earth as measures off similar periods in the present day; and the same laws guide and govern the vast machinery of the planetary world now, as

"When the infant sun was rolled together, And first tried its beams athwart the gloom profound."

The star-graven glories in the book of night, has ever engaged the attention of man, and who is not struck with silent awe in beholding the blue vault of Heaven, with its thousand shining orbs, moving in silent grandeur through the immensity of space, in perpetual harmonious, beneficial motion, all actuated by the same laws as those which governed them in the morning of time, when they were assigned their respective orbits, and started upon their ceaseless revolutions. The bare aspect of the starry heavens as it appears to the naked eye, is calculated alike to excite curiosity and astonishment; but, when by the ladder of Astronomy we ascend into the luminous vault, and discover them to be

"Worlds on worlds, that roll afar," the imagination is overpowered, and seeks in vain to form any thing like an adequate idea of such magnitudes of matter, and quantities of space. But a disposition to investigate the wonders of our Globe, is implanted in the mind of man, and we are conscious that this anxious feeling cannot be lulled into apathy. A reflecting intellect must and will be active, and it is the design of our Great Creator that we should study Him in his works, and enrich our minds with a knowledge of the world we inhabit. Astronomy unfolds the heavens to our anxious gaze, in a grand and splendid light; by its aid we learn a correct history of those high-placed worlds that wheel round the "Luminary of day," and that the Great Being who regulates their every motion, has peopled space

far beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. How boundless is the Creation that is has mapped for our instruction, and well might we exclaim with the poet—

"Where ends this mighty building? where begin

The suburbs of creation? Where's the wall Whose battlements look o'er into the vale Of non-existence? Nothing's strange abode! Say at what point of space Jehovah dropp'd His slackened line, and laid his balance by; Weigh'd words, and measured infinite no more."

But it is not in the upper skies alone, that we may gather instruction, and find delight—the study of Geology unfolds to our view a field of observation in the grand Museum of Nature; here we see the traces of Omnipotent power in organic remains of a former world, and in the numerous strata which compose the crust of our globe. Animals which once occupied its surface, and now intombed and preserved in the solid rock, presents us with durable monuments of the great revolutions which this volcanic world of ours has undergone, ages anterior to the creation of man. Hence we learn by this "elder Scripture; written by God's own hand," that our Globe was a veteran in years when the progenitor of our race became its tenant. Thus we may gather instruction from every department of the universe, and we are impressed with the unlimited power of the Deity wherever we turn our gaze. We see it indelibly written in the nocturnal heavens, and stamped upon the vegetable productions of the green earth; there is not a tree that bends to the gathering storm, nor a leaf that the autumn blast strews upon the ground, but teems with "puny vouchers of Omnipotence;" and could we reach the foundations of the earth, we should find it inscribed with the name of the Divine Architect; "and if we could penetrate to the central atom of the globe, it would speak for a first cause, and thus impel us to erect out of the wreck of a former world, a temple to Him who hath created all things new." How multiplied then, are the reasons that press upon us to cultivate and improve the mind. The acquisition of knowledge is in itself a positive good, and when the mind is schooled to reflect upon the nature and properties of surrounding objects, it is raised far above the misty mazes of fashionable folly, and gathers in the bright regions of intellectual contemplations, a never-fading fund of serene delight.

PUBLIUS.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1846.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, he hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for Advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing, in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

Gleaner Office, October 23, 1846.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FROM our late Colonial journals we glean the following intelligence respecting the late election returns in this Province.

Queen's.—Hon. Hugh Johnson, and Mr Earle.

Carleton.—Messrs Tibbetts, and Charles Connell, brother of the late member.

Sunbury.—Messrs Miles and Hayward.

King's.—Hon. William M'Leod, and Messrs Earl and Vail.

Albert.—It is reported that Messrs Steves and Smith have been returned.

Several of the papers state that it is highly probable that the election for the County of Westmoreland will be set aside in consequence of some informality in keeping the poll books.

From all quarters we learn that the new Election Law worked admirably—in this County it was not put to the test.

MEXICO.—United States papers inform us that on the 19th September, General Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of 6000 men. On the 21st he stormed the place, and after a desperate en-

gagement, effected a lodgment. The New York Express says:

"The slaughter of the American troops in the recent contest before Monterey was very severe—nearly one-sixth of them having been killed. Gen. Taylor has granted an armistice of eight weeks, which is considered very inopportune at the present moment, as in that time Gen. Ampudia can rally his troops before Tampico. The terms of the armistice are such as to excite surprise, if the victory be such as reported.

"A New Orleans paper says:—Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at 500 or over, of whom 300 were killed. This best tells the character of the fight.

"The Mexicans had seven thousand regulars and between three and four thousand rancheiros in the city. Their killed and wounded was small compared with ours—their legs and walls protecting them."

TOKEN OF RESPECT.—On the evening of Tuesday, 6th October, the Rev. William Henderson, with a Deputation from the Parents of Pupils, and other Friends in Newcastle, waited on Mr JOHN SIVEWRIGHT, A. M., Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle, and presented him with a Copy of "The Imperial Family Bible," and the "Family Worship, by Ministers of the Church of Scotland," splendidly bound, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
JOHN SIVEWRIGHT, A. M.
Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle,
by
Parents of Pupils, and other Friends
in Newcastle,
As a mark of their esteem for the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself To the Instruction of the Young,
The kindness with which he has won their Affections,
The Success with which he has guided their progress in the path of Science,
And the Faithfulness with which he has inculcated on them the practice of Morality and Virtue.
Newcastle, Miramichi, 1846.

RUSSIA.—The Czar of Russia has ordered Sir Robert Peel's speech on commercial liberty and freedom of trade, to be translated into the Russian language, for the purpose of general dissemination. From our English files it seems that the doctrine of free trade is becoming very popular on the continent.

LYNCH LAW IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We copy the following paragraph with much regret from the Head Quarters.

"A man named, Kanan, from Restigonche, was recently shot at Houlton, by a man named James. It appears that James had informed on a party who was smuggling goods from Woodstock to Houlton, and in order to have revenge, a number of persons broke into his house during the night, having their faces blackened, for the purpose of lynching him, when James, who was prepared for the attack fired a loaded gun, and shot Kanan dead. Great excitement was got up when the affair became known, and James fled, it is thought to Nova Scotia, as he passed through this City during the week."

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.—The Fredericton Reporter of the 16th instant makes the following severe, but we can not deny, just remarks on our late election. We trust our Freeholders will give the subject some serious reflection, and on future occasions be prepared to act with firmness, decision, and energy, and not sacrifice one of their greatest privileges through fear of being assaulted by a few turbulent and lawless characters with which this community is infested. It requires but a little moral courage on the part of the more peaceful portion of the community, and more energy to be displayed by the Magistrates, (who it appears, as far as preserving the peace and seeing the laws duly administered, are not only lamentably deficient, but culpably negligent,) to remove the foul stigma with which we have been branded for some years past, of being a lawless and riotous community.

"There has been we believe, no opposition except what originated by mistake, in the late election for Northumberland; as several of the candidates were induced to withdraw for fear of the disturbances which might follow. This is a miserable state of affairs in a county which justly ranks so high in general importance, as does Northumberland.—When that section of the Province received an accession of two members for its representation, during the