

ing that reason, and calling forth that skill, which would otherwise lie dormant. Therefore a proper education is necessary to enable man to employ his physical powers to the greatest possible advantage.

It is to be hoped, that in the system of education which is hereafter to be pursued in this country, that which is peculiarly adapted to the benefit of agriculture, will not be entirely overlooked, and that, while the candidate for the Pulpit, the Medical Profession, and the Bar, are trained with special reference to the profession in life each is to follow,—the Farmer, while he participates in the ordinary branches of education, will be afforded an opportunity of receiving such instruction as will suitably prepare him also for the profession to which his life is to be devoted,—and that it will no longer be taken for granted that the Farmer is in no need of peculiar attention as regards the cultivation of his mind, and the improvement of his powers, as if science and the cultivation of the noble powers with which God has endowed man, would unfit him for one of the first employments under Heaven—the cultivation of the Earth,—but on the other hand, be admitted, that there is no occupation in which scientific knowledge can be more eminently useful than in agriculture; and further that that class of individuals who have strong objections to what they call book-farming, and who will not adopt any new methods which have proved successful, until years, it may be, after their utility have been established, are very rapidly diminishing. Could not the energies of this Association with advantage be applied to aid in the establishment of an Educational Farm, where the art could be scientifically and practically taught under the management of a suitable person,—such a farm would, I believe, be invaluable to the country. On a farm of this description, experiments could be instituted in a much more satisfactory manner; and their results promulgated much more speedily, than by any other means; and an Institution of this kind might be made a well-spring of intelligence, from which streams would flow that would irrigate and fertilize the whole country. It would also afford an easy mode by which many of the Orphans of Emigrants could be educated and prepared for a useful life, at a small expense—as by their labor a considerable part if not the whole expense, would be defrayed.

We have lately had our population augmented to a considerable extent by a class of unfortunate and distressed beings who require our aid and demand our sympathies. Many I fear, are disposed to regard these people as a dead weight upon us. It is not so if we adopt a proper course, but if we do not make an effort there is too much reason to fear they may be burthensome. We should immediately seek to give them suitable employment. This is a favourable opportunity for those who have lands that require draining, to commence that operation, by means of which, such lands would be greatly enhanced in value. The increase of our population,—though many of them not of the most efficient class,—will also enable the Canadian Farmer to make many other necessary improvements, and adopt a more thorough mode of cultivation for the neglect of which they have hitherto found an excuse in the scarcity of labor; and from the same cause, the cultivation of root and other crops that require a good deal of hand labor (and with a plentiful application of which, would, in this country, as well as others be found remunerating) have been neglected. I would therefore urge upon the Farmers of Canada, and exhort the Members of this Association, to urge upon them the importance of attending to these matters. There is a bountiful room for improvement; and it is wise to be ever ready to take advantage of circumstances, and to follow out that practice which has proved beneficial to others.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Sun, December 27.

Railroad to Windsor.—Some of our citizens of the middle class, are determined to have a Railroad between Halifax and Windsor, and are already prosecuting enquiries as to the amount of stock, in £5 shares which would be taken in their circle. A Railroad to Windsor would pay, and we are quite sure a large amount of the capital necessary to construct it, can be had in this city. Persevere!

The Unicorn Steamer.—Did not carry

the last mail to St. John's, N. F., but remained in Port, undergoing some necessary repairs. She will leave, however, immediately for St. John's, from which port she will proceed to England, where, we have understood, she will be overhauled, and fitted with new boilers. It has been said, but we know not with what truth, that Mr. Whitney, when his contract for carrying the mail between Halifax and St. John's expires, will run the Unicorn between Halifax and Boston. This would be an accommodation indeed. A steamboat on such a route ought to pay—and we think one would. No better boat than the Unicorn—fitted with new boilers—could be employed for the purpose.

From the Yarmouth Herald.

Great Freshet.—For the last ten days our mails have not arrived till 24 hours after they were due; and we were at a loss to divine the cause. We knew that a good deal of rain had fallen, but as we have no very large streams in our immediate vicinity, we were not aware that some of the Eastern Counties were half inundated. Yesterday, however, we saw a gentleman from Bridgetown, who informed us that many of the Bridges, mill-dams, and even mills had been carried away; and that for several days, on account of the downward current, the flood-tide in Annapolis River did not flow above Round-Hill. In some places, as he informed us, the stage was obliged to leave the Post Road, reaching its destination by a circuitous route along the base of the North Mountain.

Halifax Nova Scotian, December 30.

Awful Effects of Intemperance.—A very heart rending circumstance occurred the evening of Christmas day, by which three individuals were unexpectedly ushered into eternity. The facts which make the circumstance more melancholy are, that the victims concerned, who met with a dreadful death, were soldiers, and were seized by 'the fell monster' while they were under the influence of the 'Demon Alcohol.' It appears in evidence adduced before the Coroner's Inquest on Monday, that the soldiers concerned had been drinking very hard during the day, and had retired to their beds about the usual hour, in a state of intoxication. When their comrades awoke in the morning, it was found that the poor fellows were smothered—their death arising from their excessive drinking of spirituous liquors. A report, we understand, is current, that the deceased were poisoned in a house of bad repute—the statement we believe, however is unfounded, and unworthy of credence.

The fact itself is a powerful lecture upon Temperance. Our teetotal advocates may preach 'from morn' to noon, and noon to dewy eve,' but fail to produce a like effect as the mere mention of this fact—which certainly is as deplorable and lamentable as true.

United States News.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20th.—Intelligence from Santa Fe states that a massacre of Pawnee Indians took place at Fort Main on the 25th ult.—The Indians were invited into the Fort, to the number of 70 or 100, and then attacked. About ten were killed and as many more wounded.

New York, Dec. 22nd, 8 p. m.—[By Magnetic Telegraph]—There has been an arrival, bringing later advices from Tampico. The Indians had risen in the neighbourhood of Huajuilla, and successfully attacked our troops and the whites, killing many, and taking a number of prisoners. Col. Gates had sent assistance from Tampico.

From Yucatan.—A battle took place on the 16th Nov. between the Revolutionary forces 1800 strong, and 1000 under Bozardo, in which the latter were victorious.

From the New York Globe.

THE DEATH OF DR. WAINWRIGHT.—On Thursday afternoon Dr. W. received from a brother in law in Alabama, through one of our packets, a number of rare plants, &c.—the productions of that section of the Union—and probably for the purpose of furnishing a subject for more scientific experiments, a rattlesnake six feet long was contained in the invoice.

The reptile was securely boxed, but it seems, that Dr. W., for the purpose of exhibiting it to some friends in the evening, took the box to the Broadway house, corner of Grand Street and Broadway, where knocking off the top, the snake was let loose upon the bar room floor. Throwing itself into a coil, the dangerous creature commenced that low hum or species of ringing, (not the rattle) which is peculiar to the species, and seemed inclined to remain quiet; probably the change of climate produced a sort of torpor, and it was repeatedly teased with a stick, without betraying much viciousness. Indeed, one gentleman ventured so far as to raise it with the toe of his boot, escaping unscathed.

After being exposed some twenty minutes to the gaze of those persons, Dr. Wainwright attempted to return the snake to the box, and for that purpose inconsiderately seized the venomous thing with his naked hand, when in an instant, with only the slightest premonitory rattle, the reptile raised his head, threw back his jaw, and struck—the fangs entered between the fingers, and fastening on the inside of the ring finger of the right hand.

Immediate measures were taken to prevent the spread of the poison through the system. The flesh in the neighbourhood of the wound was cut out, and Dr. Wainwright removed to his house in Crosby street, where other medical and surgical aid was called, without delay, and in a few minutes the room was filled with his professional friends, among whom were Drs. Whitaker, Parler and Caldwell of the institute.

Energetic means were made use of to counteract the effect of the venom, but unaccountably all known remedies seemed to be of no avail, and the entire arm commenced swelling most fearfully.—At this juncture we are informed that Dr. Wainwright, with much presence of mind, begged to have an amputation of the whole arm performed but, after consultation, this course was deemed inadvisable, and the victim, enduring the most excruciating agony, continued to sink and finally expired at half an hour after midnight, the lamp of life going out at last quietly, and with apparently, no struggle.

The unhappy man seemed to possess his full faculties almost to the last moment, and was perfectly aware of the fate to which he was inevitably hastening. Some fifteen minutes before his disease, turning to a friend who was supporting him, "This is horrible!" said he, as he felt the extreme pain leaving his hand, and the sensation of ease slowly creeping up the arm from the wound—"This is horrible!—to know that death is gradually feeling his way to my vitals! That arm is dead already! and"—placing the injured hand over his heart—"the destroyer will soon be here!" This acute knowledge of his sure dissolution, which as a medical man, he must have possessed, could have been nought else than truly fearful.

The body, after death, presented the usual appearance of disease from the bite of these hideous reptiles, it being brightly swollen and mottled.

The snake, we believe, was secured by Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Broadway House, by throwing a net over it and has been killed.

Dr. Wainwright, we learn, was a native of England, and the son of one of the principal bankers in the British metropolis. He has been a resident of this city for some years, and had an extensive practice in addition to the position he occupied at the Crosby street Institute.

He was 36 years of age, and has left a wife and two children, with a large circle of friends to mourn his early and most agonizing death.

We learn that the body of the unfortunate man has been embalmed, and will be buried in the Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday next.—New York Globe.

MEXICO.

The New York papers of yesterday morning contain late news from Mexico, received by Telegraph from Petersburg, Va., and here received by express from New Orleans. The following is the substance.

The Delta of the 11th publishes some startling reports, to the effect that Santa Anna was at the head of an army of 16,000 men. Although this was not credited, the Picayune has advices of a revolution or pronunciamiento in his favour. Senor Anaya had been elected President. The Mexican Congress has broken up in confusion, and the Members were retiring from Queretaro in disgust. But the most important—painfully important—intelligence by our express is the arrest of Generals Worth and Pillow, and Col. Duncan, by order of Gen. Scott. They are charged with reflecting in an improper manner upon the General in Chief of the American Army. The charge is founded upon their correspondence, which had fallen into his hands.

A gentleman thoroughly conversant with Mexican affairs, who came passenger in the Portia, assures the Picayune that from the best information he could obtain, he is satisfied that in place of being in command of eighteen thousand men, Santa Anna has not eighteen hundred, nor even one hundred and eighty followers.

Gen. Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 11th instant. He had once before been Provisional President. His present term of office extends only to the 8th of January next. He is known to be in favour of peace. In forming his cabinet he continued Moraly Vilamil in the war department, and made Penally Pena, late the President, his Secretary of State. The whole administration is in favour of an honorable peace, and one of its first acts was to despatch a commission to the city of Mexico to re-open negotiations with Mr. Trist. The Commissioners were Senors Conto, Artistain, and Cuevas, and Gen. Rincon, the first two having been on the former commission. Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked prior to the arrival of the commission, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them, it is presumed that they were referred to our government at Washington. Relative to the arrest of Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow, and Lieut. Col. Duncan, by Gen. Scott, the verbal report is that letters written by these gentlemen reflecting on the commander in Chief have fallen into his possession, upon which he at once arrested them.

Mexico, Nov. 19, 1847.—On the 8th instant,

35 waggon belonging to merchants in this city and Puebla, left the latter place with a lot of tobacco, dry goods and brandy, destined for this city.—On reaching San Martin, Gen. Roca and Fortjon, in command of the guerilla forces were made a descent upon the waggons, apprehended, and started off for Queretaro via Tlalcala. Information was conveyed to Gen. Jan at Puebla, who started after them with a force of infantry and the cavalry commander Cat Roberts. When they reached Tlalcala they found the enemy there and Capt R., who had been sent to the rear of the town, seeing a movement to run off the train charged upon the Guerrillas, completely routing them, killing 17 and taking 13 officers prisoners. In the meantime a portion of the waggons which had been taken a mile from the town by a party of the enemy, were set on fire and destroyed, before the infantry came up, who rescued the remainder. Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army of Oajaca. He says that he was deprived of the command by Penally Pena, in order that the latter might find no obstacle in making peace with the American.—He avows his determination to oppose by negotiation for peace with the American forces occupying any portion of the Mexican Territory. Maray Vilami has been nominated Secretary of War.—Yesterday a few paperballed the Yankee Doodle made its appearance.

Nov. 2.—The Governors of the States are still in Session at Queretaro, and have proposed two questions to the Government, to which they demand clear and peremptory replies, 1. In what character they have been called together, and will the government submit to their decision. 2d.—Will the government make known with clearness and frankness the programme of its policy with regard to peace or war. A correspondent of El Monitor says it was understood the Government had answered these questions by stating that they had been called together solely for the purpose of throwing light upon the subject, that the General Government would be able in some manner to surrender its powers, and that it was more inclined to open or continue negotiations of peace than to prosecute the war.

The British Charge d'Affaires had arrived at Queretaro and taken up his temporary residence in that city. There is no news as yet to the dissolution of Congress in consequence of the withdrawal of the pesos, but it appears to be universally believed here that there needs a quorum left, and it is said that President Anaya has written to General Rincon and several other influential persons, requesting them to repair to Queretaro and confer with him as to what steps he should take in the present crisis.

Later News.—The steamer Virginia arrived at New Orleans on the 13th with news from Vera Cruz to the 7th, bringing over 50 discharged and sick soldiers.

The Arco Iris of the 2nd inst., says the Mexican commissioners rested at once to Queretaro, upon learning that Mr. Trist had no powers to treat.

The same paper of the 3rd says: By last accounts, Gen. Filizola, was at Queretaro with a force of 2000 men. The General in chief, Bustamente, has yet his headquarters at Guanajuato with an army of 9000 men.

It was stated that Gen. Santa Anna was to leave Tebucacan on the 22nd. The accounts are very contradictory as to the number of men at his command. It was supposed to be his object to overthrow the government.

The address of Gen. Anaya, who is elected President for the unexpired term of his predecessor, on the 8th of January, is published. The following is the concluding part of his address:—

Without being deluded as to our situation, on the contrary fully aware and overwhelmed with its difficulties, and ready to face new misfortunes, if such be our destiny. I have come to his place; with the firm resolution never to seal the dishonour of my native land. God alone can look into the future as to public men, it suffices that they know their duty and fulfil it. The nation is aware that I never deceived her, and that my oaths are always loyal; my blood, my life, and my reputation belong to her.—Called in her name, I have come to occupy of all situations the most contrary to my inclinations. May God bless and cause to be fulfilled the ardent desires of the man who has not and is incapable of entertaining any other than that of the liberty and honor of his unfortunate country.

Communications.

A PARODY

ON THE PIECE ON DARNING, IN THE ST. JOHN OBSERVER

The old lady sat in her rocking chair,
Knit, knit, knit;
The cold was great, but the night was fair,
Knit, knit, knit;
The stocking was fine, and almost done,
As steady she knit for her dear grand-son,
Her favourite, whom her heart had won;
Knit, knit, knit;
She had sat in her chair from morn till night,
Knit, knit, knit,
And still her eyes wore watchful and bright,
Knit, knit, knit,
For she knew that cold wint' was nigh,
To see her toes from the weather she'd try,
And that Jack Frost from making him cry,
Knit, knit, knit,
You know how happy you are; you live
Knit, knit, knit.