

would, I think, yield a crop the following year sufficient to compensate the time and labour. Covering the young plants with two or three inches of litter before the snow falls, would perhaps be an advantage.—It is worth the trial.*

Nature has implanted in all her children, vegetable as well as animal, a desire of perpetuating their species, and advantage is taken of this to convert annuals into biennials, or even perennials. The mignonette, (*Reseda odorata*) is made to survive the winter by promoting the formation of the seed vessels, and the life of the *Agave Americana*, when employed in the formation of hedges in the West Indies, is prolonged by cutting the scape before the expansion of the flowers. In the same manner, the short summer of New Brunswick compels the wheat to borrow a portion of a second year to perfect its seed, and were it kept cut during the second summer so as to prevent the formation of ears, its life might be prolonged to a third, or even fourth year, with a vast increase in the amount of returns; the experiment is curious and deserves a trial. If you recollect, the seed wheat produced only grass in New Providence; had it been preserved, it might have yielded ears the second year.

* This practice has been found to generate weeds, but throwing up the earth along the roots and filling up the intervals with soil, may be found to answer better.

[From the Miramichi Gleaner, Sept. 5.]

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

The trial, the Queen vs. Alice Day, on an indictment for Child Murder, took place in this County, on Wednesday last. Mr. End, Queen's Counsel, conducted the prosecution; Messrs. Barberie and R. Carman, were for the prisoner. The trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty, as charged in the indictment—"and they (the jury) for this say, that the prisoner Alice Day, was delivered of a child, and that she did, by secret burying of the dead body of such child, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof." She was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labor, in the Penitentiary at St. John.

The following Address was presented to Judge Street, on the occasion of his first presiding at the Supreme Court in this County: *May it please Your Honor,*

On this occasion—your first visit in your judicial capacity—the Justices of the Peace, and the Grand Jury, now assembled, most cordially unite in bidding you welcome; and we beg to assure you that those expressions of respect and esteem for your character, with which you have been greeted in other sections of the Province, are heartily responded to in the County of Gloucester.

As a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the land, your conduct has ever been firm, consistent and conservative; as a Lawyer, your career has been marked by industry, integrity and ability. Your appointment to the Supreme Bench of the Province, has therefore been recognized as one of the evidences that our Gracious Queen is regardless neither of the feelings nor the interests of Her faithful subjects in any, however remote a part, of Her widely extended dominions.

That you may be long permitted to occupy your present responsible position, administering British Justice to a loyal, prosperous and contented people, is our fervent prayer.

JOSEPH READ, *Chairman of Sessions.*

GAVIN KERR, *Foreman of Grand Jury.*

The following is a copy of Judge Street's answer:—
Gentlemen of the Magistracy, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Gloucester,

If I had vanity enough to believe that I really merited the many kind and complimentary Addresses of congratulation upon my recent appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province, which I have received in my Circuit through the several Counties, I have been called on to take in the discharge of the new duties thus imposed on me, I should indeed have a high opinion of my own claims to public approbation; but as I do not pretend to such marks of public esteem as those I have received, as a right, I have hitherto attributed them more to a kindly feeling among those in the different other parts of the Province where I have been more personally known, than to my own merit; but in this County, where you have so little opportunity of being personally acquainted with me, (never having visited it but once before,) this public mark of your esteem and confidence, is doubly flattering to my feelings, as I am led to believe you sincere in your expressions—that it springs from your knowledge of me as a public man, derived from my public conduct in the different situations I have heretofore held in this Province. Accept, therefore, my sincere thanks for the marked and flattering manner in which you have thus expressed your approbation of my conduct; and though I cannot pretend to merit all you have said of me, be assured it will be my first object in the discharge of the new duties imposed on me by this appointment, to prove to you, and the rest of my fellow subjects in this Province, that Her Majesty's most gracious favor and confidence, which has placed me in the situation I now hold, has been judiciously exercised for the benefit of Her loyal subjects in this Province. And to you, Mr. End, as the official organ through whom this Address has been presented to me, I must also return my best thanks in a polite and handsome manner in which you have executed me deputed to you.

GEO. F. STREET.

Buenos Ayres.—The following, which we copy from the Commercial Advertiser, shows the present state of the war question in the River Plate. If Brazil will keep to her promise, and join England and France, the matter will soon be ended. England, France and Brazil pledged themselves to maintain the independence of the Banda Oriental against Rosas and Oribe, and it is in keeping this pledge, that all the difficulties have arisen.

Montevideo, July 19.

The two British regiments 45th and 73d, had left Montevideo for the Cape of Good Hope, and their places on the lines were filled by marines and sailors from the French and English ships of war. Mr. Brent, the U. S. chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, having been superseded by Mr. Harris, had arrived at Montevideo with his family, and taken passage for New York in the brig Mary A. Jones.

A son of Mr. Brent, and Mr. Graham, the U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres, (it was reported,) had left Buenos Ayres for Corrientes and Paraguay, to accomplish if possible, as agents for Gov. Rosas, a settlement of the difficulties between these nations.

The British steamer Devastation, which brought the new Minister, Mr. Hood, was still at Buenos Ayres. This gentleman has renewed the diplomatic intercourse which was suspended by the severe measures adopted by the French and English Ministers at Montevideo. But it was not believed that any course would be adopted by the new Minister, to change the former proceedings, and that the present state of things in the River La Plata will remain for some time longer. Mr. Hood has urged Governor Rosas to accept the terms which he has hitherto refused, viz: to acknowledge the independence of the Banda Oriental and withdraw his army from that Republic.

To the first he acquiesces, but to the second he says, 'My army has been placed under the control of the legal President of the Banda Oriental, Gen. Oribe, and I cannot withdraw it unless the his wishes.'

The English and French Ministers at Montevideo were doing all in their power to aid that Government in carrying on the war with General Oribe. General Rivera, with troops from Montevideo, was collecting an army on the River Uruguay, and had taken several towns of importance and made many prisoners, most of whom joined his troops.

An English steamer had just left Montevideo, with officers and munitions of war for Gen. Rivera, whose army, it was thought, would soon be enabled to raise the siege of Montevideo.

The fleet from the Parana had landed their cargoes at Montevideo, which were held at prices too high for the U. S., and were going forward to Europe.

Up to this date Gen. Oribe, commanding the besieging army, has experienced but little inconvenience from the blockade by the French and English forces, as he has received his supplies from Rio Grande through the lakes. The operation of the blockade has been to give a great revenue to the Brazilian Government, as the trade of the Banda Oriental has passed through the Custom House of Rio Grande. The quantity of hides and cattle which have passed into Brazil, has been very great, and to satisfy this revolutionary province, together with the increased receipts of the revenue, this Government has looked calmly on the contest. This interest has had its effect in preventing the Brazilian Government joining in the alliance which it had brought into life and action.

Declarations and protests have been made by the Governments of France and England to that of Brazil, with notice that if it was indispensably necessary to stop the supplies of Gen. Oribe and the Buenos Ayrean troops in the Banda Oriental, to blockade the port of Rio Grande, such a measure would be resorted to. This it is thought has brought the Government of Brazil to determine on a new line of action, and to unite with England and France in putting an end to the war in the Banda Oriental. Brazil has sufficient troops now in arms in Rio Grande, to settle the question at once, which troops were originally pledged to act with France and England.

The ships of these nations were to act on the Rio la Plata, and the Brazilian troops to the number of ten thousand, were to raise the siege of Montevideo, and drive the Buenos Ayrean forces from the republic.

Two parties to the triple alliance fulfilled their part of the stipulations, but Brazil showed the white feather, and issued orders to 'ground arms.' In some haste orders were sent from Rio Janeiro to charter vessels and transport a part of the army from Rio Grande to that city, and vessels were accordingly chartered, a part of which were Americans, and berths prepared for the troops, when a steamer from Rio arrived countermanding this order and directing all the troops to march for the Banda Oriental.

This appears like fulfilling her original stipulations, and it is probable that if Mr. Hood does not succeed at Buenos Ayres in arranging the pacification of the River La Plata, the triple alliance will be carried into effect.

It was never the intention of England or France to send troops to the River La Plata. The two regiments, 45th and 73d, which have been at Montevideo, were destined for the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at Rio Janeiro for water, when Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister at that place, took the responsibility to change their destination. The British Government immediately disapproved of this measure and ordered the two regiments to the Cape of Good Hope, where they probably now are.

France and England cannot in honor change the war measures adopted by their Ministers in Montevideo, who have not exceeded