

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION. THE OREGON TERRITORY—BRITISH & AMERICAN CLAIM.

We extract the following from an article on the subject of the North-Western boundary, the writer of which claims to be heard as a well-informed and disinterested party, and who has been engaged in the Company's service throughout that wide region, and knowing the origin of what is likely to become a very angry and difficult subject of contention if not speedily adjusted. He recommends the English to take active measures to prevent the further encroachments of Brother Jonathan.

About twelve years ago some of the Hudson Bay servants who had been all their lives employed in the hardy and rude occupations of hunting the bear and other wild animals, on quitting the company's service, preferred a free location on a favorite spot within the company's jurisdiction, and not far from the company's headquarters on the Pacific, Fort Vancouver, in the Columbia District, which stands about a hundred miles from the Pacific, to returning either to Europe or Canada. They, therefore, with the full consent of the company, established a settlement on the banks of the Wallamette River, which is the principal tributary of the Columbia River on the west, and nearest the Columbia's mouth. The Wallamette runs due north into the Columbia; and, after the confluence of the two, the Columbia runs nearly due west into the Pacific. The settlement of these British subjects, was on grounds never even questioned to be any other than British territory; it had the sanction of the company, and to all intents was a British colony. It is distant from the Pacific about 6 miles. The country is singularly attractive.—The soil is very rich, and capable of the highest culture. The land is in general open, but beautifully and conveniently interspersed with clumps or groves of trees, which afford shade in June & July in winter. It is also studded with small lakes, and cut up by rivers, which yield the greatest abundance of salmon and other choice fish, and afford admirable sites for mills and other establishments requiring water power—a strong proof of the good quality of the water. On the open space and woodlands there is a superabundance of elk, deer, and all sorts of game. The climate, too, is very good, far better than that of any part of the Canada. No wonder, then, that these experienced characters should have chosen this spot for their settlement. The Americans, always on the watch for opportunities of extending their sway and showing off (as is their praise) the "Britishers," discovered the location of this little fraternity, and knowing that they were only a confederation of rude hunters, betwixt them, and (successfully) of making the land the nucleus of a new American settlement. They therefore despatched missionaries, Methodists and Presbyterians, to give these British children of the wild land religious cultivation. The ostensible object of the missionaries being benevolent, Dr. McLoughlin, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to whom they made an appeal, granted them a licence.

Soon after their arrival at this settlement, which consisted of about 50 or 60 British subjects, they set actively to work in exploring the country, and having found it rich in all advantages of soil and climate, blended the occupation of emigration agents with the duties of their spiritual calling. They sent home a dattering report of their proceedings, and the consequence was, that bodies of enterprising Americans, bringing with them capital and artisans flocked over-land across the Rocky Mountains in successive numbers to the place, and completely swamping the original settlers, converted it into an American colony. The missionaries not content with having introduced their countrymen to the settlement, established there republican institutions and laws. They wrote to the American Government for a recognition of their right of possession, and requested that persons should be sent to them armed with the authority of magistrates. The Government gladly granted their requests; nay, more, a Government vessel was despatched to convey a Mr. Kacum as a sort of plenipotentiary, and by the Pacific to inspect the settlement, and reduce everything into good working order. It is true the Hudson's Bay Company, seeing the course things had taken and fearing an extension of the evil, remonstrated against the abuse of their indulgence and the illegal invasion of their territory; but complaint and remonstrance were alike disregarded. When I left the country, in 1832, they had erected a large mission-house, court-house, school-room, chapel, &c., and had a large tract of rich land in a high state of cultivation. In a word, the colony bore all the marks of rapidly arising prosperity.—On one occasion they brought over-land from California, which lies due south of them at the distance of 18 days' easy journey, 400 head of cattle, besides horses and other beasts of burden. But this is not all: the example of the success that has attended this first experiment has led to the establishment of other settlements not merely on the Wallamette, but on the Columbia itself, which before this invasion was considered to be, as it was, exclusively a British river.—By and by they are likely to push their encroachments up to the very head quarters of the company, Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, unless some definite and permanent boundary be fixed, or some treaty be entered into to determine the precise point at which these intruders must cease. The Americans have gone so far as to repudiate the generally recognized name of the country, and in place of calling it Columbia, they designate it as the Oregon Territory, and claim it as their own by right of settlement. The official or patent settlement is not more than 30 miles from Vancouver; others have been since established else-

where; and although at present their pursuits are in a great degree agricultural, they will before long become commercial; and these continuing intruders will come into collision with the company, and endeavour first to outstrip them, and finally, to supersede them in the fur trade—their great aim, and the source of so much wealth to British commerce. It is not only my opinion, others acquainted with the locality and all the bearings of the question, that the more it is neglected or procrastinated, the more complicated, angry, and difficult of solution it will become. Had the British Foreign Missionary Society about a dozen years ago directed a little of their attention to Columbia all the present evil would have been obviated, but the evil is done, and the only course now is to prevent its extension.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Another Revolution.—Occupancy of Monterey by the U. S. Squadron.—By the arrival of the bark Annabanc from Vera Cruz, dated to December 19th, (in the Union) says:—

News from the city of Mexico received to day is very interesting and important. General Guastarey of the department of San Luis had declared the dissolution of Congress, and announced the convocation of a new one by Santa Ana to form a constitution for the Republic. Gen. Canitiga, of Puebla, has made the same declaration for his department. These movements created a great sensation. The news reached Mexico, by express, and was committed to Gen. Tornel, the Minister of War, who immediately made it known to Congress. That body at once took a dignified stand, and replied that they would not listen to threats from any military chieftain, and would continue to sit till driven from the hall by force of arms. This is purely a military movement which has been in embryo for some time.

News has arrived here from the west, of the occupation of Monterey, a town in California, by Commodore T. Ap Catesby Jones, of the U. S. frigate Potomac and corvette Cyane. He held the town about two days, and then gave it up, declaring that he took the town in consequence of a report that war was declared by the United States against Mexico.

The Mexican General in command, gave information of a body of 2000 Texans marching towards Rio Grande. Campesinos still hold out against the Government of Mexico. The garrison of Vera Cruz was momentarily expected to declare in favour of the revolution against Congress.

Mr. W. E. Dryden had been confined nearly twelve months in Chuchibua have been liberated by the Mexican Government, through the interposition of the United States.—N. Y. Express.

Bermuda, Dec. 27.

The schr. Pera, Henry Calhoun, master, arrived at St. George on Saturday last, after an exceedingly boisterous passage. The following is an extract from her log-book:—

"Sailed from Dorchester, N. B., on the 16th of Nov. for Bermuda, with an assorted cargo on board, and a deck load of 17 oxen and a quantity of geese, &c. On the 17th, touched at Campbell's; weighed and sailed thence on the 22d, with a favourable breeze which continued till the 25th, when it blew a gale; we went into Moose peaky. On the following day the weather appearing favourable again put to sea. On the 28th it began to blow very heavy from the north west, and increased to a tremendous gale on the 29th; accompanied with snow and hail, our job blew away, and flying jib was washed away from the boom. On the 30th, in lat. 41 32, long. 64 25, was struck by a heavy sea and thrown on our beam ends; when we were forced to clear away the deck load to right her. On the 1st December weather more favorable.—On the 12th carried away our Main-top-mast. 19th fair weather. 22d, gale from the South west with thunder and lightning, split main-mast. 24th, made Bermuda.

UNITED STATES.

Temperance in Boston shows no falling off, as we learn by a late paper, that on Sunday before last two hundred and thirty-five new postulants were admitted to the membership of St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society in that city.

FLOUR.—Upwards of 16,000 barrels of Flour were inspected in Baltimore week before last.

American Mariners.—In the Naval service of the United States there are men, 6,100.—In the Commercial Marine, 56,025. Making the total number, 62,125.

A HARD CASE.—The Northampton Courier says, that Capt. Wm. Smith, who for the last ten years has been an inmate of the Northampton Almshouse, has just claims against the government, for French spoils, prior to 1800, to the amount of \$10,000. In 1798 and '99, he commanded, at different times, three vessels, in the cargoes of which he was interested to the amount of \$10,000, prime cost—all of which vessels were captured by French privateers, and, with their cargoes, confiscated. The French government made compensation for these damages more than forty years ago, and the money was used in the purchase of Louisiana. Capt. Smith has sent a petition to Washington for relief, which is dated at the Northampton poor house. We trust that our Senators and Representatives will interest themselves in his behalf, and endeavour to have justice done him before he drops into the grave.—Atlas.

The Case of the Creole.—The action brought by Messrs. McGargo, Johnson and others, against the Orleans Insurance Company for the value of slaves shipped on board the Creole from Richmond, Va., to this place, and after a mutiny on board, liberated at Nassau, by the English authorities, was decided yesterday for the plaintiffs, by Judge

Watts of the Commercial Court. In this case, the claim amounted to \$18,000; but there are other companies to be swayed by the decision of the present case we presume, as like principles govern them all. We have understood that in the aggregate the amount claimed on policy is about \$100,000.—N. O. Bulletin.

New Minister to France.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal has this rumour:—"There is some conversation here as to the mission to France. It is known that Mr. Henry A. Wise is an applicant for it. 'Some suppose he will have it.'"

THE OREGON TERRITORY. Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. Linn of Missouri has obtained much credit for introducing a bill into the Senate, providing substantially for an immediate Pacific, and for such an occupation of the Oregon country by an armed force and by settlers, as shall anticipate and oust the British pretensions. Mr. Linn has urged this scheme with great warmth, and with much reflection on British aggressions. We believe that some paper in our immediate neighborhood has taken the same ground, with additional vehemence against the British claims.

We notice that on the 9th inst., Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at some length, in opposition to the bill as it then stood, on the ground that it would conflict with our treaty stipulations with Great Britain, in one portion, at least, if not other.

THE KENNEDY ROAD TO QUEBEC.—Mr. Chas. Hough, of Quebec, came from that city to Boston for the purpose of bringing on the mail for the steamer Britannia.—The Quebec Gazette says:—Mr. Hough left Quebec on the 17th Dec. at half past 3 P. M. to cross to point Levy. Arrived at Boston on Friday morning, the 20th, at half past ten. Left Boston the same day at half past one o'clock, and arrived at point Levy on Monday evening, 24 January, at 6 o'clock. If any public Express should be required to be forwarded to Boston, Messrs. S. & C. Hough would undertake to carry it through in two days.

URICA, JAN. 9th.—A few nights since, the roof of a block of stores owned by John Bradish, near the old Museum, was pressed in by the weight of snow, and forced out, as it were, the front walls of the building, to a level with the ceiling of the second story. Had the accident happened at any other time it must have been attended with loss of life.—Daily Gazette.

Rate of Postage.—The consultations at Washington, between the Postmaster General and the Postmasters of the principal cities, has resulted in the following conclusions:—

1. The rates of Letter Postage are to be greatly reduced. Ten cents is to be the highest rate charged for conveying a letter from any point to any point within the United States. We believe the only minor rate is to be five cents for distances short of 200 or 250 miles, but on this point our information is not definite.

2. The Franking Privilege is to be greatly reduced. Postmasters may frank letters strictly confined to the business of their respective offices, and none others; while the letters sent without payment by and to the Executive Departments, Members of Congress, &c., are to be charged to the Government.—Portland Advertiser.

Immigration from Europe.—According to the official returns of the New York custom house, it appears that during the year, up to the 15th of December, there arrived at that port 51,800 immigrants, and that 9,321 have returned to Europe. It is probable that at least 150,000 immigrants have during the year landed on our shores, at this and other seaports, and by the way of Canada. A great number of those persons have brought a considerable amount of money with them; for there has been of late years a marked and growing increase in the respectability of the emigrating classes. Great numbers of the small farmers and land owners in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany, are now annually seeking comfort and independence in the fertile plains of the west.

IMPORTANT TO PAPER MAKERS.—The Louisville Journal announces that a process has been discovered by which hemp can, at a little expense, be made as white as snow, so that it may be used in manufacturing the finest and whitest paper.

The Voice of a bereaved Mother.—My son, Stephen Hulbert, left the city of Cincinnati about nine years ago on board of a steamer, bound for New Orleans, in the capacity of cook, since which time I have had no certain information of him; he was born in the year 1817, is of a small stature, and light complexion. Any person knowing anything concerning him will greatly favor a bereaved parent by addressing Elizabeth Hulbert, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Boston Paper.

The London Gazette officially announces the appointment of Anthony Barelay, Esq. as H. B. M. Consul for the State of New-York. The appointment of this gentleman will be gratifying in all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, especially to our merchants, among whom the house in which he is a partner has long held an honorable rank. His residence for many years in this city has confirmed and heightened the respect awarded to him for the sake of his father, whom our elderly citizens must well remember as the incumbent of the same responsible office to which the son is now appointed, Col. Barelay having been the predecessor of Mr. Buchanan.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

Flour has reached a very low point in Baltimore. There were sales of over one thousand barrels of Howard street on Wednesday, 12th January, at \$3.84.

FRIEHTFUL STATE OF SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.—The people have been startled, and

thunderstruck at the recent developments upon the trial of Dingle for a rape perpetrated upon a "lonely, desolate, friendless, and powerless female," almost in open day in one of the most public parts of the greatest thoroughfare of this city. The people know not when or where they are safe. The city seems to be swarming with burglars, black-legs, thieves, robbers, and mostastach debauchers. They infest not only the Five Points, and other similar localities, but even Broadway, and the most public thoroughfares. The whole city seems to be festering in its own vice and corruption, and we look in vain for any preventive, remedial, or conservative principle in the present police organization.—N. Y. Herald.

INTERESTING TO WHALERS.—The Stag Harbor Corrector contains a letter from the Captain of the whaling ship Thomas Dickens, dated Bay of Islands, New Zealand July 20, 1842, in which he states the existence of a dangerous reef in latitude 21 31, south, and longitude 168 54, west, being nearly W. S. W. of the Society Islands. The reef is about even with the surface of the sea, which was furiously breaking over it at the time—and is not laid down in any chart.

Counterfeit half eagles are in circulation in the State of New York.—Am. paper.

"Coming events cast their shadows before."—SIR CHARLES BAGOT'S ADMINISTRATION.—The London Herald, in an article on the political condition of the Canada, says, "There is no great fear that the measures of this new Administration will be hazardous, the good sense of Sir Charles Bagot will restrain their dangerous tendencies, and the strength of the British minority in the legislature, is quite sufficient to curb any attempted violence; but the calling of these men to power is a blow to the British connection—because they are anti-British—it encourages the idea of an early separation from England—it increases the violence of party spirit, and by uniting the radicals of Upper Canada with the French politicians of Lower, it augments the power of disaffection, should the experiment now making fail, or future revolt burst out."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The Yarmouth Herald says it has authority to state, that by a recent Post Office regulation, the postage on letters in Nova Scotia has in several cases been reduced.—From Yarmouth to Annapolis, it is 7d instead of 9d.—Westport, 9d. vice 11 1-2d.—Halifax, 11 1-2d. vice 1s. 1 1-2d.—Pictou, 1s. 1 1-2d. vice 1s 9 1-2d.—The American Lines, 11 1-2d. vice 1s 6d.—&c.

PROVINCIAL.

Return of Lands granted in the Province of New Brunswick, during the year ending 20th September, 1842.

County.	No. of Grants under one hundred acres.		No. of Grants above 100, and not exceeding 500 acres.	
	Grants.	Acre.	Grants.	Acre.
St. John,	2	140 0 0	9	1,280
Carleton,	1	50 0 0	11	2,320
Westmorland,	5	280 1 0	12	2,400
Northumberland,	14	1,418 0 0	21	2,170
Gloucester,	4	205 0 33	6	966
King's,	6	432 0 0	35	4,335
York,	1	50 0 0	18	2,860
Kent,	2	110 0 0	4	808
Charlotte,	4	152 1 27	8	829
Queens,	3	124 0 0	28	3,255
Restigouche,	2	130 0 0	15	2,009
Sunbury,			1	100
Totals	44	2,421 3 20	177	22,820

Total number of Grants in 1842, 221
Total number of acres granted in 1842, 25,211 ac. 3r. 20 p.

Whether by grant or purchase, by purchase. Average price per acre, 3s. 0 p. c. 2s. 8 d. sterling.

Total number of acres granted in the Colony, 3,634,280
Total number of acres sold, 1,412,440
Number of acres that remain ungranted, 13,792,272

Abstract of the Revenue of New-Brunswick, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1842.

FIXED	Ordinary Provincial Revenue, collected by virtue of Act 6 W. 4 c. 4 & 5, and Vic. cap. 1	£3,384 7 1
	Deduct drawbacks &c. 003 4 11	£4,781 6 2
	For the support of Light Houses, 647 1 6	
	Do. Do. sick and disabled Seamen, 352 17 4	
	Passenger and Emigrant Duties, 2 6 6	
	Rec'd from Officers of H. M. Captains, 2,714 6 5	
	Deduct Dep. Treasurers' commissions, 2-0 11-4	£8,497 18 1
	Total fixed Revenue, (in Sterling,) £8,477 6 9	
RECEIPTS IN AID.	190 boxes Copper Coin and Premium, £1,075 0 0	
	Unexpended balances of old appropriations returned into the Treasury, 162 18 6	£9,645 18 6
	Total Revenue for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1842, (Sterling,) £11,519 5 0	
	Do. Quarter ending 31st March, 1843, 5,682 1 0	
	Do. do. do. 30th June, 1843, 13,423 4 11	
	Do. do. do. 30th Sept., 1843, 18,064 17 1	
	Total Revenue for the Year, (Sterling,) £49,298 8 2	

Amount of Paper Money in Circulation.—The Paper Currency consists of the Notes of the Bank of New Brunswick, the Chartered County Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Central Bank, the Saint Stephen's Bank, and the Bank of British North America, and Notes issued by the Corporation of the City of Saint John; the average amount in circulation being about £110,000.

N. B.—This amount corresponds with the official returns, but it is considered that circulation to this extent has not been sustained throughout the year.

The circulation of Bank Paper in the official year ending 30th September, 1841, was returned as £350,000.—Royal Gazette.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—The Halifax Times gives the following definition of Responsibility, and advocates its introduction into the Colony, and is such as the people of this Province will ere long have:—

"A free and firm representation upon the basis of population—a free and independent Assembly—and an Executive Council, chosen from men in whom the public can confide."

We cordially agree with the Times—this is the only form of Government that can become beneficial to the people at large.—New Brunswick.

FIRE.—On Monday evening about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered to have taken place in the house of Mr. David Paterson, on the corner of Charlotte and Horsfield st., which, with prompt assistance was put out in a few minutes—not, however, until the whole of the inside of the room in which it took, together with the furniture it contained, had been destroyed. The fire was occasioned by a candle dropping on the table and igniting the table cloth, which extended to the heavy drapery of the windows. In the room was the corpse of a child, and strange to say, that although the table on which the coffin was placed was completely charred with the fire, yet on the coffin itself there was not the appearance of its effects. The furniture of the room, which was Mr. P.'s best parlour, was very good, and as well as many valuable and elegantly bound books lying on the table, together with a looking glass, worth £20, were destroyed.—The whole loss we should think, could not be much short of £60. Another alarm of fire was given the next morning, at York Point—it was speedily put out without any material damage.—St. John's Herald.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The Boston Atlas calls the attention of Merchants to a Memorial to Congress, signed in the Exchange News Room for signatures, praying for a return of the duties paid on Foreign goods, exported to the neighbouring British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada.—The reasonableness and justice of this claim upon Congress, and its advantage to every importer of Foreign goods, and to all doing business with the Provinces, are so manifest, it is unnecessary to do more than call the attention of those interested in encouraging the trade of this city to the Memorial.

A Bill passed the Legislature of Jamaica on the 13th ult. for the regulation of an Insolvent Debtors' Court, similar to such courts in Great Britain.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.
Mr. Editor,
If the following interesting case should be of any service to the Public, you will confer an obligation by publishing it.

I was hastily summoned on the morning of the 10th inst. to visit James McMaster, owner of the Packet schooner between this Town and Esopus, whom I found lying on the floor of his Cabin, in an apoplectic state, totally insensible to all external impressions, breathing laborious, extremities cold, in short, profound torpor of mind and body. He was immediately conveyed to his father's home, and by proper remedial measures, was, (after the lapse of 18 hours,) with great difficulty restored; the following are the particulars.

The night being rainy, and the Cabin wet, the companion doors were closed, and a coal fire made in a small cylinder Stove, the draught of which being imperfect, combustion of the coal went on slowly, noxious gases were evolved, which rendered the air of the Cabin unfit for respiration; he recollects feeling a sense of choking, ringing in the ears as if under water, and in his efforts to reach the companion slide, must have fallen on the floor, asphyxiated, in which state he was found.

The symptoms produced by the continued respiration of Carburetted Hydrogen or Carbonic Acid, vulgarly called Choke damp, even when largely diluted with Atmospheric air are the following:—Headache, slight nausea, and an irresistible inclination to sleep, the patient passes from sleep to coma, from which it is impossible to arouse him; the pupils become dilated, the respiration laborious; there is no gasping for breath, no painful struggle, no convulsion. The transition from life to death is calm and tranquil, and the functions and powers of the system are one by one extinguished, as if in obedience to the spell of some potent enchantment.

Too much caution Mr. Editor, cannot be observed, in the proper ventilation of rooms, and cabins particularly, where coal fires are kept up: the shutting up the door, and air apertures for the night which prevent the ingress of fresh air, is a practice fraught with serious consequences, and many a valuable life has paid the forfeit. An accident, under the above similar circumstances, well happened to three persons, crew of the "Jenny Jones" at Campo Bello, who shut themselves up in their cabin for the night, with a fire on; the want of fresh air, and the want of fresh air, saved them from death, as they were all fast lapsing into insensibility.

Hoping the publication of the above, may put incautious persons on their guard, or may otherwise be of service.

An Yours &c.
S. T. GORE,
Surgeon.
St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1843.

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