

bushy, long, soft and white, are most proper for breeders, especially when at the same time they are of a large size, have a thick peck, and move nimbly. In England there are fifteen varieties.

The breed of Swine common to this Province, require vast improvement, which I soon hope to see effected. What Cobbett says of Swine in the State of New-York is truly applicable here; that they are long necked, long legged, sharp backed, and pot bellied.

I am, Mr Editor,

Very respectfully,

HOMESPUN.

Wellington, 30th November, 1831.

SIR,

I EMIGRATED to this Province from Buckinghamshire, in England, and I by no means repent having adopted that measure. Though the new world possesses far better prospects than the old, yet it cannot be denied, that there are many great inconveniences to encounter, in endeavouring to settle in a new country. Among the greatest of these the worst is certainly the want of a market, at which the farmer may dispose of his superabundant produce; and this inconvenience I have felt most severely. Yet in the advanced state of the settlement of this Province, this difficulty might be considerably ameliorated by resorting to the practice adopted in the mother country, of having one or two days in the week assigned in the towns, for holding a market. If a particular day were set apart for this purpose at Fredericton, people from the neighbouring settlements would be in attendance, certain of meeting buyers; but as the case is, no market really exists at Fredericton. Persons wishing to sell hay, potatoes, &c must go one day, and in a manner hawk at people's doors, samples of their produce; and if they meet with a person willing to purchase, must bring it on another day. There is great inconvenience and loss of time attending this mode of doing business, which might be easily remedied by resorting to the above mentioned practice in the old countries,—a measure founded in wisdom, and likely to prove, if adopted here, exceedingly beneficial. I should recommend also, that a Clerk of the Market be appointed to superintend the weighing of the hay, to examine the weights and scales, and gauge the measures used; and when produce is sold by sample, to have the custody of the sample, in order that if any difference exist on delivery of the goods, an immediate reference may be had to him. It would also be advisable for the Clerk to keep a regular account of every thing sold, in order that they may be published in the Royal Gazette; to defray which expense, as well as the salary of the Clerk, a light toll might be levied on all hay and other produce brought into the market, abolishing the present heavy charge on weighing hay. It would also be a great inducement for farmers to bring their produce from a distance, if warehouses or stores were erected, in which all goods unsold might be deposited till the next market day, of course paying for warehouse room.

Should such a market be established, I feel no doubt that it would tend more to the settlement of the Province than any other measure that could be devised.

I beg leave to remain, Mr Editor,

Yours at command,

AN EMIGRANT.

St. Mary's, York, 23d November, 1831.

ON THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Who will take upon him to deny the influence of women? Whatever they approach becomes embellished with new charms; the mild lustre of their eyes seems to give new life to all that comes within its influence. Literature and the fine arts yield to their taste and judgment; it is at their feet that man, haughty man, so great in himself when absent from them, submissively falls, to hear his doom, where is the unhappy being, who has not, once in his life, like Socrates, sacrificed to the graces?

The heart of woman is kind and indulgent, and if acrimony or envy should sometimes find a place there, it must only be attributed to education: exceptions are rare; but it is also truth to say, that when a woman is

really wicked—she is more so than ten men put together.

A father pardons a guilty son; a mother does more; she consoles him, she renders him respectable in his own eyes, teaches him to esteem himself, without which he will never act aright, for a virtuous courage is the sure forerunner of virtue. Nothing so great as her reproofs, no comfort equal to her advice.

A man is often forsaken by his friends fortune fails him, misfortunes overwhelm him; but his beloved wife yet remains; he however conceals from her such evils as may have been the result of his own misconduct; but she can read every thought of his heart; she recalls him tenderly to himself, weeps with him, refuses to listen to his self-accusations, but arms him with courage and hope; and by degrees the unhappy man, saatched from the despairing resignation of suffering alone, looks smilingly forward with hope.

A young man is disgusted with life at his first entering into the bustle of the world, and if he has any sentiment left in his mind, it is centered in a wish to go and see a mother, before he dies. A sister or some female friend; returning, he will breathe more freely, his gloomy ideas will dissipate, he will no longer see objects through the dark shade of discouragement;—no;—it is the enchanting prism of hope and happiness, that will now lend its smiling colors.

An old man, one foot in the grave, which must soon close over him, and put an end for ever to all his regrets, his sufferings and complaints, throws around him a look of anguish; but a wife,—a daughter is there; her eye has met those of the dying man; her mild voice has restored his courage. Death comes, the man dies—but he dies comforted—his last moments are sweetened—a wife has closed his eyes.

Thus, in every period of life, women is the tutelary genius which watches over man, but in misfortune especially, in discouragement, she is more so than ever. To those who err she stretches out a helping hand; her affectionate expressions find their way to the heart, and the guilty person already feels repentance when he hearkens unto her. By her, men become happier, through her more social, more gentle, and better in every sense of the word. In all their wanderings, when drawn aside by the influence of the passions, they may not listen to the voice of friendship, but of a woman!

We not only put the question to young men, but to the old; even the secluded hermit will say, it is not possible to be withstood.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1831.

We have no later intelligence from Europe to present our readers than our last number contained.

Last week we published the proceedings of a meeting held at St. John's, for the purpose of raising contributions for the relief of the sufferers at Barbadoes, and we perceive by the Fredericton Royal Gazette, that a public meeting has been called at that place, for the same humane and charitable purpose. We are happy to announce, that the inhabitants of Miramichi have not been backward in this laudable and praiseworthy undertaking;—a subscription list has been handed round during the past week, and a liberal sum has been subscribed. This is as it should be—we also, had our day of travail; and to the prompt assistance we obtained, at that period, from the benevolent, we are in a great measure indebted for our present happy and prosperous situation; we are therefore bound, by the ties of gratitude as well as of humanity, to contribute our mite towards the relief of those, whom the Almighty in his wise judgments, may visit with similar afflictions.

Mr Christie, the Member for Gaspé, has again been prevented taking his seat in the Legislature of Lower Canada, as the member of that County, by a vote of expulsion; this is the fourth time this measure has been resorted to, to prevent that gentleman taking his seat, thereby depriving his constituents of the right which they enjoy as British subjects, of being represented in the Legislature of their country, by the representative of their free choice. We have several times freely expressed our sentiments upon this arbitrary measure, and have this week copied the opinions of several contemporaries upon the subject.

RICHIBUCTO, 10th December.—On the night of Friday last, we were visited by a tremendous tide, which did considerable damage, by driving timber from the booms and other places, where it was lodged for security. The Ross, the last vessel in port, was driven on the flats, near Mr Robert Jardine's house, at the same time, and the following night she was frozen in. On Monday a violent easterly wind, attended by a very extraordinary tide towards evening, broke up all the ice which had formed across the harbour, and drifted up the river, threatening immense damage to every species of property exposed to its influence. At the flood, the wind suddenly changed to the north west and drove the whole mass of ice and drift timber to the southern shore of the harbour, where it upset the store of Mr M'Kean, and drove it, together with a considerable quantity of salt and of barrelled provisions, nearly 200 yards from its place. The loss sustained by Mr M'Kean, in goods, is about £50 or £60 in value. Had the wind not changed most fortunately, the store of George Platt, Esq. would most probably have shared the same fate, where immense loss would have been sustained. In Mr M'Kay's store the water rose to the depth of a foot, but owing to the care and foresight of that gentleman, no great damage was effected. Mr Michael Samuel's store also sustained damage. The timber boom of Mr M'Leod, and that of Mr Peter Sutherland, were broken, and a considerable quantity of timber lost. The storm occasioned loss to Captain M'Almon, by clearing the island opposite his house, of all his hay stacks, and driving them into the river.

On Wednesday the Ross got off the flats where she was aground, but the following night the frost set in with unexampled severity, and the ice around her at present, is sufficiently strong to bear a horse.

Yesterday a quantity of cattle crossed the river on the ice, brought from Westmorland by Mr Solomon Trites.

On Monday week a bark called the Margat, from Plymouth, ran ashore at Kouchibouguac, where she laid for a week without sustaining considerable damage but the storm of Monday completely effected her demolition. She has been condemned, and the sale of her hull and materials will take place on Monday next. John Wheton, Esq. the Agent to Lloyd's, has paid great attention to her, having been twice to view her condition, and the first time owing to the half frozen state of the rivers, at the imminent risk of his life.

Sailed on the 1st inst. after having been detained by the late prevalence of easterly winds, for upwards of 20 days, the Matthews, Donaldson. Passenger—Mr W. Saunders. On the 3d, the Henry, and the Jane. On the 4th, the Nestor. Passenger—Capt. W. Reed, of Sunderland, Durham. On the 5th, the Elizabeth & Ann, Wright; the Sisters, Pitt, for Wexford. Passenger—Michael Kinsala. The Perseverance, Horton. Passenger—Mr Foster. On the 6th, the Argyle, Buchanan. Passenger—Mr Richard Blackstock.

The Weather during the past week, has been uncommonly cold; the ice in almost every part of the river, is sufficiently strong to admit of travelling thereon, with horses and sleighs. The brig Thompson Pack et, notwithstanding the great exertions that were used to despatch her, we are sorry to say, will have to winter here; she was only enabled on the afternoon of her sailing, to get a short distance below Middle Island, where she now lies.

The bark Hope, outward bound is ashore on the flats between Fox and Egg Islands, where she will have to winter.

The schooner Bellorophon, Captain Berier, from Pexce, bound to Cork, with a cargo of fish and oil, was cast away at Green Point, near Beldone, Bay Chaleur, a short time since. Vessel lost, cargo principally saved.

LIVERPOOL, 3rd September, 1831.—During the past fortnight, though no decided change for the better can be reported as actually established in business, still there has on several articles been a cessation to decline, and in others a tendency to improvement. Could the public mind get satisfied that the present unsettled state of Europe would soon end in peace or war, a more fixed state of things would probably follow. The present Ministry, too, in their past and contemplated changes of Duties are so uncertain and so perplexing, that several branches of business are seriously interfered with, either by their want of decision or a knowledge of the subject on which they legislate.

MAINE.—The Secretary of this State is preparing to remove his department to Augusta. The Governor, Treasurer, Adjutant General, &c. will soon take up the same line of march. The Legislature will also soon change their theatre to Augusta.

Persons who forwarded letters by the bark Hope, Captain Forsyth, are requested to call for the same at the office of J. T. Williston, Esq.