

cannot possibly do injury, but MAY elicit necessary information and knowledge.

I am, Sir, yours,

A READER.

PASTURING AT LARGE.

MR PIERCE,

THE subject of Pasturing Cattle, Horses, &c. at large, has been very frequently discussed, both in public and private, and yet the evils of the system remain in a great measure, unredressed, although these are evidently many and great. I therefore, with your permission, purpose to state shortly, the chief arguments for and against the measure, when, if it shall clearly appear, as I trust it will, that *MIRAMICHI* has in this case taken the advantage of *RIGHT*, I cannot doubt, that our patriotic members, the constitutional guardians of our rights, will take such measures as to have these evils effectually and early redressed.

That Pasturing at large had its rise, and was advantageous when the country was thinly settled, I have no doubt, and that it may be continued with advantage in any part of the country purely Agricultural, I shall not question, because, every one has not only about an equal natural right to the privilege, but also a common interest in preventing its abuse; while in the neighbourhood of towns such as Newcastle and Chatham, the case is quite the reverse. Here indeed, there are no common crown lands, and those who have the most advantage from the pasture, have generally little or no interest in, or title to the land, being chiefly merchants, lumberers, tradesmen, or labourers, in good circumstances, so as to be able to purchase cows, horses, or sheep. Thus it is evident, that the farmer is deprived of the natural privilege of supplying these people with his produce, and also, that they are enabled by pasturing on his lands without cost, to undersell him in the common market, and this many of them actually do. If a farmer, a grazier, or a butcher goes alongside a schooner with cattle or sheep, in order to purchase, he is often met by a swarm of towns-people, ready to use his judgment, and over-bid him, knowing they can keep them, or fatten them on his land, perhaps in his corn fields, for nothing. Thus, as the law now stands, is the farming of this quarter protected and encouraged! But it will be said—inclose your lands legally, and you will obtain damages on any trespass. The thing is a mere hoax. One fellow will throw down a fence bar or two; another is ready to swear he saw them down, while a third drives in, under night, a drove of hungry cattle; this, or similar tricks, every Magistrate in the County, knows to be of daily occurrence. It is argued, that much grass would be wasted if cattle were not pastured at large. The proprietors of land have generally intelligence and poverty enough to induce their looking out any grass of value, and also enclosing it either for hay or pasture, but they will not readily do these, while other people are as likely, or perhaps more likely to enjoy it than themselves. The advocates of the present system will tell you, that by it, poor farmers are enabled to rear cattle without using in summer any of the hay grass, which is thereby reserved for winter. Every one knows, it is easier for poor farmers to get grass than cattle. But if the Government could, and would prevent every one from wasting Manure by pasturing in the woods, and compelling them to pasture only on lands in cultivation, or about to be so (with some reasonable exceptions) they would make a more beneficial enactment for Agriculture than any it has yet been blessed with.

I deem it unnecessary to add any to these arguments, satisfied that every intelligent unprejudiced person, must clearly see, that to continue the present system of Pasturing, is in every view, ruinous to Agriculture in general, and to my farmers in particular. Indeed the system cannot be advocated but on the disgraceful principle of allowing the rich to benefit themselves at the expense of the poor. I therefore confidently hope to see the measure soon taken up in the proper quarter, with the sure prospect of equitable adjustment.

A FARMER.

P. S. I ought to mention, that for some years after our great fire, when the cattle, &c. were kept up, many poor families were employed most usefully for themselves as well as for the land owners, in planting potato patches in the woods. This highly useful and charitable plan must of course have been for some time discontinued.

Chatham, May 4, 1832.

DESPERATE ECONOMY.—In a town not far from Glasgow, one of the Baillies, while engaged the other day with some other of the members of the Board of Health, in superintending the fitting-up of a temporary hospital, exclaimed—"O! it'll be desperate if that cholera disna come here, after we've been at sea with a trouble an' expense for't."

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1832.

To the politeness of William Abrams, Esq. we were indebted yesterday morning for the Greenock Advertiser of the 27th March, and to Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co. for Glasgow papers up to the 1st April, received by the bark *Intrinsic*, 30 days from the Clyde. The Cholera, as it is called, is still raging in Scotland, and in many towns, with redoubled vigour. There has been a serious riot at Paisley—the particulars we have copied. The Reform Bill had been read a first time in the House of Lords, and was ordered to be read a second time on the 5th April. We have made copious extracts from these papers, to which we refer our readers.

We express our thanks to our Correspondent for his readiness to furnish information on the New Crown Lands Regulations; and although we differ from him on a few minor points of detail, we acknowledge that in one or two particulars, he has conferred additional information. We should entertain great satisfaction at being the medium of extending information on a subject, in which we implicitly agree with our correspondent in viewing, as of the first importance,—in furtherance of which we purpose to make in our succeeding number, some additional remarks.

Richibucto Harbour is entirely clear of ice, and the bark *Ross* has dropped down to the mouth of the river, in order to be in readiness for any favorable opportunity of setting sail for Liverpool, her destined port. On Thursday the Reverend John McLean delivered a Sermon before a highly respectable congregation, on the evils of Intemperance, urgently recommended his auditory to adopt measures for the formation of a Temperance Society. We heartily wish success to the laudable endeavours of the Reverend Gentleman, and hope, a reform will be effected where it is most needed. From authentic information, we are enabled to state, that the members of the Bar, the Bench, and the Departments, are resolved on lending their powerful aid to this important measure, which is alone a sufficient guarantee of success.

THE WEATHER.—The "Winter of our discontent" seems at length to be brought to a close. The ice on the river gave way opposite Chatham, on Friday, and on Sunday we had the satisfaction of seeing it moving down with the tide; the river is now quite clear above Middle Island, but the ice still remains stationary about Sheldrake Island, as well as in Nappan and Bay du Vin; but two or three days, such as yesterday, must effectually destroy it.

MIRAMICHI TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first Anniversary of the above Society was held at Mr G. Johnson's, Chatham, on Tuesday evening, May 1st. The meeting was one of much interest to the friends of the Institution; which, although in its infancy, there is no reason to be discouraged in the attempt thus made to check this great evil: if an increase of zeal in those who heartily espoused the cause at its commencement, and a gradual addition of names, principally from the young in years, be viewed as favourable indications of prosperity, the advocates of Temperance Societies, in Miramichi, may take courage in prosecuting their work of mercy, for such evidences have marked the progress of their efforts during the past year. The number of Members now amounts to 45. That the Constitution as it now stands, may be open to public inspection, it was Resolved, that it should be published in the *GLEANER*: it is as follows:

1. This Society shall be called—"The Miramichi Temperance Society."
2. The object of this society is to discourage the use of ardent spirits, as baneful to the social, civil, and religious interests of mankind.
3. The members of this society shall not deal in any kind of ardent spirits, shall use them only as a medicine, shall not allow them to be used in their families, or give them to their friends or persons in their employment, and shall in every prudent manner, extend their influence to discourage the use of them by others. All beverages, such as shrub, peppermint, one of the principal ingredients of which is ardent spirits, be expressly named as liquors not to be used by the Members of this Society.
4. Any person subscribing the Rules shall be a member.
5. The office-bearers of the society shall be a President, Vice-President, and Secretary, who, together with a Committee of Management, shall be chosen at every annual meeting.
6. An Annual meeting of the Society shall be held, when a Report of their proceedings shall be read for the preceding year.

7. Any member may withdraw from the society, by giving a written notice of his design to the Secretary.
8. Any member who is found to have violated the Rules of the Society, shall be expelled at the discretion of the Committee of Management.

The following Resolution, moved by the Rev. Mr M'Curdy, accompanied with some impressive observations, and seconded by Mr John Hea, was carried unanimously:

RESOLVED—That this society, deeply lamenting the baleful effects of Intemperance on the health, property, and domestic comfort; the moral, civil, religious, and eternal interests of this community, and all portions of the earth where it has been felt, respectfully and earnestly solicit the prayers and active exertions of the friends of humanity, religion, and the glory of God against this worst of all curses which has so long wasted our world.

RESOLVED—That the Constitution of this Society be published in the *Gleaner*.

The following persons were elected Office-Bearers for the year ensuing—

President—Rev. J. M'Curdy;

Vice-President—Rev. A. M'Nutt;

Secretary—Rev. Enoch Wood;

Committee—Messrs Wm. Hay, Joseph Spratt, Geo. Johnston, Joseph Dutton, Robert Johnson, James Henderson, and David Saddler.

It is Resolved, that Mrs Thompson, Mrs Bryant, Mrs Spratt, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Saddler, and Mrs Jardine, be respectfully requested to use their influence to obtain female signatures to the Chatham Temperance Society.

Mr. Robert Ritchie, who came passenger in the *Intrinsic*, and Mr. Pope, passenger in the *Argus*, arrived here on Friday last.

We perceive by the *Novascotian*, of last Wednesday, that Mr. Cooney's History of this portion of the Province, will be ready for delivery this week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrd. May 1—brig Aberdeenshire, Aberdeen: 4th—ship *Jean Hastie*, Liverpool. 6th—Schr. *Thomas Wyer*, Boston: bound for Miramichi: brigs *Enterprise*, Jersey: *Princess Victoria*, London.

Sailed—H. M. Packet *Frolic*, Falmouth. The brig *Corsair*, from hence arrived at Liverpool, in 14 days.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrd. April 27—brig *William Bennett*, Kinsale: ships *Melpomene*, Greenock: *Percival*, Milford Haven: *George*, Hull: brig *Hope*, Teignmouth.

Cleared—brig *James Lawes*, Liverpool.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Arrd. April 24—brigs *Narcissus*, Poole: *Little Ann*, Teignmouth: *Susannah*, Exeter.

There are several vessels in the river, waiting the departure of the ice: three of which—two barks and a brig, we understand, are off *tabisintac* Gully. We have only learnt the names of three, the ship *Margaret Bogle*, bark *Intrinsic*, Smith, 30 days from the Clyde, to Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin, & Co. and the *Argus*.

The brig *Thompson Packet*, which vessel was detained in the river by the and formation of the ice last fall, after she had received her cargo, came up to Chatham yesterday, without receiving damage, and is now safely lying at Mr Henderson's ballast wharf.

CLYDE, March 25—Sailed—Ship *Rankin*, St. John, N. B. Loading at Greenock, Phoenix, Cochrane, Bay Chaleur: *Salus*, M'Millan, do. March 28, Sailed—bark *Ann Grant*, Auld, Miramichi.

THE ACT of the General Assembly passed in 1829, for the establishment and support of Grammar Schools throughout the Province, among other things enacts that the sum of £100 be granted annually to the County of Northumberland and other Counties therein named, for the payment of the Master of the Grammar School; and further enacts, that no Grammar School in any of the said Counties shall be entitled to the said sum of £100 unless the Inhabitants of the County in which such School shall be established, shall have raised or subscribed and BONA-FIDE to be paid the further sum of £50 in aid and support of the Master thereof.

The Trustees of the Grammar School therefore particularly request a meeting of the Inhabitants of this County, at the Grammar School, on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the above purpose.

S. BACON, Secretary.

Chatham, 7th May, 1832.