

many of them by their writings, widen greatly the field of their usefulness. Northumberland, the land of our adoption, it is to be regretted, is still lagging behind in the pursuit of this most essential occupation. That this quarter has continued so long a wilderness, is owing however, to many causes, rather than the faults of soil or climate. What long contributed to retard the improvement of the County, was its being in no wise opened up by roads; this is, however, beginning to be obviated, our Representatives are now obtaining for us, at least, of what we were long since entitled to, and are able to convince the Legislature, that we have claims in common with the other Counties. I trust they will give a better account of any monies that may be voted for Agriculture than we have formerly received, for it is astonishing to think, that of the many thousands that have been voted for years past, we have received next to nothing. I think it unnecessary to enlarge on this part of my subject, as I am confident it will be attended to in the proper quarter, and moreover I intend to combat a description of persons, who, without possessing any REAL knowledge on the subject, do by their headless sayings, more mischief to Agriculture, than may be supposed. These men broadly assert that Agriculture will not pay in Miramichi, unless to poor farmers, who live sparingly, and do the labor with their own hands and those of their children; or in other words, that talent and capital would be thrown away here on Farming, while we are sending to Europe and other parts of America, for what could be easily found at our own doors.

The assertions I have mentioned, coming from men somewhat influential among us (though the purity of their motives may in some cases be doubted) has evidently a most pernicious effect. Now, these persons will tell you they speak from experience, as they have farms of their own. They occupy a few acres of land, and having a horse and cow, perhaps they will designate some person their farm servant; this man is to prepare the horse for his master's riding and sleighing; to attend to the Mistress's garden and poultry yard; and also to the thousand calls of the kitchen maid. The master, if he has any knowledge of farming, has neither time to give his orders, nor to see them properly executed when he does; but still the farm is expected to be duly attended to. The farm servant must have help at planting and reaping; finally, the farm account has to be balanced, and after getting credit at 2s. 6d. a barrel for potatoes, and 1s. 6d. per bushel for Oats, (prices at which they are sometimes sold at our wharves though the country prices generally double these) it is clearly ascertained to be a losing concern. Ergo, Farming in Miramichi will not pay!

AGRICOLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER.

MR. EDITOR,

I beg leave through the medium of your paper to call the attention of the Government, the Legislature, and the Public, to the present untenable situation of the County Gaol at Richibucto. I am quite sure that we live under the rule of an enlightened, a wise, and a kind-hearted King and Government, who would shrink with horror at being informed of the miseries experienced by British subjects in a place where County Rates are duly collected, for the purpose of providing suitable accommodations not only for debtors, but a so for criminals.

A few weeks ago, a young man was confined for a small debt in the gaol of Kent, and in the morning he was found by the jailor speechless from the effects of cold. A female has been for some time incarcerated, and were it not for the humane attention of the Sheriff and the jailor, she would unquestionably before this have perished. An individual was committed on the evening of the 6th inst also for debt—in a room wholly destitute of fire and bedding; and before eleven o'clock he was reduced to so deplorable a state that the sleep of death was fast creeping over him. The jailor as soon as he became acquainted with the situation of the captive, adopted every means in his power to restore heat and animation; but many hours elapsed before the vital warmth was completely restored. Stoves have been provided at the public expense for the use of the building, but they have not been put into their places; and a provision has been made by the Court for fuel, without any possibility of its being of any utility.

I trust, Sir, you will give this publicity; and if imprisonment for debt is to continue to be the law of the land, I hope that your exertions will not be wanting to prevent the punishment of being frozen to death being inflicted on the unfortunate persons who may hap-

pen to be exposed to the tender mercies of their creditors.

A DEBTOR.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

The Courier left Dorchester on Friday at a quarter past 12, P. M. and arrived at Richibucto, at half past 5, A. M. on Saturday. The Courier arrived here on Saturday at 6, P. M.

We have nothing later from Europe to present our readers this week. We have carefully perused the English papers received by the last mail, and do not discover a single article of interest in addition to what we have already published; our columns, therefore, are principally devoted to Colonial affairs; a large space being occupied with the debates in our Legislature, which will be found highly interesting.

We have given insertion to the communication in another column from a person resident in Kent, because as public journalists we consider it our bounden duty to publish every complaint which may reach us, affecting in the smallest degree the general interests of society. At the same time we have also the pleasure to be able to state, from the most authentic information obtained during a late visit to that County, that no blame can possibly be alleged against the Magistracy, or the Sheriff, for the deficiency of stoves to warm the County Building.

It is to be recollected that the Court-House is an entirely recent erection, and on a scale as commodious as extensive; it cannot therefore excite surprise that EVERY convenience has not yet been fully provided. The gentleman who so honorably and so worthily fills the chair of first magistrate on the Bench of the Court of Sessions, expressed great anxiety, so long ago as the Sessions of last June, to provide for the immediate importation of a sufficient number of stoves, and for the procuring of a quantity of fuel for the use of the building; and with a highly laudable zeal, he was assisted in his endeavours by the Clerk of the Peace, who forwarded an order for the whole to a house in Chatham.

We are enabled to state that the order thus sent was not completely understood by the mercantile concern to which we have alluded, and when the stoves arrived last autumn at their destination, a sufficient quantity of PIPE, and the FURNACE requisite for heating the Gaol, were found deficient. The lamentable circumstance alluded to by our correspondent is then accounted for on the most satisfactory grounds; and we have to express our sincere sorrow that the humanity and sympathy, which are so generally known to characterize the Sheriff, should be so painfully taxed, as the present state of the gaol unavoidably entails.

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.—January 26.—Mr Cunard moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal all the existing Laws relative to the Grain and Fish Bounties, and to appropriate the sums usually devoted to such purposes to the improvement of Roads and Bridges throughout the Province. Leave granted. 13 to 12. January 30.—Common Pleas Bill.—This important Bill, (says the Reporter) was this day committed; Mr Brown in the Chair, the discussion thereon, lasted upwards of three hours. So extensive was the debate, that it is impossible for us to be as circumstantial in our reports, as we should be upon a more limited discussion. The extreme length of the Debate prevents us giving it in this day's paper—we will insert it in full in our next. February 1.—The House was this day wholly occupied in Committee, on the Report of the Committee of Public and Private Accounts, respecting the accounts of Robert Doak, Esq. late Supervisor of the great road from Fredericton to Newcastle. The subject was ultimately referred to the Committee of Supply. A message was received from the Governor, recommending the House to make provision for an account exhibited by the Attorney General, amounting to \$641. 17s. for costs, and expenses incurred in the arrest and prosecution of certain persons, for offences committed in Madawaska. February 2.—Mr S. Humbert, pursuant to notice, moved a Resolution for a vote of thanks to Major General Sir Howard Douglas, for the eminent services rendered the Province by him since his arrival in Great Britain. After some discussion, it was withdrawn, and a resolution proposed, to expunge the whole proceedings from the Journals, leaving the matter entirely open to a commencement de novo. We will give the debate in our next. February 3.—Mr Chandler presented a petition from the Rev. G. Coster, and six other Clergymen of the Established Church, in Fre-

dericton, praying that a clause might be inserted in the Marriage Bill, to prevent the pernicious practice of marrying parties without due publication, which has hitherto greatly prevailed. The petition was unanimously received. This is the latest intelligence we have from the Legislature.

The Legislature of Lower Canada, it was expected, would be prorogued on the 10th inst.

Under our original head, will be found two communications on useful subjects,—the Salmon Fishery, and the state of Agriculture in this County. We have only been enabled to insert about half the latter to-day; we shall publish the remainder next week.

Dr. Tracey editor of the Vindicator, and M. Duvernay, proprietor of the French paper La Minerve, both published at Montreal, have both been committed to the common goal of Quebec, for supposed libel against the Council.

On this subject the Quebec Gazette makes the following remarks:—"We are not the apologists of the licentiousness of the Press, but we think it ought to enjoy a very great liberty; that that liberty must exist here in respect of public bodies and of public men in spite of all efforts to repress it. The public is in fact the arbiter, and a pretty effectual one, by the condemnation and loss of support which it inflicts on the offender. Neither do we mean to question the right of the Council to exercise the power of commitment for breach of privilege. That power is inherent in every legislative body, because it is necessary to its existence and its carrying on business. We may be permitted to question however the frequent exercise of that right—and its exercise in this particular instance. The character of the Council will not be made more respectable by the imprisonment of one or a dozen or a hundred writers. It will not be admitted, we think that its real worth can be depreciated by any writer whatever. It must stand on its merits in the public opinion. We fear it will not have added much weight to its character, by this species of force, a power so unwillingly submitted to by mankind, and in fact when exercised on public opinion, working on matter entirely without the reach of force. The proceeding in question will, we think, only hasten that reform of the Council, whatever it may be, which has become necessary to make it conform to the common interests.

We do not think we could give a better idea of the variableness of the weather during the season, than to quote the last four or five days. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were intensely cold; the Thermometer about 15 below zero. Sunday morning a little snow fell, afternoon rain, which continued during the night. The weather unusually mild, which continued during the greater part of yesterday—towards the afternoon it blew violently from the N. W. accompanied with hail.—This morning clear and cold.

JOSEPH CUNARD, & CO.

Have for sale, the following articles, at their Stores in Chatham and Newcastle, which they offer cheap for cash, or on approved credit,

1000 barrels Corn Meal,
400 do. Oat Meal,
1000 Quintals Codfish,
30 barrels Onions,
100 do. Apples,

Together with their usual stock of rum, Jamaica Spirits, molasses, brandy, gin, whiskey, wines, porter and ale in bottles, sugar, tea, cast-steel, Crawley, Millington, and Blister Steel, iron, pots, ovens, cut and wrought nails, broad and narrow cast-steel and common axes, traces, Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware, Ploughs, Carts, Fanners Wheel-barrow, &c. &c.

Miramichi, December 17.

All persons having any just demands against the Estate of WILLIAM LUKE, late of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within six months from the date hereof: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HELEN LUKE, Adminr.
JAS. STEWART, }
GEO. STEWART, } Adminr.

Miramichi, 14th Feb 1831.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The HOUSE and LAND appertaining thereto, lately the residence of Capt. JOHN CHARTERS, deceased—Apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO
Miramichi, 6th February, 1832.