

replaced by the banker or capitalist, who is surrounded by a train equally dependant and servile.

If the pride and the power of the baron were in his birth, his titles and armorial bearings, the pride and the power of the man of our days are in his wealth and financial influence; if the skill of the former shone forth in military exploits, the skill of the latter is displayed in commercial and financial operations. Thus, the spirit of society, as we observed, has changed from the military to the purely commercial and industrial. The balance of trade, the state of exchange, commercial prosperity, specie payments, have taken their place, and become the great objects of public interest.

The present epoch of Civilization has fully developed the elements of society, which are.

Agriculture, Education,  
Manufactures, Commerce,  
Arts, Navigation,  
Sciences, Internal Communications

but it has not regulated and associated these elements, and established order and unity in their action. As Civilization is based upon an infinite variety of isolated interests, conflict and opposition must exist in Industry, as they exist in the political world. Strife is transported to this new field; for what else can we call the speculations, monopolies and commercial and financial excesses which characterize the present epoch than a war of Industry and all its elements? In such a state of things there must be anarchy, disorder, waste of efforts and conflicts of opposing interests; there must be a miserable application of all the great sources and means of production, such as labor, capital, soil and natural advantages. To suppose that such a system is the best that can be devised to facilitate production, is an outrage upon common sense;—and still the question of a Reorganization of Industry, which is of such primary importance to society, is entirely overlooked for matters of minor consequence—like those of the Currency and others.

Victor Considerant, a distinguished author and a disciple of Fourier, in speaking of the difference between the barbarian and the civilized periods, remarks: 'The high development of Industry, and the Arts and Science, is the leading character of Civilization. But although it has created the elements, the means, the instruments of Industry, it is still very far from making the best possible use of them. The first period of Civilization regulated and organized War, which was its main and absorbing occupation. It left Production and Industry out of the sphere of government action. Industry has in consequence been developed by individual efforts. In its development it has remained entirely in the hands of individuals, so that all the powerful means, which the genius of man has conquered, are employed blindly and anarchically at present in the great operation of social Production, Distribution, and Consumption. They are left without regulation or counterpoises, subject to the will and caprice of individual action, to the derangement of a hazardous and envious competition, to a mania of speculation in the midst of the most perfect incoherence, and the most flagrant opposition of interests. All the powerful means of activity, production, and wealth, which man possesses, he employs most miserably—the general conditions of their application are deplorable. These means of action, these fine instruments are for the most part, arms of industrial war in our hands; and the hostility, division and extreme discord, which reign in the field of production, are a blight to Industry, and permit a few grains only to grow where with an organized and well-regulated system, abundant harvests should be reaped.'

'The principle of Organization is the principle of Life and Force. What can be more necessary than to organize Industry? Where is it more important to extend Life, Force, Convergency, Order, Unity, than to the creation of the material, moral and intellectual riches, which are the condition and means of the development of Humanity? Should this creative and valuable activity, which is destined to absorb the former oppressive and destructive activity of War, be left without organization and direction? What! if former societies, if societies of strife and carnage, have regulated and organized War—should not present societies,—societies of Industry, feel the necessity of extending Regulation, Organization, Order and Unity to Industry? The world, after having regulated and organized the activity of defence, destruction and oppression, should comprehend that the great question, the question above all others, ought to be the regulation and organization of Productive Industry!

'Order cannot exist, where there is no Organization. If we wish to substitute Order in the place of Disorder in the domain of Industry—we must extend to it the principle of Organization; and as the field of Industry luckily is constantly extending, as we are approaching the epoch, when the whole social activity is to be concentrated in Industry—that is to say, in the creation of the means of happiness and development of mankind—it follows, that if we wish Order to reign in society, we must necessarily desire that Order should be introduced into Industry; in other words, that Industry should be organized.'

If the devil should lose his tail, where would he get another? D'ye give it up? In a gin snop, to be sure, because there they re-tail bau spirits.

ORIGINAL.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

NO. I.

MR. EDITOR,

It is one of the glories of Christianity, that it places woman in that position in society for which she was designed by the all-wise and beneficent Creator. The spirit of paganism enslaved and degraded her: Christianity sets her free, and makes her the sweetest and best companion of man. If we survey the wide extent of paganism even at the present moment, we see woman subjected to the lowest and severest drudgery, and ministering to the inferior passions of man, and not to the more exalted principles of his nature. Denied all rational enjoyment herself, the other sex, by her degrading treatment, robs itself of many of the most ennobling gratifications. Christianity proclaims to both sexes, that woman is by no means inferior in native talent, and that culture is all that is necessary, to render her equal to man in intellectual attainments, and even his superior in the development of the peculiar fascinations of her character. It shows that, while she is destined for a certain department, defined by the Great Parent of all, she becomes, by the cultivation of the mind and heart, better qualified to move in that sphere, to shed the lustre of her feminine qualities upon society, and hallow all the relations of life. But it neither denies to her a share in literary and scientific pursuits, nor precludes her from an honorable competition with man, in attempts to improve the condition of our race.

What vigor of intellect, what delicacy of taste, what refinement of feeling, what excellence of morality, and what beauties of language, pervade the voluminous works of the distinguished Hannah More! To enjoy her society, was considered an honor and a privilege, by the most pious divines, the most eminent statesmen, and the most distinguished philanthropists of the age. What beautiful imagery, what depth of feeling, what graces of style, and what expansion of thought, are exhibited in the poetry of Mrs. Hemans! Her 'Better Land,' 'Domestic Scene,' and 'Silent Multitudes,' have been often read with thrilling delight by thousands who now mourn her departure. And what is most gratifying of all to the Christian mind, the spirits of these distinguished females, seemed to hold converse with the celestial world, whilst they endeavored to lead their fellow mortals to the same deep and inexhaustible fountain whence they were themselves supplied. Mrs. Sigourney, the celebrated American poetess, is another of a similar stamp, who has given a lustre to the ambitious and enterprising republic of the new world. In that country where literature is cheap, and widely diffused, her writings have been read in every city and hamlet, and are giving a healthy tone to a certain description of literature, and arousing the talent of the sons and daughters of America. As a wit and literary genius, how few have exceeded the celebrated Madame de Stael. As a specimen of presence of mind, daring enterprise, and heroic achievements, how few have rivalled the once obscure Maid of Orleans. As monarchs, who have surpassed Elizabeth of England, and Catherine of Russia? In these female sovereigns there were demonstrated a comprehensiveness of thought, a wisdom of policy, a determination of character, and an influence over the public mind, and over foreign powers, which many sovereigns of the other sex have envied, and not a few have vainly endeavored to equal. I speak not here of their faults, but exhibit only a few of their astonishing acquirements, to shew what is attainable by their sex.

But I shall allude to another distinguished lady, our present beloved Queen. Who, amongst her millions of devoted subjects, does not point to her polite accomplishments, her prudent deportment in her exalted and critical station, her unaffected charity, and her exemption from pompous display and pride? Who that has read of Victoria's piety towards a departed father, in honoring his memory, by satisfying out of her private purse the demands of his creditors, was not beheld at once, a bright example of filial devotedness, and a guarantee of fidelity to her subjects? As a daughter, a queen, and a wife, though surrounded by all the allurements of a court and palace, she has shone resplendently: and her past conduct is a pledge, that as a mother, she will prove an example to the matrons of the realm. It is cheering when we can point to such an exalted quarter, as a pattern of excellences like these.

From humble as well as from exalted

walks of life, I might fill pages with a description of females who, despite of circumstances, have rivalled our own sex: but these instances are sufficient to show what they are capable of attaining.

The Author of our nature has created woman, to be a "help meet for man." Let not man, who, from his position has power to control her destinies, either deny to her the enjoyments of intellectual and moral culture, or cheat himself of the highest zest of those enjoyments, by refusing to share them with her according to heaven's appointment.

Subsequent letters will comprise a statement of the different kinds of education females should obtain, and the suggestion of a plan for the accomplishment of these objects in this community.

PHILOS.

Chatham, Feb. 22, 1841.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1840.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived on Saturday forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New York papers furnish a few extracts from French papers one or two days later than previously received. They do not contain anything worthy of notice.

NEW-BRUNSWICK LAND COMPANY.

The following is an abstract statement taken from the Journals of the Assembly, of the crop raised last year, of the land cleared, and of the stock possessed by the settlers on the Novascotia and New-Brunswick Land Company's tract of Land.

Grain and Root Crops	15,460 bushels
Hay	194 tons
Land cleared	1,550 acres
Stock—horses 33; horned cattle 113; sheep 45; pigs 100.	

EYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee on Roads, on the 13th recommended the sum of £15,674 to be expended on the Bye Roads throughout the Province, the ensuing season, as follows:

York	1480
Carleton	1480
Queen's	1880
Gloucester	1050
Westmorland	1680
Charlotte	1680
King's	1580
Saint John	1180
Kent	1010
Sunbury	825
Northumberland	1555
Restigouche	825

POPULATION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

To the kind attention of the Queen's Printer, Mr Simpson, we are indebted for a copy of the Census of the population of this Province, taken last year, from which we extract the following summary—

Total Population	156,162
Inhabited Houses	20,514
Houses building	1,185
Do. uninhabited	1,690
Places of Worship	
Church of England	61
Presbyterian	32
Methodist	44
Baptist	61
Roman Catholic	51
Other Denominations	21
Mills.	
Grist	247
Saw	574
Stock.	
Horses	18,282
Neat Cattle	90,260
Sheep	141,053
Swine	78,915
Acres of Cleared Land	435,861

LOCK-UP-HOUSE IN CHATHAM.

We have much satisfaction in being enabled to state that the Assembly have at length performed an act of justice to the inhabitants of Chatham, by giving their assent to the bill for the erection of a Lock-up-House in this town. We understand that both the Members of this County, wished the expense for the erection of the building to be borne by the inhabitants of the town, and that a certain sum for its support, should be levied on the County annually. This resolution, we understand, was opposed by a majority of the house, and the bill, as it is inserted in our first page, which provides that the charge for erection, shall be paid by the county, by general assessment, was passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

To the kind attention of our Agent in the above-named County, we are enabled to place before our readers the First Report of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, which was presented to the society by its Secretary, Dugald Stewart, Esq. at an annual meeting of that useful institution, convened at Dalhousie, on the 5th January last.

REPORT.

This being the First General Meeting of the Restigouche Agricultural Society, your Committee are required to report their proceedings for the past year; they accordingly state, that they have examined the Secretary and Treasurer's Accounts, which are correct, showing a Balance in his favour of £10 5s. 9d.; the sum granted by the Legislature in aid of the Society, has not however, been drawn for.

Your Committee have also examined the Stock of Seed in the Society's depository, and find it corresponds with the Invoices produced, and that there are 3828 lbs. of the earliest and most approved sort of Spring Wheat, at 60 lbs. per bushel, equal to 63 48.60 bushels, the growth of the United States, imported by inland navigation, through Canada, via Quebec—which your Committee recommend as a sample of excellent Grain. Independent of this, the Secretary has on hand 50 bushels of good clean four-rowed Barley; and 100 bushels of black Oats; also, a quantity of Grass Seeds have been procured, and are now for sale.

Your Committee take the opportunity of congratulating the Society on the increase of its Subscribers, principally Farmers, not with forced subscriptions, for the purpose of making a great show at the commencement, but to the amount prescribed by the Rules of the Society to constitute them members, with a laudable determination to continue such subscriptions as they can easily afford to pay. And in order to furnish general information, with a view to encourage increased exertion, your Committee have compiled from the Customs' Department, the value of Agricultural Produce imported into this County the last two years ending this date, which are as follows, viz.:

	1839.			1840.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bacon,	273	18	10	298	2	9
Barley,	197	10	0	85	0	0
Barleymeal,				13	0	0
Beef salted,	879	6	3	969	0	0
Bu ter,	824	4	10	777	7	10
Cabbages and Carrots,				1	8	8
Cheese,	74	4	11	83	17	3
Cornmeal,	810	14	9	363	10	0
Flour,	7407	3	3	5152	7	7
Hams,	15	10	6	1'9	14	5
Oatmeal,	1557	7	3	599	10	1
Oats,	3926	7	0	3634	17	0
Onions,	19	16	0	11	12	0
Pearl Barley,	171	5	3	48	12	3
Peas,	141	8	9	104	5	
Peas split,				10	2	
Pork,	4714	17	5	3807	1	
Potatoes,	599	9	2	457	11	
Turnips,	1	10	0	23	12	

Total £20614 14 7 £16221 9 9

Thus it appears that about £37,000 has been taken from the capital and industry of this County, to maintain its inhabitants, by importing articles to the above amount, that might easily have been raised within itself, if proper attention were paid to its Agricultural Interests; and when it is considered, that even this amount is but the Sterling value, at first cost of the articles, and that at least 50 per cent. is paid thereon by the consumer, your Committee is in hopes that every well-wisher to the community and best interests of the County, will encourage, by every means in his power, a more extensive growth and cultivation of these articles among ourselves, where we find a soil inferior to none in the Province, or even in any of the sister Provinces. For further encouragement, your Committee beg leave to recommend a review of the Parish of Durham from its commencement; but a few years since a wilderness without any communication with other settlements out by water; and entirely an Agricultural section of the County; to see its extensive improved farms, with the comfortable appearance of its inhabitants, and thriving condition of their flocks, who but a few years since, settled down in the forest, with but small means and have now arrived at a comparative degree of comfortable independence, that must be encouraging to others similarly situated. But it is not in that Parish the prime of the land lies; from Chalfour's hill you can view a tract of country, as far as the eye can reach, to the southward and westward, not over a dead level or basin ground, but over a beautifully waved country, with scarcely a hill that would materially impede the cultivation of the soil; and the whole covered with a good growth of well-mixed wood, a sure indication of superior land.

But, unfortunately, the emigrant and intending settler is deterred from approaching the tract, from the difficulty of penetrating