

season throws them out of use. In the winter all are carefully examined, and the necessary repairs remedied. The farmer who permits this work to pass until the implements are wanted in the field, will find he must lose many valuable hours, if not days, at a time when one, if lost, is with much difficulty overtaken.

There is a very great fault among farmers, and we feel justified in reprobating it in strong terms, because we have sometimes been guilty of it ourselves; and that is, laying out more work than can be done by the force on the farm, timely and properly; and experience has convinced us that if work cannot be done as it should be, it is better not to meddle with it at all. Never is this fault more observable, or more injurious, than in putting in the crops of the season. There are some cultivated plants, which we may be certain will not mature unless the seeds are in the ground at about such a time—a time, it is true, varying in different latitudes, but generally well understood, at any given place; yet we find some farmers so negligent, and what is worse, making an assumed trust in Providence an excuse for their laziness as to be weeks behind the proper time of getting in the seed. Indian corn may serve as an example of such plants. As a general rule too, spring wheat, barley or oats, if the sowing of them from any cause, is delayed beyond the proper time, although, by chance, a pretty fair crop, so far as regards bushels, may be produced, yet the quality will be found inferior, the grain light, and the danger from blight, or rust, greatly increased.

Do not entertain the idea that your farm work can go on successfully, unless you give it your personal supervision. The merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, must attend to their business personally, or all will go wrong, and it is not less so with the farmer. Poor Richard never drew from his stores of wisdom a better maxim than that "he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." Labourers may be faithful and careful, but they cannot enter fully into all the intentions and plans of the farmer; and he must be the guiding and directing head of the whole, or much ill directed effort will take place. The good farmer will be in the field with his laborers. He never says to them go, but come; and he knows that in the management of a farm, example is far better than precept.

It would be well if every farmer would, in arranging his business for the year, determine every season to make one or more experiments in some branch of husbandry, that would lead to some important result; either in determining the best method of procedure in regard to some crop, or bring new evidence towards settling some controverted point in agriculture. When we recollect how many points there are in husbandry about which good farmers are not agreed such as relate to the growing of crops, times and methods of seeding, preparation of soil for raising and fattening of animals, &c. &c., it is not a little surprising that more carefully conducted experiments are not made to throw new light upon them. There is not a farmer, who might not in this way, by well conducted experiment, and the communication of the results to some journal, do much towards introducing more correct notions, and better methods of farming than now exist.

The introduction and the propagation of good fruit, is one of the many things that must not be overlooked in any estimate of the spring labors. The man who neglects to plant fruit trees, when he has a rod of ground to plant them on, avows his intention of becoming a nuisance to his neighbors; for depend upon it, the man who is too lazy to plant will not be too proud to beg, or above allowing his children to steal the fruit, of his more industrious and careful neighbour. Every man who has cultivated a fruit garden is well aware of this state of things; and has found that the coming into bearing of a new and delicate fruit, instead of adding to his enjoyment, as it should, has only served as a signal of gathering, to these illomened plunderers. The only remedy is for every farmer to endeavor to make the best fruits abundant; to plant enough for himself, and some to spare.

But whatever may be the nature of the labor to be done, there should be no haphazard work; nothing that has not entered into the plan of the farmer, either as principal or contingent, and been provided for accordingly. Every movement in managing a farm should be the result of reflection, of preconcerted arrangement, and directed to a certain and definite end. Were such always the case, we should see fewer badly cultivated farms, fewer pieces of work unfinished for want of time, and fewer farmers "coming out at the little end of the horn," the result of bad calculations and unthriftiness.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following are the concluding remarks of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on the motion introduced by Lord John Russell, respecting IRELAND.]

"I have now," said Sir R. Peel, in conclusion, "trespassed much upon the indulgence of the house, but I trust you will believe I have done so in the performance of an imperative public duty (cheers). The measures we have proposed may not in themselves be immediately effectual remedies for the evils under which Ireland labours, but I trust I have said enough to show the spirit in which the government is prepared to consider the question of Irish legislation (cheers). I was reminded by the hon. member for Shrewsbury in the course of his very able speech, (which was not the less

to be admired because it departed in some respects from the ordinary routine of parliamentary debate,—I was reminded by that hon. member of statements made by me, "that Ireland was of too much importance to be sacrificed to party politics." I did say so, and with truth. I thought it was a subject of such paramount importance, that all party considerations should give way to it. I have stated that in any measures, no matter by whom proposed, provided they were conducive to the permanent welfare of Ireland, I would cordially concur,—I said upon that opinion I would always act, I said that I would, for the purpose of restoring peace to Ireland, make any sacrifice of mere personal ambition (cheers). I think I may say I have some right to hold that language (renewed cheering). I have made some sacrifices before for that purpose, the least of which was the loss of official power (cheers). I have encountered reproach—much more bitter reproach from friends than foes, for the course I felt it my duty to take. I suffered the loss of private friendship and the alienation of private esteem (cheers). Why am I not at this moment the cherished representative instead of the rejected candidate of the University of Oxford (cheers)? When we proposed, in 1829, the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities, the loss of office was a mere secondary consideration, and in the hope of securing peace in Ireland I sacrificed that which was the greatest distinction I ever aspired to—the representation of that honoured institution where I had slaked the thirst of early ambition (applause). I am asked whether I consider the present state of Ireland satisfactory. I confess that I consider it anything but satisfactory. But I certainly hope that civil government, without resorting to main force, may be maintained in that country. While we retain office, we will maintain the law (loud cheers). We will exert all the authority and power of the crown—at least we will advise its exercise, and exert the authority of the law temperately, firmly, and moderately—for the purpose of resisting agitation (cheers). We hold ourselves not responsible for the increase of military force. We deprecate the necessity for it. We only applied it for the purpose of averting calamities of which we were not the authors. But, having done this, I am bound to admit that that is, I think, an unsatisfactory tenure of power (hear, hear). Our policy has been to maintain peace, to restore friendly relations with great powers, and to increase commerce. We have succeeded in improving the revenue, in restoring the balance between income and expenditure. We have witnessed with the highest satisfaction the gradual improvement of trade, and we trust to the revival of its commerce and manufacturing interests. But we also feel that with this there is an *intestinum domesticum malum*. Our satisfaction cannot be complete whilst we contemplate the state of Ireland. I trust, however, that that alternative which party suggests, that we are incapable of governing Ireland except by force—I trust and believe that for that assertion there is no foundation (hear, hear). If party influence be exerted to make Ireland ungovernable, it possibly may succeed (cheers from the ministerial side). But, without the exertion of party influence, I do not believe that it is impossible to govern Ireland by the ordinary rules by which a country should be governed, with the maintenance of the principles which we have professed (hear, hear).

I see much cause for entertaining hope for the future. By the wonderful application of science, we are about to shorten the physical distance that separates us from that country. I should not be surprised, even during my life to see the day when Dublin shall be brought nearer to London than many English towns. I shall not be surprised, from the many improvements of machinery, to see the interval shortening to the space of 12 hours (hear, hear). You have reports before you by the most eminent engineers to shorten the interval to 14 hours. My belief is, that with the progress of improvement that interval will be still shortened. I cannot help thinking that in the upper classes of society there is a growing disposition to oblitrate past animosities (cheers). I never hear a debate now and compare it with the debates of former years, without seeing prevailing throughout this house a strong disposition to forget the differences of creed, and the recollection of former animosities. On the part of this side of the house feelings are expressed favorable to Ireland. They are met on the other side by many Roman Catholic gentlemen in a spirit corresponding with the temper in which they are delivered. I do earnestly hope that that feeling may control this agitation—may convince those who are concerned in it, that they are prejudicing the best interests of Ireland, impeding its improvements, preventing the application of capital, and the redress of their grievances, which can be better redressed by the application of individual enterprise than by legislative interference (loud cheers). I have a firm conviction that if there was a calm and tranquillity in Ireland, there is no part of the British empire that would make such rapid progress in improvement (hear, hear).—There are facilities for improvement, and opportunities for it, which will make the advance of Ireland more rapid than the advance of any other country (hear). I will conclude then, by expressing my sincere and earnest hope that this agitation, and all the evil consequences of it, may be permitted to subside, and hereafter, in whatever capacity I may be, I consider that the happiest day of my life, when I could see the beloved sovereign of these realms fulfilling the fondest wishes of her heart—possessing a feeling of affection towards all her people (loud cheers), but mingling that affection with sympathy and tenderness towards Ireland (continued cheering). I should hail

the dawning of that auspicious day when she could alight, like some benignant spirit, on the shores of Ireland, and lay the foundation of a temple of peace (great cheering), when she could in accents which proceeded from the heart—spoken to the heart rather than to the ear—call upon her Irish subjects of all classes, and of all denominations, Protestants and Roman Catholics, Saxon and Celt, to forget the difference of creed and of race, and to hallow that temple of peace which she should then found with sacrifices still holier than those by which the temples of old were hallowed—by the sacrifice of those evil passions that dishonor our common faith, and prevent the union of heart and hand in defence of our common country. (The right hon. baronet as he resumed his seat was loudly cheered from all parts of the house.)

### Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern Mail reached the Post Office, on Monday night, at 9 o'clock. We went to press to-day at three o'clock.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.—A Bill is before the Congress, for modifying the present duties on imports into the United States. By its avowed duties are substituted in many cases for specific duties. On Coal, it is proposed to reduce the duty from 1½ to 1 Dollar per ton, and instead of five cents per bushel on Coke, to levy an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. On fish, dried, smoked, pickled or salted, an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. is proposed; and on Potatoes, it is proposed to change the duty from 10 cents per bushel to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.; while for the former duty of 8 cents per bushel on Salt, an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. is to be substituted.

NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Our Saint John neighbours are constantly starting some new project for the benefit of the Province. They have no sooner induced the Legislature to pass a Revenue Bill, calculated for their especial advantage, and totally unfit for every other section of the Province, than they start a new scheme—also for the advantage of the Province generally—to remove the Seat of Government to their good city. The Courier makes out the following ingenious and plausible case, in favor of the measure, and other advantages are to be detailed in a future number.

"A Petition has been going the rounds for signature in this City for a day or two past, praying for the removal of the seat of Government in New Brunswick from Fredericton to Saint John! This proposition, which meets with general favor from the citizens, may seem startling to some at first sight, but it is confidently anticipated by many that the change must sooner or later take place, in order, if for no other considerations, to ensure a better system of Legislation than has been pursued at Fredericton for some years past; for it is evident, that a majority of the members would have their views enlarged, and be made better acquainted with the true interests of the Province by a residence of two months, annually, in the commercial emporium of the Province, instead of in a "sequestered village," where the opportunities of gaining general or commercial information are decidedly more limited. The expense of the change will doubtless be a great obstacle with those who are opposed to the measure; but at present the opportunity of effecting it at a comparatively trifling expense, cannot be denied, and we trust the House of Assembly will at once appoint a Committee to make the necessary inquiries during the Legislative recess.

"That spacious edifice—the new Custom House Building—possesses, we are told, ample accommodations for the Halls of Legislation, and the various public offices, while the Property of the late Collector Wright at the lower end of Prince William Street, which is now offered for sale, would be a most eligible situation for the Government House,—the building at present thereon requiring but little alteration to make it suitable for the purpose. Nor is this all:—A Provincial Lunatic Asylum is now much required, and the present Government House at Fredericton, with the extensive grounds attached thereto, would be well adapted for such an institution; while the College would be advantaged by being relieved of much of the temptations to dissipation, which are too often the natural consequence of the idleness attendant upon a few hours' employment daily, in a public office, in a country village. We make a few hasty remarks as they occur to us at the moment; but the subject will no doubt be taken up by persons fully capable of discussing it in all its bearings, as it creates a general interest in the community, and will be favorably viewed by the farmers in the surrounding counties, whose individual interests would be greatly benefited by the removal."

STEAM TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—The North America has been engaged by the British Go-

vernment to convey the mails between Halifax and Newfoundland, her owner is to receive £6,000 per annum. She is to leave on her first trip with the first April mail.

The Saint John papers state, that the North America has been coppered and undergone improvements about the bow, which gives her a much more sightly appearance.

INSPECTION OF PICKLED FISH.—The Halifax Times makes the following remarks on the imperfect manner in which fish is inspected in the outports of Nova Scotia. A large quantity of pickled fish, particularly herrings, is imported into this river, but when conveyed home by the purchaser, after a few lairs are removed, turn out to be useless. We hope that our merchants in future will cause all fish to be inspected here, for it is a great loss and hardship for a poor man, after he has paid from 25s. to 32s. for a barrel of herrings, to discover that a large portion of them are unfit for use.

The Editor is speaking of the probability of a trade being opened with the United States for Colonial fish:

"It may be well to advert to the injury done to the character of Provincial fish in foreign markets, by the loose system of inspection. Our American neighbors require to be more particularly dealt with in this respect than even the West Indies; and the many complaints that have been made of the quality indicated by the brands not being realized, and of trickery in the packing, show that unless a remedy is soon applied, this chief production of the Colony will cease to retain its proper degree of importance. Under the present Law the inspection is a farce. No merchant can depend upon the quality of the outport brands, and if he desire to ensure a good commodity to his foreign correspondent, has to inspect and repack at considerable expense to himself, with probably the extra dissatisfaction of finding that he has been himself duped in the purchase. The evil is become so glaring that it is a common practice not to guarantee the inspection."

SOMETHING NEW.—The Montreal Courier contains the following singular paragraph:—

"It is rumored that the ex-Inspector General is about to organize an Anti-Political-Consistency—Moral-Honesty and National-Feud-Extinction-Society.—Qualification of members to be—not to have changed political faith less than twice; to produce satisfactory testimony that they have never intended the public good, and to render satisfactory securities that they will lose no opportunity of advancing their own."

ADVICE.—The Montreal Transcript contains the following admirable piece of advice to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:—

"We perceive that a section of our fellow colonists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are endeavoring to assimilate their Government to the Canadian model. Before they do so, they would do well to wait and see the result of the experiment: in this country, where, at the present time, the spectacle presented is anything but pleasing."

OUR TARIFF BILL.—The Quebec Gazette contains the following remarks on the Revenue Bills of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:—

"Both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures are acting upon the "protective" system in their schemes of taxation. It is an abuse of words to call taxation protection. Taxes on whatever class levied in the first instance, eventually come out of the pockets of all the industrious classes.—The pretext of protection only facilitates their being imposed to a greater amount, and a more extravagant expenditure."

CANADA.—The papers from this Province report that great preparations are making by the French agricultural population for wheat-sowing the coming spring.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—Our Journals are to the 30th ult, and we have devoted a large space to extracts.

It will be seen that Mr Fisher has brought forward his long-promised Resolutions respecting the composition of the Legislative Council. The whole affair was a most miserable failure, and evinced a spirit of personal hostility on the part of members, anything but creditable to a Legislative body.

NEW YORK ALBION.—The proprietor of this ably conducted Journal, has presented his readers with an extra, containing the speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Mr Macaulay, Mr Smith, [the Irish Attorney General,] Mr Shiel, and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, on the Resolution introduced by the first named nobleman, on "the State of Ireland."