

they differently situated. For instance, their landlords may be unwilling to build them suitable offices, and thus they are prevented from consuming their straw and turnips upon the farm, and obliged to send them a distance of several miles to market. When I look round this district I am astonished to find several respectable farmers who have not sufficient accommodation for half the quantity of cattle they ought to keep. Again, their farms may be composed of soil that, in its present state, will not repay them for expensive cultivation, and as such, if land must necessarily be occupied, it ought to be improved; and if thoroughly drained and properly cultivated, it might be made to produce nearly a third more corn. This cannot be done alone by a tenant, but he must necessarily be assisted liberally by the landlords. It is my firm opinion that the time is not far distant when land of this description, if still neglected, will not find a tenant; and when the proprietor becomes the occupier, I need not say what will be the amount of his rent-roll.

In thus concluding my imperfect remarks upon this important subject, from observations founded on my own personal experience, and knowing, as I do, that the profession of an agriculturist is precarious and full of risk, I would simply say to all, both good, bad, and parsimonious farmers, that my principal object in bringing this subject before the club, is to endeavour to instil a more active and liberal spirit of industry and enterprise amongst us, in order that we may keep pace with the ever onward march of improvement progressing in every branch of the national economy, so that at least agriculture may maintain the position to which its great importance entitles it.

Communications.

THE VONDY TESTIMONIAL.

CHATHAM, October 6, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed in two or three consecutive numbers of your valuable periodical, a letter signed by several respectable gentlemen, who seek information respecting the "Vondy Testimonial;" and altho' I have not the honor to be a "member of the committee" referred to, beg to offer a few remarks on the subject. It was certainly much to the credit of the inhabitants of Chatham generally, that, on the occasion of the lamented death of the late Dr. Vondy, who lost his life in endeavoring to save those of his fellow men, they, throwing aside all sectarian feeling, united together in procuring a suitable sum towards erecting a Monumental Tablet to the memory of one who so well had merited this tribute of respect; and it is not very surprising that having done so, they should feel anxious to see their intended purpose carried out. I, however, must be allowed to say, that I fear the "respectable gentlemen" who reiterate their somewhat premature enquiries, lack a very necessary Christian virtue, that of PATIENCE. They also evidence a total ignorance of the art of Sculpture, if they suppose that a monumental tablet could be procured in so short a space of time. They must allow the Committee time to order the same, and also the individual entrusted to execute the commission, time to prepare it, as well as to engrave a suitable inscription, &c. &c. There is an old adage that "no news is good news," and the parties interested in this matter ought to exercise judgment enough to have inferred from the dignified silence maintained by "the Committee" on the subject, that a suitable Tablet is now in course of completion, and will shortly, by its arrival here, be in itself an answer to the enquiries made. Before I close, I must allude to a most slanderous insinuation which has been whispered abroad, to the effect that there is an intention of appropriating the respectable sum subscribed by the different denominations of which Chatham is composed, or rather its inhabitants, "*concordia res parvae crescant*," towards the purchase of a Peal of Bells for St. Paul's Church. This statement I repel with virtuous indignation. What will the venomous tongue of slander say next? How can it for a moment be supposed that any Church which has maintained an established reputation, or has manifested proper and laudable pride and independence, should resort to such an unwarranted method as this of obtaining the desideratum of Chimes in one particular Church? to say nothing of the breach this course of procedure would involve, of the original intention of some of the parties who subscribed. I beg to assure you, Mr. Editor, and all whom it may concern, that the congregation of St. Paul's Church are perfectly able to procure Bells, and a good chime of them, too, without being in part indebted to their sister Churches in this place, for what would no doubt be a great addition to a Church situated in so populous a part of the country. With these remarks, I beg to subscribe myself, Dear Sir,

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

[An apology is due to the writer for the delay in the publication of his letter. When we received it, we had not paper to publish a whole sheet. In the hurry of preparing our paper last week, it was neglected.—ED GLEANER.]

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

From the Montreal Witness.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

We hear much of the superior enterprise and prosperity of the United States, and that if Canada were only annexed to them, everything would be well with us; our cities would grow into Northern New Yorks and Cincinnati, and our Canals, Steamboats and Railroads, would be crowded with goods and passengers. And perhaps this would be to some extent true; but why? Merely because it would be extension of the Free Trade system. At present we have free trade with no country in the world; then we would have free trade with the whole North American Colonies—a world in itself. In fact, one of the greatest elements of prosperity in the United States is the free trade with their own boundaries, which is permanent, however much they may cripple their resources by imposing restrictions on their commerce with other countries. It is as if Europe would abolish all international restrictions, and only keep up custom houses against Asia, Africa, and America. But the free trade principle might be reduced to practice here without annexation to the United States. Let us at one swoop clear away tariffs and custom houses, and welcome the whole world to trade with us; and so far from having to envy the United States, they would soon have to envy us. Oh! but in that case we must resort to direct taxation to support our Government, and that the farmers will never bear. Well if they are content to pay say a shilling in the pound more for all they consume, and receive probably a shilling in the pound less for all they sell, rather than pay a few dollars a year in direct taxes—it cannot be helped; but we have a better opinion of the intelligence than to suppose this, if the matter were properly represented to them. Let us suppose that that farmers, on an average, sell for a £100 a year each, and buy for £50, then the saving by free trade, at only a shilling in the pound, would be upwards of seven pounds a year, while the direct taxes would not certainly be seven dollars. Besides, if Canada were to become a State of the Union, the Farmers would have to submit to the direct taxation, and not to get the Free Trade either. The Federal Government would not permit Canada to collect her own duties nor to share in the general collections, any more than the other States.

But, even with all our self-imposed restrictions, we doubt much whether Canada West is a whit behind any portion of the United States similarly circumstanced, in progress, enterprise and prosperity. The comparison of periodical censuses and valuations of property, shows (if we remember right) very favourably for Canada. And at the agricultural and horticultural exhibition, it is generally confessed that the Canadians are not behind their neighbours; while, from an article in another column, on the settlement of wild lands, we learn that they would be settled in Canada as fast as in Wisconsin, were they sold equally cheap.

We do not believe that the form of Government, so far as the difference between those of Canada and the United States is concerned, has anything to do with the question of property, for under each, liberty and security for person, property and opinion, are amply guaranteed; and an eminent writer, De Tocqueville, has demonstrated that the ratio of progress was quite as rapid in the United States when they were colonies as it has ever been since.

Let us, then, in seeking for prosperity, seek it in an enlightened freedom of intercourse with all other nations—which is equally in accordance with the law of God, the arrangements of Divine Providence, and our own best interests.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax British Colonist, Oct. 28.

WATER WORKS.—Some of the fire plugs connected with the Water Works, now rapidly proceeding towards completion, were tried yesterday afternoon commencing with the one at Mr. R. Roman's corner. Two or three of the plugs in Albemarle Street were next tried, with complete success, throwing the water by means of the different engine hose, to the perpendicular height of some 70 or 80 feet, and horizontally above 100 feet. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this exhibition, to both the company and the citizens generally; for we have here a new, powerful, and most efficient agency to overcome the action of fire, and constitutes quite an era in the history of Halifax, and will no doubt be long remembered, at least by the noisy urchins, to whom a shower bath had been so plentifully administered.

United States News.

Boston.—A great celebration took place in Boston on Wednesday, on the introduction of water in the city from Lake Cochituate, formerly Long Pond. The day was fine, and a great turn-out

was made by the inhabitants. We trust the Bostonians will now be able to obtain water fit to drink, as heretofore it has been "horribly bad."

An English fugitive from justice, who is accused of defrauding houses in Leeds and Liverpool of a large amount of goods has been arrested at Chicago, and locked up in the Buffalo jail.

FORGING AND SWINDLING IN LOWELL.—A case of wholesale swindling and forging, we understand, has just come to light in this city. The operator is well known as an old resident, and long respected as a pious, moral, good and useful citizen. It seems, however, that his integrity was not sound; and he has disappeared, after swindling, forging and borrowing to a very large amount. The sums already known, reach the aggregate of some ten or fifteen thousand in this city, and may exceed that. Rumour also names some twenty thousands, as being in the hands of banks and shavers in Boston. The name of the guilty party we suppress for the present.—Lowell Courier.

Halifax British Colonist, Oct. 28.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Britannia* arrived on Sunday afternoon, from New York, having experienced very boisterous weather during her whole passage of 99 hours. She brought but 14 passengers—three of whom, only, were for this place.

The Schr. *Boston* arrived yesterday in 36 hours from Boston, by which we have dates from that city to the 27th, and from New York to the 25th.

The *Europa* arrived at New York on Wednesday, shortly after the *Britannia* left.

The Steamer *United States*, which left Southampton on the 12th, did not arrive until Thursday morning.

Boston Markets, Oct. 26.—Flour—No effect has yet been produced on the market by the *Europa's* accounts, but will be likely to give a downward tendency to prices. There has been a good demand from the trade, with some sales for export; Genesee firm and commands \$5.75 a 5.87—Oswego and Western, \$5.62 a 5.75—St. Louis, \$5.62 a 5.75—Ohio \$5.50 a 5.52.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By this mail we obtained our British papers brought out by the *Hibernia*, and below we give numerous extracts, copied principally from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 21st ult.

The weather during the past week has been still very unsettled. During the early part a good deal of rain has fallen; but a variation of the wind has brought about a complete change of the atmosphere, and a bracing cold has succeeded the previous damp weather. The harvest is now completely got in; and during the next fortnight preparations for autumn sowing will be general. In Scotland the potato crop is still reported good, whilst that of Ireland is immensely short; the oat crop is, however, good, and the markets generally partake of the same want of spirit prevalent in England. In fact, speculation is at an end; and the large supplies which are flowing in from the Baltic and other ports, tend effectually to keep down prices. Whatever slight change there may be in the duties leviable, must be but temporary; and in the event, which is not anticipated, of a permanent rise of prices, the grain in bond would be held over till the duty ceases altogether. This state of things, together with the absence of speculation, induces importers to sell off their cargoes as they arrive; and, consequently, the continuous arrivals effectually keep down prices. The farmers also begin to consider the probable effects of the removal of the duties in February next; and as there is a general impression that considerable supplies will come from the United States, besides all the grain which will be diverted to this country by way of the northern ports, owing to the disturbed state of the interior of Germany, the probabilities are, that during the next six months our markets will be abundantly supplied. There is, however, misgivings springing up, even in Manchester itself, that the excessive import of grain when arising from the notable deficiency of our own harvests, and not from the increasing means of the people to purchase a whole loaf where they have hitherto had only half of one, is not exactly conducive to national prosperity, whatever the amount of exports may be. We have never lost sight of this cardinal distinction; and we naturally participate in the anxieties expressed by our neighbors respecting our prospects for the winter. At present money is abundant, chiefly from the absence of demand for it for com-

mercial purposes, but it cannot be raised for railway purposes. Merchants, generally, are conducting their business with great caution, and the bitter experience of the last two years has not been altogether thrown away. The desire to preserve a peaceful attitude amongst the nations of Europe is predominant in every man's mind as our main course of safety; with firmness, impartiality, and wisdom, we earnestly trust this great blessing will be preserved to us.

Domestic politics in England are in a complete state of abeyance. The Court has returned from the Isle of Wight to Windsor Castle, without the least apparent incident to disturb the calm serenity of the happy lives of the royal inmates; whilst almost every other potentate in Europe has been hurled from his throne, or is holding it by the insecure tenure of mob influence. The real people seem tossed upon the waves of indigestion, excitement, and terror, all which state of things cannot long endure.

The alarm which was at first created by the appearance of the Cholera on our shores has sensibly abated. The Registrar-General of the metropolis has reported thirty additional cases only up to last Saturday; but, on the other hand, the general health is better this year than in ordinary years, only 991 deaths having been recorded last week within the bills of mortality, against 1154, upon an average of five years. There is only one case reported at Birmingham. At Manchester not a single case has yet occurred, and we are happy to say that our town has so far escaped the pestilence. In the city of Edinburgh the ravages of the disease seem to have been rather more extensive than in any other place, whilst the port of Leith has comparatively escaped. Its appearance however, at the little fishing village of Newhaven, establishes beyond a doubt the fact of its malignant presence in that quarter. Nevertheless, when the whole subject is regarded in a national point of view, there is nothing at present to justify any degree of alarm; indeed, the Government must have already become satisfied that the precautionary measures of quarantine are altogether unnecessary, since they have determined to do away entirely with the regulations which enforce the observance of quarantine, even in the cases where deaths have occurred from Asiatic cholera on board vessels coming from continental ports. Within the last day or two the subject altogether seems to have become almost disregarded, the isolated cases reported being for the most part of doubtful character, and the Asiatic type of malignancy being lost in other indigenous characteristics of ordinary malady.

The anxiety testified by all ranks and parties in Ireland in stepping forward to second the recommendation of the jury of Clonmel, to spare the life of Mr. Smith O'Brien, reflects great credit on their humanity. We think, perhaps, that the other convicted men, who are not allied by rank and lineage to the great aristocracy of Ireland, might have also received some little consideration at the hands of the memorialists.

The demeanor of M^r Manus during his trial, the fortitude, if not heroism, which he has displayed throughout the severe ordeal he has undergone, might, we think have elicited some more zealous interest in his behalf.

The Lord Lieutenant in reply to the deputation of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, courteously declined to give any direct answer to the memorial "beyond the assurance that full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury which tried him." The lives of the prisoners now stand as hostages for the future peace of the country; and we earnestly hope that no untoward event will supervene, to counteract the merciful feelings which the Lord Lieutenant, and the Queen's Government, apparently entertain at the present moment. We may add that the formalities for bringing a writ of error have all been complied with by the legal advisers of Mr. O'Brien; but the official privilege of granting or refusing the certificate, which the Attorney-General is invested, will not be exercised by that officer until after his return to Dublin. It is suggested, with apparent probability, that the Attorney-General will not disclose his intentions until he has conferred upon the subject with the heads of the Government.

Our further reports of the Clonmel trials show that Mr. P. O'Donoghue, after some hours deliberation, has been found guilty, and a recommendation of mercy accorded, in consequence of his having withdrawn and disconnected him-