

be eradicated, except as in barbarous times by the extermination of the one race more than the other; a mode of making peace common enough formerly, and of which perhaps the latest European instance is the extermination of the Morisco, by the Gothic races in Spain, but by balancing them, they will not be liable to the disturbing influences of great majorities of opposing races, coming from the East and West, and each bringing their own embers of discord. Besides, by the removal of the political government, almost all the present grounds of contention would be merged into different species of conflict. The struggle will no longer be for supremacy of race, because such a thing could not exist; but merely for the topical administration of the supremacy of a remote and central power, such as must always take place in all constitutional States, and which is the condition of the enjoyment of liberty. But I believe there would be no more quarrels between the French and English, as such, than there are now in the country districts, where they are, as individuals, the best friends imaginable, as I have had ample opportunity of seeing at agricultural meetings. Those have been conducted in the best spirit. I am aware of an instance in which the two races have not co-operated, and shown each other entire fair play.

It is evident from all this that the Canadians are in earnest, and that at no distant day an explosion of 'some sort' must take place. We ought to be so far watchful of the movements of our Canadian friends as not to be taken by surprise when it comes, nor to be unprepared for a vindication of our own position, according as the emergency shall direct.

From the Fredericton Reporter.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Apart from the embarrassments under which this Province has labored for the last five years, and which we know to have been principally occasioned by circumstances which no human power could control, there is yet much in those periodical reactions to which we are liable, requiring the deepest consideration, and the application of some means whereby their future recurrence may be averted.

The first great remedy for our misfortunes, is to be found in a more extensive, as well as a more judicious cultivation of the soil. The first of these rests with the Government;—the second with the people.

With our present population—injured as the habits of the working classes have been, in part by the Lumber trade and in part by the disposition to settle in towns and eke out an existence without labor—we fear that little can be done to raise the agricultural character of the Province. We have millions of acres of 'fair and fertile' lands, hourly inviting the hand of industry to their improvement; the wilderness with us is ready to produce the reward of labor, in a rich and abundant production of the best gifts of nature; but it wants the talismanic touch which is to transform it into fertile fields, smiling gardens, and thriving villages. How is this to be accomplished? We answer, never, till we receive a large addition to our present rural population.

When on a late occasion we saw the legislature and government of this Province ready to bestow so many thousands of acres of our best lands, for the benefit of a single Railway, we could not in our heart blame the generous effort, coupled as it was with the hope—one which we confess we should be slow in cherishing—that the mere erection of a road from Halifax to Quebec, through the extreme verge of the Province, would prove a vast public benefit; but how could we at the same time divest ourselves of the opinion, that were an equal quantity of our public lands thrown open without fee or reward, to a select and hardy class of emigrants, such as we are conscious could on such terms be procured, the results would far exceed those of a Railroad for the use of passengers from Nova Scotia to Canada. Our towns have now a great preponderance in population over the country, and with this unfortunate circumstance attached, that the inhabitants of the former must ever remain poor and thrifless while they are forced to import their breadstuffs from the United States, instead of having them produced at home. The sickly stimulus of 'protection' for the few at the expense of the many, may indeed be for a while resorted to, but the unnatural effort must prove worse than abortive, in a country which has nothing to export, and which must remain so forever, under such improper management. On the other side, we are convinced, that through the medium of the press, every town and village in the United Kingdom could be put in possession of such information regarding the capabilities of our soil, and the advantages of Emigration, as would induce thousands of those who are 'bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh' to come over and identify their own comforts and independence with the prosperity of this Province. This is the true species of 'annexation' which we require. We desire not a nearer acquaintance with those professed sons of Liberty who trade in the flesh and blood, and thrive on the misery of their slaves. Such Liberty is not unlike the 'Loyalty' of certain persons in these Provinces, packed up into such a small size that it is invariably carried in the owners' pocket. We would then respectfully suggest, that the Government of the Colony should publish at the public expense thirty or forty thousand circulars, stamped with their official sanction, setting forth the agricultural capabilities and resources of this Province—the special reasons for bestowing those fine lands upon able and industrious emigrants, and the nominal value at which the lands might be obtained, with such additional information as could be placed in a short compass. In these days of public economy, this project, if carried

into effect, would cost but little; while the transmission of the circulars throughout, would, owing to the cheap and efficient working of the Post Office at home, turn out a mere trifle.

We would next call the attention of our Agriculturalists to the ruinous system hitherto adopted by too many of them, namely, the carrying off the greater part of their material for manure, to the lumber camp; and then spreading the remainder of it over a surface of land upon which it can produce little or no effect on their farms. One acre of properly cultivated land, is worth five times as much as its right, while in the latter case the labor is five times repeated. The present season forms a remarkable illustration of this fact. Many of our farmers were, scarce of seed in the spring, and were consequently forced to restrict their labour to a less quantity of land; and the result has been, that from this confined space, more has been produced than we have ever had from nearly double the surface. The inferior quality of our seeds is also a great cause of the pooriness of our crops. Many illustrations of this apparent stretch after economy might be given; and they remind us of the tendency which exists in some parts of the country, to procure cheap schoolmasters. In both attempts, the results are equal, and the natural, as well as moral effects are pretty much the same. We cannot gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles; while even from an inferior soil a good crop may be procured, by good seed and careful cultivation. All that we have said upon this subject may with equal propriety be applied to the generation of stock, a branch of husbandry too sadly neglected all over the Province.

But if we would ever thrive as a people, we must cast to the winds our present unjust methods of raising our annual Revenues, and resort at once to the method of Direct Taxation. Then, the rich and the poor would be properly represented; now, the day laborer pays as much as the man who keeps his carriage. Then, the public would obtain a knowledge of Public Assessments and Expenditures; now, they are kept in the dark in order to support a few monopolists, who in their turn can never arrive at independence, in consequence of the absurd and expensive restrictions imposed upon the great body of the people. We would abolish every monopoly in the Province, and throwing the doors of Trade and Commerce wide open, we would invite the ingenious artist and the industrious Tradesman to enter the busy vestibule, and find his own level in the competition which must follow. The protectionist boasts much of the results which have followed what he calls the 'fostering care' of the Legislature; but his is a competition within an enclosure—ours is on the wide, the open plain; accessible to the world. The present system, which for all we know, was borrowed from China in the 14th century, is only fit to be returned to the cradle of its infancy.

Another remedy for our provincial disasters would be found in a more prudent system of economy applied to our public institutions throughout the Province. We pay too much to our public functionaries, or, to speak more guardedly, we pay more than the impoverished state of the country can or will bear. We have even our pension list, and with this strange anomaly, that what in other countries relieves the public service—namely, the death of the recipient—here makes the case worse; and while a child, grand child, or great grand child, nephew or niece of an old soldier of the revolutionary war remains upon earth, we poor fellows whose ancestors had not the good luck to signalise themselves in that immortal contest of American independence, and British defeat must pay the survivors. Then we have our system, our shameful system of favoritism, by which a certain number of provincial loafers must be provided for; and these latter knowing the ease with which they can abstract money from the public purse, are ever making a great fuss about the public good, and drawing lengthy reports of their wonderful discoveries. One of these we got rid of in the person of Dr Gesner—but another as crafty and as prodigal yet remains in the person of a gentleman as notorious and expensive as the good doctor. Such nuisances must at once and forever be done away with. The law, too, simplifying our system of jurisprudence, and rendering it less expensive, as prepared by the Crown Law officers and passed during the last Session, and also the Law passed at the instigation of the Hon. Messrs. Chandler and Fisher, for reducing the costs in summary actions, might easily admit of second Editions. All these gentlemen are men of high character at the Bar and in the country; and a few dashes more from their pens—on the score of retrenchment—would leave the bloated carcass of the Law free from a number of the hungry cormorants which now live upon it. In making this remark we are not of course personal; and no gentleman of the learned profession who is able to preserve his self respect, can be offended.

Lastly, as a people, we must study a wholesale system of economy. We are aware that this is a pretty hard lesson, especially for those whose appetite for extravagance has been so sharpened by the lumber trade; but it is much easier followed than that bitter one which follows the visit of the Sheriff, and the death-blow of independence.

Gladly would we if we could, suggest a remedy for those habits of intemperance so fearfully prevalent in many parts of the Province; but this subject employs the attention and puzzles the intellect of the wisest men in the world. Some imagine that the flood gates of restriction should at once be thrown open, and let all who wish to engage in the death dealing practice satiate themselves to the full, and die or get disgusted with their folly; others maintain that it would be better to make the importation of

Alcohol penal. But these are extreme opinions, and should be treated with caution; and indeed the great probability is, that what neither death nor dungeons can effect, will in the course of time be accomplished by the united power of sound reasoning and good example.

### Communications.

JAMES A. PIERCE, Esq.,

Sir,—Permit me through your valuable Journal to make some remarks relative to the way in which the late Northumberland Ploughing Match was conducted.

You are aware, sir, that the Board of the Agricultural Society have drawn out certain rules and regulations, to be observed by those persons who would compete for the prizes; and one of these is, that each ploughed sod should measure 8 inches by 5. Now I think it right that each competitor should be informed before he commenced, upon what condition premiums would be awarded, so that he might comply with these requirements; and the Judges ought to give their decision, or award premiums, according to the strictness with which these conditions were observed. Now, with regard to the late ploughing match, there had been no directions given concerning the mode of ploughing, yet most of the ploughmen understood it would be required to have the work done according to the former rules, and they endeavored to go as near as possible to these rules; while others, I believe, took no heed to any particular rule, only did the work in the way which pleased themselves, or seemed easiest to them; and these latter persons, it appears, had the best chance of success, as I understand that the Judges received directions not to measure any person's work, but judge by the look only; and the consequence was, that some of the worst ploughing (according to the opinion of the best judges on the field that day) obtained prizes, whilst some very superior work had been rejected. But that is not the worst of it. One of those persons obtained a prize through a mistake, as another person's work had been imputed to him as his work, and he received the reward accordingly, as well as the credit of it, through your Journal, although the mistake had been found out ere the close of that day by the Judges, who acknowledged it; but still I do not find any correction in your Journal, nor hear of the person who is legally entitled both to the reward and credit of it, get either the one or the other, and I think it full time that the Board should have it rectified, as it is creating a feeling with the public not very favorable, I fear, to the Society.

I am, Sir, yours truly, &c.,

A MEMBER.

### Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1849.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

CANADA COFFEE.—The following article is copied from the Toronto Examiner. It is worthy the consideration of the Directors of our Agricultural Society:—

We have seen a specimen of Coffee grown in Canada, and as it promises to thrive well in our climate, and may hereafter become an article of extensive cultivation, may very well merit the designation we have given it.—The specimen of the new Canadian production was grown by Mr T. March, of Scarborough, into whose hands it fell by a fortunate accident; for being quite a connoisseur in such matters, he determined to test whether that which bore the name did not also possess the virtues of coffee. The experiment was entirely successful: by proper cultivation he secured a full development of the properties of the plant; and having tasted some of the prepared coffee, we are decidedly of opinion that from its valuable properties—being in our estimation very little, if at all, inferior to the best Brazilian or any other now imported—it is destined to become an article of extensive production among us.

The Canada coffee plant, as we have christened it, grows thick and bushy, about twenty inches or two feet in height. Each corn grows in a separate pod, and the average size is somewhat greater than that of the ordinary field pea. On the whole the plant has a very beautiful appearance, and, from the limited experiments made, promises to be very prolific. It appears from the best calculation that can be made, that it could be raised from our soil and sold for about half the price for which foreign coffee could be imported. We find that in 1847 the cost of the coffee imported into Canada was £21,585 19 6, and in 1848, £19,775 14. If we could grow our coffee for half the price

we now pay for the imported, a saving of ten thousand a year would be effected, a new channel of industry be opened up, and we might export with profit, an article which we now import with great cost.

[Why cannot the same article be cultivated in the neighborhood of Fredericton, with the same success as in Canada? We are informed that the coffee is a hardy plant, and requires but a few hot months in the year to bring it to perfection. Will some of our Fredericton folks try the experiment next spring? It will cost nothing to give it a trial, while the experiment may prove highly valuable to the province.]—Editor Saint John Morning News.

THE CHOLERA.—We are gratified to be enabled to report, that the accounts from the United States, and the Canadas, all concur in stating that this mighty scourge, which has been sweeping away thousands of our fellow creatures, has been stayed in its progress; and the latest news from Europe represent the disease as rapidly subsiding in that quarter. The London Times thus commences an article, recording the pleasing fact to its readers:—

It would be as impossible to exaggerate the sentiment of gratitude which is felt throughout the metropolis at the abatement of the pest from which we are beginning to escape, as it would be to exaggerate the misery which its further continuance would have inflicted. The plague is stayed. Death strikes with a feeble and fitful hand where he so lately smote with so fearful a force. Terror and Despondence, the satellites and companions of Death, are flying before the power which has destroyed the gaunt destroyer. The streets, which still bear the aspect of mourning and sadness, no longer witness the daily insignia of mortality. One meets, indeed, in every place, the memorials of irreparable losses, and the tokens of lasting grief. In the throng of the Exchange, in the great thoroughfares, in the crowded streets, we jostle against those who have, within a few days, lost their nearest and dearest kin. One man, a week ago, the happy husband or proud father, has since followed his wife and children to the grave. The prattle of infancy and the soft accents of affection have been suddenly hushed in a thousand homes. A havoc has been wrought in innumerable families, which a long life will fail to repair. But the plague is already stayed; and, great as the calamity might have been, it is slight compared with what old traditions and modern experience taught us to expect. London has escaped with half the loss sustained in Paris, and a tithe of the destruction which ravaged Moscow, Petersburg, or Delhi. A termination almost so unhopd for has filled men's hearts with gratitude. They recognise in the mercy that has arrested the hand of the Destroying Angel, the salvation of this country from all those, the moral and material ills, which have ever followed in the train of great pestilences. Had the disease remained among us for any time without abatement, experience tells us it could hardly have remained without increase. The mortality which had risen from the usual weekly average of nine hundred to three thousand, would not have remained many weeks as low as three thousand. Had it gone on in the same ratio of increase, it is hardly too much to say that whole districts in the metropolis and its suburbs, would have been laid bare and desolate.

COUNTY WESTMORELAND.—A destructive fire occurred at Sackville on the 22d inst., which destroyed two barns, the property of Mr Richard Bowser, situated near the Sackville Academy. The barns were almost instantly enveloped in flames which spread to an adjoining wood shed, and from thence to Mr Bowser's dwelling house, which was saved from destruction by the active exertions of the neighbors. The barns were filled with the entire produce of Mr B.'s large and productive farm, and his loss will not fall short of four or five hundred pounds. It is fortunate that the loss falls upon one so able to bear it as is Mr Bowser. The fire took from the imprudent burning of potato-tops near the barns.

A dreadful accident occurred at Dorchester on the 17th instant. A son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a fine lad of about seven years of age, was amusing himself by looking on at a pile of burning brush, about forty rods from the dwelling house, when his clothes took fire, and he was so dreadfully burned that he died in a few hours afterwards. He suffered the most excruciating agony until within two hours of his death, when the pain suddenly left him, and he became quite rational and sensible that his end was approaching. We sincerely deplore the calamity which the father has sustained in the loss of a child under such dreadful circumstances.