

Society of Copenhagen, and 13 other societies abroad—"From my own observation and experience, I consider it quite possible to distinguish men of strong animal propensities from men of mild dispositions, by examining their heads during life. I have practically applied this method of distinguishing the natural dispositions of men, and found it uniformly successful."

Sir William C. Ellis says—"After many years experience, I am fully convinced, the dispositions of men are indicated by the form and size of the brain, and to such an extent as to render it quite possible to distinguish men of desperate and dangerous tendencies from those of good dispositions."

Many more such authorities could be added, viz., Dr. Francis Farquharson, Dr. James Scott, Dr. Disney Alexander, Dr. John Elliotson, &c., but it would be equally useless as tedious, to quote more on this point.

But independent of authorities, we may refer to examples. If the heads of different individuals be examined, the common observer will find no difficulty in distinguishing the difference between organs which are very fully developed in one head, and very small in others; and if so, we can easily understand how more minute observation and practice will enable the phrenologist to discover a difference which to unpractised eyes or hands would not be apparent; just as a skilful musician or painter will detect beauties or discover imperfections in music or painting which to persons less proficient would not exist, or at least appear.

I would not, however, have you to imagine that phrenologists pretend that by the examination of the heads, and irrespective of all other circumstances, they can depict a man's actual character; or that in those cases where the organs are very evenly developed, they would offer any decided opinion. This would be an absurdity, which the ignorant, as well friends as enemies to the science may promulgate.

'Tis not the skilful medical man, but the quack, who promises to cure all diseases. Those who travel about the country lecturing for money, and promising that they can read your thoughts by feeling your heads, are very often persons who could hardly read them if in print, and could not commit their own thoughts to paper so as to be read by others. They are certainly persons who know as little of the science they pretend to practice as did a travelling lecturer who last year ventured to ridicule Phrenology and Mesmerism as humbugs, and who three months after returned to Miramichi, lecturing upon and practising what was but a branch of the humbug Mesmerism, and who would no doubt speedily return to practise Phrenology, if it would but secure the dollar.

Phrenologists simply contend that talents or propensities, which take the lead in forming a man's natural character or ability, can be told by examination of the head; and it is no more necessary to prove that it can be done in all cases of diseased or evenly balanced heads, and under all circumstances, in order to establish its truth or utility as a science, than it would be necessary, in order to place ourselves or our families under the care of a physician, that he should first prove to us his ability, under all circumstances and in every case, to determine with certainty the complaint, and administer the cure.

[To be continued.]

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Mr Editor,

I cannot help thinking that the North, and the County of Northumberland in particular, may be justly proud of at least one of their Representatives in the House of Assembly. I think we ought to be proud of returning to that House "its leader." We may pride ourselves, too, in the reflection that we have given them a man of the strictest integrity; one who will not resort to "clap trap" measures merely for the sake of popularity with the unthinking multitude; such as the measure introduced a few days before the termination of the last Session, for a wholesale reduction of salaries. He (the present Attorney General) might, if he had chosen to join that "clap trap measure," have secured to himself a large amount of popularity. That it was a clap trap measure, the parties who advocated it well knew; they were very well aware that such a wholesale "private robbery" would never be sanctioned by the government at home.

The County of Northumberland may well congratulate herself upon the important and influential position she now occupies in the government of the Province. But she should do more than this; she should proceed at once to make a practical use of that influential position, by keeping their representative, the leader of the House, informed from time to time, of such measures as they desire to become law; or, what is better, let him know the particular grievances which we labor under, and we may be assured that he will do his best to find a remedy. It is his interest, and I believe it to be his inclination, to do so.

Now, Mr Editor, I profess to be a plain, unpretending, practical man; one who plows his own land, and reaps his own harvest. I am not one of those little boys who have lately been making themselves so conspicuous; neither am I that overgrown boy who has lately been making himself so ridiculous. Now, I would wish to caution the people of this County, and the farmers particularly, how they pay attention to these aspiring boys. Let them remember that it is by spouting and strutting about, that they expect to get their living out of us.

Although I am an ardent admirer of Mr Street, both as a private gentleman and a politician, I am not at all satisfied with that part

of his speech of the 25th ult., relative to the agricultural interest. I beg to assure Mr S. that something more is wanting than that improved moral state of feeling which he describes. I beg to inform him that the farmers are not all so deficient in that state of moral feeling which he describes as making the farmer proud to eat only that which grows upon his own land, and wear that which was manufactured at home; but I beg to tell Mr Street that the most useless and the most miserable portion of the population of this part of the Province are content to do so. You will easily perceive that I allude to the French population, who manufacture nearly everything which they consume, even tea and sugar; and yet I challenge Mr Street to point out a more poor, useless, miserable set of people. If the Hon. Attorney General means to point to these people as patterns of morality, and tells us that our road to success lies in following their example, then have we indeed little to expect from him; and if we ourselves can see no other road to prosperity, I say we had better follow the example of those who left the country in 1847, '48, and '49. But I have every faith in our honorable Attorney General's good intentions, and feel satisfied it is from ignorance, inadvertence, or want of thought, that he has been led to deliver to the House of Assembly and the country, such a jumble of nonsense. He begins by acknowledging that the agricultural interest is one of vital importance. Something, he says, has already been done by agricultural societies. Then he goes on to say—"to make the farmer proud of his employment, and teach him that tilling the fine soil of this Province (I leave out the noble), was one of the most honorable, as well as one of the most useful employments in which he could be engaged." Leave out the "honorable," and we will all agree with him on that head. "He is sorry to be obliged to admit that in the rural districts that high state of moral feeling, which made the farmer proud to eat only that which grew on his own land, and wear that which was manufactured at home, was too much disregarded." Now, here I must join issue with the learned gentleman, by telling him that it is already too much regarded; that when he can show me a man that makes his own shoes, that makes his own cloth, grows his own linen, builds his own house, makes his own farming utensils, &c. &c., that then he shows me a poor miserable farmer—one that will never do a mite towards stopping the large importations of fine flour, neither indeed will he stop the importation of fine linen, cloths or boots. I wonder how the honorable Attorney General would like to exchange his fine linen shirt for one of these homespun. He says, "A better system of rural economy must be introduced;" by which I imagine he means that beautiful state of moral feeling alluded to above. Then he says, "The lumber trade is at the bottom of the evil." By which, I suppose, the lumber trade is to be annihilated, or we are to wait patiently till it is exhausted, before anything is to be done for the agricultural interest. "With these views he was not prepared to say that the Government would bring in any specific measure for the advancement of agriculture during the present session, but is prepared to assist in establishing a higher tone of feeling with respect to agriculture, and assist the societies which are already in operation, in carrying out any measure which would tend to advance the interests of the agricultural districts of this country."

Now, Mr Editor, I think it may easily be seen that the Attorney General is desirous of promoting the agricultural interest, but does not know how. A higher tone of feeling (not the feeling which Mr S. alludes to) will surely follow upon the heels of a higher state of prosperity. With these views, I would suggest to his honor the propriety of establishing an Agricultural Board, or Council, for the whole Province, to whom he could apply for advice.

Should you deem this worthy a place in your columns, I may at a future period explain the measures which I, and many of my acquaintances, who try to live by their farms, would recommend for the promotion of their calling.

I remain, yours,

A FREEHOLDER OF NORTHUMBERLAND
March 6, 1851.

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Morning News.

MR STREET IN HIS NEW DRESS.

Now for the Speech itself. Some portions of it we approve of; others we cannot listen to for a moment. He is opposed to forcing Municipalities upon the people—but willing to frame his bill in such a way that it will be optional for any county to have a local Corporation, whenever the people express the wish. This is all right. The greatest weakness manifested in the speech, is in those portions in which Mr Street shows a fond willingness to resign himself into the hands of Earl Grey, and accept his Colonial gospel, no matter how absurd, as if it were the work of inspiration, and came direct from Heaven. Of course Mr Street thinks more of his office than he does of his country—for no man who thinks of his country as he should, would be so abject in spirit, no matter what office he held, as to allow a man three thousand miles off—a human being too, and a very fallible one—to know more about our local affairs, what is good for us, and what we ought to

do, than we know ourselves. Mr Street, however, will go with his superiors in everything. If Earl Grey sent out a despatch to prohibit the people from eating fish. Mr Street would sustain the pronouncement, and use his influence, no doubt, as Attorney General, to enforce the principle. Mr Street would not be among the first to throw the tea overboard. But the most curious part of Mr Street's speech, is where he expresses himself favorably towards the agricultural interests. He only intends to help the farmer with advice—he says the Government are not going to bring any measure forward on the subject of Agriculture. His advice is that the farmers study frugality, be more domesticated in their habits, eat bread of their own raising, and wear homespun of their own weaving. The advice is very good, but people generally follow their inclinations first, and advice afterwards. For example, suppose we advised the Attorney General to avoid tough beef and strong beer (although we are not aware that he touches either), because it is injurious to his health, would he do more than listen to us—if that? Certainly not! Always having been a beef eater and a beer drinker, he would continue on with the same regimen. His appetite would continue to maintain ascendancy over his judgment, in spite of supposed consequences.

The Attorney General, in order to bring reciprocity with the United States about, would meet their articles in our market with an equal tariff. We do not know but the Attorney General speaks wisdom in this particular. If Jonathan is determined to push us out of his country, then it is time for Blue-nose to take his stand and fend off. But how can Mr Street get over the difficulty thrown in his way, by that Prince of Immaculates, Earl Grey, when he says that he is opposed to high duties? Mr Street, however, thinks he crawls out of this dilemma, by stating that the Government do not intend to propose a scale of duties. But with all Earl Grey's self sufficiency is Mr Street aware that he is giving counsel to the house? If he is determined to obey the Despatches in every particular, how can he advise retaliatory measures, when he knows that Earl Grey has stated that high tariffs are contrary to the uniform policy of the Empire?

The most rickety part of the speech is that in reference to the European and North American Railway. Mr Street gives the scheme an awkward stab, when he speculates about the possibility of a failure. Apprehending the worst, he is not in favor of the Government taking stock; but would rather assist the company (by loaning in scrip we suppose.) He says "if the Province should take stock in some of these speculations and find it a failure, they would then have lost the people's money." Pretty doctrine this to preach up! How solicitous about the people's money! One would suppose that the loss in case of failure would fall only upon Mr Street and his friends. If the scheme is what it promises, why should not the Province (the whole people) run some risk as well as D. J. McLaughlan, Robert Jardine, W. J. Ritchie, Esqrs., and such others as have subscribed their thousand pounds each, to the undertaking. If the Railroad is to be of Provincial, nay National, importance, and the time has arrived for the commencement of public works in this Province, surely there is no other man in New Brunswick, beside Mr Street who will say that the public funds ought not to be invested liberally and unconditionally? It will not matter much, perhaps, how the Government take hold of the work, whether they enter into it as Provincial stockholders, or render assistance by the issue of debentures—so long as Mr Street does not wish to bind the Company to the Province, by a security which the Company cannot properly give. If the Company are going to run a risk, individually, so must the Province, otherwise the debentures will amount to nothing at all, as they cannot be accepted under such conditions. We hope Mr Street will weigh this subject well—and not bring any Facility Bill forward unless it rests upon a liberal and popular basis.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI,

CHATHAM, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1851.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

It will be seen by the extracts which we have given elsewhere, that the course which the Executive Government intend to pursue, as propounded by its Leader in the Assembly, does not give general satisfaction. A correspondent in the St. John Freeman thus speaks of it:—

"How contemptible must not the Tariff of Peel, the Corn Law policy of Peel and Cobden, or the Protective principles of Newcastle, Richmond, and D'Israeli, appear as a means of advancing the interests of the manufacturer or farmer, to this all-effecting measure of the hon. Attorney General's. What a noble idea—what a lofty flight of statesmanship, to teach these foolish farmers how to grow rich by rural economy; to save more by spending less; to arrive at the summit of perfection by living on beet tops and turnip parings, and renouncing the extravagances of potatoes, buckwheat, pork, and molasses. In his views on Municipal Institutions and Education, his policy was more on a level with ordinary capacities, and probably his bills on

these subjects will not be wholly incomprehensible. On Railroads, I confess I did not understand what the speaker meant by guaranteeing scrip, and could not, of course, condescend to seek an explanation; so you must wait until the Facility Bill comes up, when, if any one can understand it, your correspondent can, and will report thereon. In the Despatch of the Colonial Autocrat, duly prepared for the purpose, the hon. Attorney General found a shield that he thinks invulnerable; to defend him from all annoyance respecting the reduction of salaries. With a spirit of patriotic independence not to be compared for an instant to the duller, feebleness spirit that animated the men who, in the teeth of similar despatches, signed the Declaration of Independence, he declares when Earl Grey has spoken they must be silent, and bow their heads in meek submission to his sovereign will. Even some of the most docile animals in the Government harness show symptoms of becoming restive under such a galling burden as the noble Secretary for the Colonies ventures to impose; and the Attorney General will find himself mistaken if he believes he will get his entire majority to endorse the slavish principles on this point, which he enunciated with such evident self-satisfaction."

The encouragement which the Government intend to bestow on that all-important subject—Agriculture, as propounded by its Leader in his Address to the Freeholders of this County on the hustings, and subsequently on the floor of the Assembly, has aroused the indignation of the Agriculturist on this side of the Province, and we hear complaints from all quarters.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Board of the County held on Thursday last, a practical Farmer spoke at considerable length on the subject. He denounced it as highly unjust. The Revenue Law, he contended, operated very prejudicial to the interest of the agriculturist. All the products of the farmer were admitted duty free, while all the necessities of life which he was compelled to purchase, were heavily taxed. The mechanic and manufacturer were protected by high duties, and why was not the same policy pursued in reference to the tiller of the soil. He concluded by moving a Resolution, that the same protection which was bestowed on the mechanic and manufacturer should be extended to them, and that the Board by Petition, bring the subject under notice of the Legislature. Another practical farmer, produced some valuable statistics, to show, that with the present high rate of wages, and low price of grains, meats, &c., and the unsatisfactory mode of payment, principally in barter, it was impossible for the farmer to live by the cultivation of his lands. A number of the farmers present coincided with the views of those parties. We believe that a large majority of the Board were satisfied with the truth of these observations, but they thought it injudicious for them to interfere in the matter—and the Resolution was lost.

The Farmers present were not satisfied with this. They then urged on the Board a Resolution, that a petition be forwarded to the Legislature, praying that all articles imported, should be subject to a like duty. This was opposed, and successfully, on the same grounds as the former resolution, that it involved the principles of Free Trade and Protection—subjects which were now claiming a large measure of attention from the statesmen of Britain, the United States, and of the Colonies, and that it was not strictly in keeping with the duties of an Agricultural Board to interfere with.

Several gentlemen remarked that a County meeting was the proper place to discuss those subjects, and while they opposed them there, they would cheerfully go with either of them—should such a meeting be called. In fact, the feeling was general, that the Revenue Law operated very prejudicial to the interest of the farmer, and that some alteration should speedily be made therein. There should be no class legislation in the matter—all parties should be protected alike—or no protection extended to particular branches of business.

The Board then took into consideration the best mode of promoting the interests the Agriculturists with the means at their disposal. The more general use of Domestic Manufactures among our rural population, is most strongly urged by the Leader of the government as a matter of the highest importance. To promote this object, the Board last year offered a bonus of £50 to any person who would erect a Fulling, Dressing, and Dyeing Establishment in the County; but no person has yet had courage or enterprise enough to embark in the business. Seeing the importance of this object, the Board