

en-manufacture; in various parts of the South of Ireland, the fabrication of a coarse article, nearly resembling what the drapers call *platilla*, has been already introduced by the exertion of benevolent individuals; and wherever this has obtained a footing, we hear no more of deficiency of labour or of a superabundant population; every hand is employed, and contentment and tranquillity in Ireland, as they do elsewhere, follow in the train of industry. To those who are anxious to ascertain to what extent, and in what manner the bogs, and waste of Ireland can be rendered available for the support and profitable employment of an increasing population, we recommend the perusal of the evidence which Mr. Nimmo gave before the Emigration Committee [3d Report, page 328;] like his former evidence before the Committees for inquiring into the state of Ireland; it abounds with information respecting the great natural resources of that island, and the obstacles and impediments which have hitherto rendered them unavailable; we heartily wish our limits would permit us to transcribe the whole of this admirable evidence, which is worth ten folios of theories and speculations; as this however, is impracticable, we must reluctantly content ourselves with a brief abstract. Mr. Nimmo states, that Ireland contains about five millions of English acres of waste land, that nearly the whole of it is reclaimable, that the expense of reclaiming it would in no case exceed, and in general would be considerably under ten pounds per acre; and that every acre, when so reclaimed, would produce to the owner a rent of twenty shillings per acre, or ten per cent. upon the capital expended in improvements; this is not a theory or speculation of Mr. Nimmo, it is a deduction from ascertained facts, the actual results of experiments made under his own superintendence. In the summer of 1826, a trial of what might be effected in reclaiming a bog, was made upon Lord Palmerston's estate; fifty acres of bog, which contained nothing beneficial in the way of manure, were drained and brought into a state fit for producing a crop, at an expense not exceeding seven pounds per acre, and in four months after the spade was first put into it, says Mr. Nimmo, we had very fine potatoes, and turnips, and rape, and so on, growing there as good as on any land in the world; Lord Palmerston intends keeping these fifty acres in his own hands for three years, and expects that the produce will reimburse the capital expended in effecting the improvement; and Mr. Nimmo, expresses his confidence, that at the end of that term he will be able to let this land for thirty shillings per acre; this nobleman will thus have added fifty acres to his estate, without the cost of one single farthing; it should also be stated, that the whole of the seven pounds expended on each acre was laid out in the actual payment of the labourers employed in draining the land; they earned at the rate of 10d. and 1s. per day; all that is required, to render these bogs fit for tillage, is to cut open drains about four feet deep; these drains requiring merely to be now and then scowered, at an expense which is represented as very small indeed. The manure best adapted to the improvement of the Irish bogs, is calcareous sand; and so bountiful has nature shewn herself in Ireland, that few instances occur, where this species of manure does not most abound in the vicinity of the spot where its application may be most useful. The munificent Author of Nature has scattered over Ireland the elements of productiveness with a lavish hand; on one spot is deposited the manure, and in the next the species of soil, to the improvement of which it is exactly adapted; while man overlooks or turns aside from these gifts, and groans over the multiplication of his race, we think the public in general, and the landed proprietors of Ireland in particular, are deeply indebted to Lord Palmerston for the experiment which he has made; it is not any longer a mere theory; it is a fact, proved beyond the possibility of being disputed, or cavilled at, that a considerable proportion of the bogs of Ireland, are capable of yielding a large remuneration for any conceivable capital which may be expended in reclaiming them. Are the landlords of Ireland all asleep? or are they all expatriated? can example make no impression upon them? Is it conceivable, that they should continue to overlook, so wide a field for the employment of their unoccupied countrymen, and so obvious and inexhaustible a source of wealth to themselves?"

Thus for the Quarterly Reviewers, and I rejoice to say, that a beginning has been already made. One large Irish proprietor, Charles Brownlow, M. P. near Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, is at this moment setting an example, which I trust many will speedily follow; he has between 6 and 7000 acres of bog, some of which he is now draining, and is about erecting a number of cottages for the labourers employed, whom he purposes to settle down upon small farms on the reclaimed land.

It only remains now to notice the third class of persons to be provided for by means of the garden plan or spade husbandry, viz: those who are to subsist wholly upon the cultivation of the soil, or those who have small incomes, hire the labourer of that class which have only labour to sell. If a cottage and suitable out-houses, not exceeding the cost of £400, were built upon half an acre of land, and this connected with a farm of five acres, cultivated in the manner already described in the twenty squares of a quarter of an acre each, it might provide for the subsistence in high comfort, of persons who have but limited incomes—say £100 per annum. Such a farm would keep four cows, besides pigs, poultry, bees, &c.; and one labourer, except at particular seasons of the year, would be sufficient to cultivate it, on the spade or garden plan.

To conclude; if there is one subject more than another which requires the deep attention of the Statesman and the Philanthropist, it is what relates to the morals and comfortable subsistence of the great mass of the people in every country—the poor. If the poor are suffered to be ground down and oppressed, their intellect will be deteriorated in proportion, they will become less man, and assimilate more with the nature of the brute: their minds will become depraved and they will be tempted to supply their necessities by all the means in their power, without any reference to the laws of meum and tuum; there are it is true bright exceptions among these sufferers, but still, the history of all nations demonstrates that the natural tendency of abject poverty and oppression, is to debase and deprave the mind; witness the state of poor African slaves, when subject to a hard-hearted tyrant, as is too often the case in our West India Islands; but we are told by certain political economists, that it would be extremely injudicious, not to say dangerous, to make the poor too comfortable, for that then they will certainly increase to an inconvenient degree; furnish man, they say, with plenty of food and comforts, and population will go on in a geometrical ratio, while the increase of provisions will only follow the law of an arithmetical series; they hold that it is consistent with the general interest that the excess of population, whenever it occurs, should be starved off, or sent, at the public expense, to another part of the world, where there is more room for them. Now we will not deny to those speculators the tendency of men, unrestrained by moral feeling and the sanctions of religion, to increase in the manner stated; but He who created man, and designed and provided for his happiness in *this world*, as well as in that which is to come, connected virtue with happiness, and vice with misery. He gave man passions, but he gives men also the power of controuling those passions, and regulating his natural propensities. Let the political economist, then, forbear from attempting to paralyze the efforts of those who are anxious to better the condition of the poor, according to the precept of the Saviour of mankind, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," let them rather use all their efforts to diminish vice and crime, and lend their aid in promoting the improvement of the great mass of the people in religious principles; in proportion, as they approximate towards the accomplishment of this object, in the same proportion may their fears subside, with regard to the propagation of the human species in a geometrical ratio; for vegetables and the lower classes of animals, the all-wise and beneficent Creator, He who foresaw and provided for *all possible contingencies*, has established checks to the overwhelming increase of any particular kinds, which they cannot controul; but Man, the noblest workmanship of His hand, was endowed with reason, and enabled to calculate upon the consequences of actions; he was rendered capable by means of Divine revelations, external and internal, of knowing the Divine will, and his own moral and religious duties, and hence he is furnished with a check of the highest nature, if he would but attend to it, against any conduct that could produce misery or discomfort to himself or to society.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Married.

At Saint John, on the 15th instant, at Saint Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Woodill, to Miss Elizabeth Yardy, of that place.

FRENCH.

MR. E. M. CLAY begs to acquaint the Gentry and Inhabitants of Fredericton and environs, that it is his intention to give lessons in the FRENCH LANGUAGE; having been a resident in France for several years, he hopes that his mode of tuition will be favored by their patronage.

For Terms, apply by letter.

Mrs. Jackson's Hotel, Fredericton, Oct. 28, 1842.

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STEPHEN BURT.