

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15th, 1832.

The ensuing Session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

The Session which is to open on the 15th November next, excites more than ordinary interest.

The Business remaining over from the last Session is extensive; the decisions on matters referred to the home Government important, and the current wants of the Country numerous and pressing.

The funds in the public chest are exhausted or affected by existing appropriations considerably beyond their amount. The revenue is generally understood to be diminishing, and it is thought will be little more than sufficient to meet the ordinary annual expenses. In consequence of the new American Tariff which is to come into operation this winter, it is probable that if our Duties on importations are not modified, they will tend rather to drive away trade from the St. Lawrence than to raise a revenue. The measures of precaution in regard to the public health will occasion an additional drain on the Treasury, while the great influx of strangers and the spirit of the times seem imperiously to demand expenditures sufficient for the long contemplated introduction of the penitentiary system into this Province.

The general education of the people will also require the continuance of the fostering aid of the public funds; and the facilitating the obtaining of grants of unoccupied waste land, can hardly be any longer delayed, with a proper regard to the general welfare.

All those matters will probably force themselves on the different branches of the Legislature at the ensuing Session.

It is probable that much time will be taken up with questions of a disputatious character, and on which there is some irritation.

The Province, within a few years, has acquired important advantages in a political point of view; but there are other matters which have been much agitated within the last two years, and given rise to difference of opinion.

The Country got rid of an administration which proceeded to extremities against the Representative branch of the Government, and against popular rights, and had acted and continued to act upon a spirit of persecution.

It obtained the acknowledgement, at least, of the fundamental principle of English Constitutional Liberty, which had been contended for since 1810, and almost constantly violated; namely, that the control of the Revenues levied within the Province, should be in the representatives of the people.

It obtained an increased and more equitable apportionment of the Representation.

The principle of the independence of the judiciary in the Colony, the withdrawal of the Judges from political contestations, was fully acknowledged, and acted upon by the British Government, and a bill passed by both Houses, for giving it effect, which it is to be supposed will be finally sanctioned.

The system of Reserves of Crown Lands to be made valuable by the labour of all descriptions of the people, to form a revenue for the Government, uncontested by the Assembly, and for the support of the Clergy of one religious denomination only, received its death blow; and the important principle has been acknowledged and acted upon, that all religious denominations in Lower Canada, are to have equal rights and advantages, and Elementary Education be impartially extended to all.

It has obtained some increase of independent Members in the Legislative Council, connected with the Country, and enjoying the confidence of their fellow citizens.

It has obtained the enactment of various Laws long and unsuccessfully called for, and among others, the acknowledged extension of the Laws of Canada to Free and Soccage Grants, the Enregistration of Soccage Lands, the Election of Road Commissioners, and School Trustees, by the people, the restoration of the Jesuits' Estates for Education, and the establishment of elective corporations in the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

A great and most important check has also been given to the enactment of Laws in England for the internal concerns of the Colony; and practically at least, an Agent for the Province has been obtained, to reside in England.

These and other reforms of the system of Government which had prevailed in Lower Canada since its first establishment, and during forty years of a Representative Assembly, are tantamount to a Revolution, all effected quietly and peaceably by the representations of the people and the steady conduct of the House of Assembly, and secured by legal acts and public acknowledgements of the established constitutional authorities.

The matters which have lately been agitated, are—

1. A more equitable distribution of public employments, in the nomination of the Crown, and particularly in greater proportion in a class of the inhabitants which has been, in some measure, excluded from the most important public offices.

2. The abolition of the Legislative Council, or the rendering it elective.

3. A fundamental alteration in the Constitution of the bodies now legally existing and constituted by the name of Parliaments, who hold and administer the property of the Roman Catholic Churches in the Province and provide for the exercise of public worship, so as to render them elective by those of that communion.

The first is the unavoidable consequence of the power claimed by the Country and the House of Assembly over the

public revenues. It has been admitted as proper, by the home Government, and in a great degree acted upon by the two last Colonial Administrations, but from the past inequalities, the change is slow in producing any important results.

The two latter changes were not included or contemplated in the petitions of the people in 1827 and 1828, but are rather contrary to these petitions. They produced much division in the House of Assembly during the two last Sessions, and it has spread throughout the country with a spirit of personal feeling, ill will, and discord, hitherto unexampled among those who, heretofore, were united in the support of these petitions.

The Montreal Election, and its deplorable results, in some measure connected with these objects, are new, and dangerous combustibles thrown into a fire which before was sufficiently intense.

Under all the circumstances, the result of the Session is not promising. Differences of opinion are produced by difference of education and habits, difference of information, of perception and powers of judgment. Their manifestation and combat are the effects of freedom. Those only are to blame, who are unwilling to allow to others the same liberty which they take for themselves; who give rein to the passions and thereby appeal to violence, instead of truth, justice and reason; who, by ascribing sinister motives to their opponents, insult instead of attempting to persuade. They have the spirit of tyranny and persecution, and want only the power, to be tyrants and persecutors.

A short time will shew whether the hopes or the fears of the public, are the most likely to be realized.

From the Novascotian.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The Province of New-Brunswick has stronger claims upon the sympathies of Novascotia, than any other of the British possessions in America. For a long period it formed an important part of the ancient dominion of Acadia, and is now divided from us by lines so indistinct as to be almost imaginary. Its history is the history of this Province—both countries were peopled by the same, or by kindred tribes of Indians—both participated in the petty struggles and insecurity of a disputed sovereignty, and both finally settled down at the same time under the protecting banner of England. At a later period both received an impulse from the loyalist emigration; and while they afforded a place of refuge and shelter for numerous families, which the chances of war had driven from their homes—they were mutually benefited by the wealth, enterprise, and intellectual cultivation, which many of those men brought with them, from countries much farther advanced and improved. Both Provinces have subsequently received, in an extensive emigration from the mother country, very large accessions to their population—and although it would be impossible to determine the proportions of English, Irish and Scotch, each has observed, there is little doubt, that they have been so near an equality, as to render the characteristics of their descendants—(the native race now springing up in both) essentially the same. It is, perhaps, a curious, rather than an important feature of this general resemblance, that small but completely isolated and distinct communities of French Acadians, are to be found both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—who, if their forefathers failed to establish a national claim to the lands they inhabit, still preserve the religion, language, and manners, they bequeathed.

Here then, are kindred ties, sufficient to bind the Provinces to each other for a series of years; and we may reasonably presume, that even if their interests were opposed, and their governments and institutions dissimilar—a long period must elapse before these ties would be broken, and their feelings become completely estranged. But fostered by the same government—peopled from one common source—resembling each other, not only in extent, but in quality of soil, enjoying the same climate, and by consequence yielding the same natural productions—connected by land, and for a vast extent, mutually enclosing the same bays and inlets of the ocean, it will easily be perceived that their future interests must be as intimately blended, as was their ancient history.

These northern colonies are so connected by a similarity of institutions and interests, that each forms a subject of attractive study and contemplation for the rest—but not two of them are so powerfully urged to acquire a knowledge of, and to improve each other, as are Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. They are like the Siamese twins, and the Isthmus of Cumberland is not the only band which connects them. One cannot prosper, but the other must participate—and their injuries and depressions must be mutually felt and deplored. The bounties or the chastenings of Providence, will almost invariably be bestowed in the same proportion—the general regulations of the mother government will affect their interests in a similar manner; and so nearly do their internal systems approach a uniformity of character, that the errors and blemishes of each will be readily perceived, and every effort at advancement, or triumphant struggle against injustice, will be as speedily emulated, and with the same success.

Upper Canada is comparatively distant—and from its great extent—its inland situation, and the various peculiarities which must be thereby engrafted upon its character, will, to the inhabitants of this Colony, possess but a secondary interest. The Lower Province is nearer, and from its access to the ocean, will be more intimately connected with us in commercial relations; but mixed races—with their mutual languages, laws, customs, and prejudices—although they may in many things resemble, must in many others essentially differ, from our population; and as they can never be brought into contrast so simple and intelligible, as our neighbours in New-Brunswick, cannot be expected to excite so deep an interest, or to exercise an influence so uniform and essential. Newfoundland, from the peculiar treatment it has suffered, and the consequent array of political and moral improvement which it has to bring up, to say nothing of the distance which divides us, can never possess the same claims as New-Brunswick to our regard. Prince Edward Island comes nearest—but her limited extent, and other distinguished features, (which we shall at a future period consider) justify the general view that we have taken, and which we shall endeavour, as we proceed, still further to illustrate.

Some very absurd practices and highly defective institutions might be retained in the Canadas for a long time after they had been repudiated or reformed in this Province—because so slight is the intercourse between them, that

a knowledge of these improvements, and a general observation of their practical advantages, could operate but slowly on the great mass of society there. In like manner the commercial, agricultural, mechanical, or municipal improvements, adopted in the Canadas, will be as tardily understood as appreciated by us. And it will be found, that even when duly estimated by a few enlarged and intelligent minds, in most cases objections to a mutual introduction will rise out of the dissimilarities to which we have referred. But New-Brunswick stands in a different position—she is at our very doors, and while, from her proximity, we may mark even the slightest change that passes over her features—she may observe our daily walk, and judge of the value of every internal arrangement.

The distance by water from the ports and rivers on her South and North Eastern seaboard, is but trifling. Many of our farmers, traders, and coasters from Pughwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche, Pictou and the Gulf Shore, are more familiar with the people of Cocagne, Richibucto, Miramichi, and the Bay Chaleur, than they are with the inhabitants of our own Southern seaboard, or with those who reside in the inland Counties. Constant and familiar intercourse, begets a mutual acquaintance with each others feelings—opinions—subjects of pride, or causes of discontent. Comparisons are insensibly forced upon the mind—and in matters of morals and manners, and indeed all things which require no change in the law or combined movement of the people, a natural action and re-action—and it is to be hoped, as steady an improvement, is constantly going on. The same kind of intercourse, more extensively prosecuted, from all the Counties lying along the bay of Fundy and the Basin of Mines is doubtless productive of much greater advantages. There are scarcely any merchants, and indeed but few farmers in comfortable circumstances, from Amherst all round to Brier Island, that have not, at some period of their lives, visited St. Andrews or St. John; while great numbers of them are a vast deal more familiar with the population of those towns, than with those of Halifax, Yarmouth, or Pictou.

A constant intercourse is kept up by means of the pleasure vessels from the Avon, the Shubenacadie, and the St. Croix; in summer there are almost daily packets from Windsor to St. John; and from Annapolis and Digby, the passage across the Bay by Steamboat, occupies only a few hours, and may be made with less expense and fatigue than the same distance could be travelled by land. The water is the great highway which nature seems to have provided to facilitate the intercourse of nations; and wherever they are divided by narrow strips of it, a more active traffic and correspondence insensibly arises, than between persons inhabiting the same country, but divided from each other by a trifling extent of land. From Annapolis to Halifax the distance is 140 miles—and a man must spend two days and two or three pounds to get here—but for a few dollars he may cross the Bay to St. John, and return home in the same space of time—having visited his friends or perhaps transacted his necessary business. Hence it is not singular that along the Cumberland shore, Pictou, and throughout the County of Annapolis—a more constant and familiar intercourse is kept up with St. John, than with the capital of our own Province; and that family connections—an intimate knowledge of, and deep interest in each other's affairs—and an imitation of manners and customs—should result as inevitable consequences of this friendly communion. If a price is asked, or a fashion enquired for—that of St. John and not of Halifax is generally understood, and promptly quoted—and so intimate are the relations, kept up, and so frequent the opportunities for observation, that it is almost impossible that any important difference should exist in the government—law—policy or manners, of either Province, without being marked, estimated, and perhaps adopted by the other.

Besides many of our professional men practice at the Bar of both Provinces, and (particularly in the border Counties, where the fullest opportunity for this kind of intercourse is afforded) have great facilities for marking the operation and utility of legislative enactments, or of the rules and practice established in various Courts.

It has ever been our wish to cultivate and extend this friendly intercourse—to draw the bonds of brotherly love closer between the two provinces—to excite the population of each to avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the opportunities afforded for observation, comparison and improvement. With this view when discussing our domestic affairs, we have generally endeavoured to make our arguments bear upon those of the sister Province—when the abuses we stigmatized, or the Institutions we sought to reform, were common to both; and we are persuaded that a more acceptable service cannot be performed by the Provincial Press, than while extending mutual knowledge, to accompany it at all times with a corresponding sympathy or reprobation. If an absurd system exists in the two Provinces, let not a New-Brunswick Editor, while seeking to reform it, fail to remind us that we should be similarly employed; and, in like manner, when we are stigmatizing an abuse, or lashing a delinquent, we should so discharge the task, that the kindred offenders in the Sister Province may feel their nerves disturbed. We propose, as occasion offers, to take a glance at the public concerns of New-Brunswick, in the same manner that we have already touched on those of Upper and Lower Canada. We are not in possession of that minute and extensive information, which would be required to show wherein the two Provinces strictly resemble, or differ from each other—but we may be able to furnish some hints for mutual reflection; and may, perhaps stimulate others, much better qualified for the task, to attempt those accurate and striking comparisons, which shall present to the population of both Provinces, every light and shade that distinguish their public affairs.

The most striking features of this fine Province are the noble Rivers by which it is pierced—and by means of which the productions of almost every county may be easily transported to the sea board. From the St. Croix, that divides Charlotte and York from the State of Maine, to the Restigouche which separates Gloucester from Canada—native appears to have formed these admirable highroads at about equal distances from each other. We speak not now of the numerous small streams that drain the country in every direction, merging into the nobler Rivers or emptying into the sea, but of those stately and capacious estuaries for which no parallels are to be found in Nova Scotia—the St. John, the Restigouche and the Miramichi. These separate the Province into four grand natural divisions—each of which is again possessed of Rivers of a secondary, but highly important character—as the Magaguadavic, the Petitedioce, the Richibucto and the Nepisiquit. A country so intersected by water—having such facilities for inland navigation, with ready access to the sea—even if her soil were indifferent, must sooner or later become eminently commercial—and

with a large portion of rich and valuable land, must, unless depressed by a succession of untoward events, attain to a high degree of wealth and prosperity.

In such a country it will generally be found that commerce takes the lead of agriculture, and that the market which the Merchant creates is more extensive than the Farmer can supply; particularly if timber, fish, or some other article, furnish a ready and abundant export—because in that case a large portion of the population forsake the cultivation of the soil, and become the immediate auxiliaries of the Merchant. Newfoundland, although she has, to be sure, no rivers of any consequence, and a soil of no surprising fertility; and although her fortunes have been materially influenced by the imperfections of her government—furnishes a striking instance of the operation of this principle. She has many large and flourishing seaports—an immense population—a valuable commercial marine, and her towns are filled with bustle and activity. But where are her cultivated fields? Where her extensive and productive agricultural districts? They are not to be found—agriculture scarcely maintains a sickly and precarious existence; while commerce presides, the bloated and all powerful Queen of the island.

We merely quote this instance, as illustrative of a general principle, without pretending for a moment to compare the cultivation of New Brunswick with that of Newfoundland. The former is, fortunately for her, not so striking an example—although from the operation of the causes to which we have alluded, her tillage bears no proportion to her trade; which, fostered by extensive river navigation—the abundance and value of her timber, and her access to the fishery, has grown with a rapidity that has not been equalled by the progress of her agriculture.

Nova Scotia has no rivers to be compared to those of her sister province—and with the exception of Halifax, which is larger than St. John, she has no towns to rank with Fredericton, St. Andrews, and the settlements on the Miramichi. These, with the exception of the former, which as the seat of government has grown into importance, are all the creations of Commerce—and, by consequence, draw largely upon this Province for agricultural supplies. The comparative evils and advantages of agriculture and the timber trade, have furnished of late years fruitful subjects of discussion—and in common with others, when we have passed from the towns of New Brunswick through immense tracts of rich, but uncultivated country, we have felt disposed to lament that her population would not, to a man, fling away the axe and take to the plough. But as a general rule, we believe, that when not influenced by arbitrary and impolitic laws, by which they are forced into unnatural channels, the industry and enterprise of any people may be safely trusted, to give to the resources of their country the most advantageous development. It yet remains to be shown whether New Brunswick is to form an exception to this rule—whether her resources have been overlooked or perverted, and her population employed in occupations of little individual or national advantage—whether, in the end, she is to lose or gain by allowing Commerce to outstrip Agriculture. In the mean time, there is much to encourage her people to follow up, with spirit, and activity, the course they have pursued—for the benefits already secured are by no means valueless or unimportant.

In the amount of agricultural produce—the number of families cultivating the soil—the extent of her cleared land, and the value of that kind of property which accumulates upon a farming country, New Brunswick cannot be compared to Nova Scotia—but still it must remain a problem whether, if her industry has been differently directed, she has not advanced as rapidly, and laid the foundations of future prosperity as surely, as she would have done by pursuing a different system. Countries prosper in two ways—the steady prosecution of agriculture, and the accumulation of surplus production, gradually forces towns and cities into existence—and again, where, in uncultivated countries, these have sprung up by the aid of commerce, and became populous and wealthy, they have an ignominious and highly beneficial influence upon the land. Nova Scotia is advancing by the former of these modes, New-Brunswick has inclined to the latter—and it may be seen that ultimately she will not be found to have erred so materially as has been sometimes supposed. The home markets furnished by her towns will stimulate to the cultivation of the country; and thus, the seeming injuries which commerce has been accused of inflicting, by concentrating the population, and confining their industry to a single object, will be amply atoned for by this reaction.

From this general view of the characteristics of the two Provinces, it might be supposed, that New Brunswick had but little cleared land, and Nova Scotia no facilities for water transportation. We do not wish to leave any such impression. While referring to the leading features of each, we desire to do no injustice to either. Along the course of the St. John, Kennebecas, Petitedioce, and many of the minor rivers, there are extensive and beautiful agricultural districts, scarcely to be surpassed by anything to be found in Nova Scotia; and in almost every county, new settlements are forming, and tillage is becoming every day a subject of deeper interest and attention. As regards this province, although she possesses no rivers to be compared with those of New Brunswick, it is difficult to conceive a country, where greater facilities are afforded for transporting the productions of the land. The sea surrounds her, as it does an island, with the exception of that narrow isthmus which connects her with the continent; and into almost all her harbours, small rivers empty, which if they are not navigable for large vessels to any considerable distance, may be made available by means of boats and coasters, for the transportation of goods, and the bulky products of the soil.

The basins of Annapolis, and the Bras d'Or Lake, if they cannot be compared to the larger rivers of New Brunswick, it will be allowed are admirable substitutes; for, by their means, vessels of any burthen may be safely introduced into the very heart of the country, and bear away, in exchange for the freights they bring, the surplus of agricultural production.

Absurd jealousies have, from time to time, been entertained in both provinces, with reference to their intercourse with each other—and in their Representative Bodies, they have sometimes appeared a disposition to commence a course of hostile legislation. In this Province the merchants of St. John have been upbraided with supplying our Western Counties with merchandise; and in that, our farmers have been looked upon with suspicion for presuming to glut the market with potatoes, beef, and cheese. These impolitic as well as unfriendly ideas are, we trust, fast fading away; and will, ere long, be remembered but as subjects of ridicule. While New Brunswick finds it for her interest to pursue a particular branch of trade, she may, without shame, avail herself of our agricultural advancement—and our population

would be errant fools not to take in return the supplies that, by means of an extended commerce, she is enabled to furnish, and which they can easily transport to their homes.

From the immense tracts of fine land she possesses, and the efforts now making to fill it up with industrious settlers, the time may be not far distant, when New Brunswick will raise abundance of every thing for the supply of her wants. Should that time come, we must seek out new markets for the consumption of our surplus produce—but nothing can ever materially check the intercourse between two countries, whose population, from being near neighbours, and having a great natural highway on which to pass and repass, will always find something in which to traffic—and in fact, the more their numbers and resources increase, the more inducements will be multiplied—and the stronger will those ties become which now unite their sympathies, and give them so deep an interest in the progress and prosperity of each other.

Communications.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

MR. CHUBB,

You have lately been the organ through which two letters have made their appearance, the one signed "A Bushman"—the other "An Old Refugee," and the subject matter of those erudite epistles is the Quit Rents upon lands granted by the Crown to individuals in this Province. The silly nature, which was so generally accorded, of the first letter, induced others, as well as myself, from noticing it, and the poor fellow's essay should still have been suffered to rest undisturbed on the archives of his "beloved cottage"—did not another effusion obtrude itself upon us, so very like its prototype in manner and in principle, that it would be uncharitable not to allow them close relationship. I address you on the subject the more readily Sir, because you have promulgated—(no doubt thoughtlessly)—sentiments of evident bad feeling towards His Majesty's Government, which your correspondents strenuously endeavour to excite in the breasts of others, and in a manner insulting to the loyal and happy people of this favored colony, amongst whom the most ready disposition has been manifested to support the just and constitutional rights of the Crown to the Quit Rents, and with gratitude, that the exaction of them has been so long delayed, and so large an amount munificently remitted. It cannot, therefore, fail to create surprise in the mind of the public, that, at this day any parties laying claim to loyalty, respectability of character, under whatever name they may appear, should be found endeavouring to invalidate the terms of a contract, voluntarily entered upon by every individual desirous of obtaining Crown Lands, and which you and I and every good subject as cheerfully comply with as those entered upon in our private transactions. And strange and inconsistent as it must appear, the "Bushman" tells us, in his opening that he does not intend to dispute the undeniable right of His Majesty to impose the conditions in his Grant; but immediately urges as a reason, why, the Quit Rent should not be collected, viz:—that He is disappointed in coming to New-Brunswick on account of the collection of this odious tax, and near the end of his letter fears that if paid, a few years may bring a call for further contributions or fresh pretexts. Now, Sir, we would ask, what trifles is this? Your Bushman is too intelligent a man, not to know that the terms of the original Grants of Land can form no plea for taxation as they are voluntary stipulations on the part of the Grantee (and surely they are very moderate) for the purpose of enabling His Majesty to provide for the public services of His Colonial Government, to which object all His revenues here have been hitherto invariably applied—and never in any instance to His personal or private emolument. Your Bushman is also too well acquainted with the principles of legislation, not to ridicule the idea of such pleas being set up, or if set up, admitted; but he knows too, that having laid his premises erroneously he cared not how he argued his case, well aware that his reasoning could not be valid. He, however, having no good reasons to advance, proceeds to draw what he no doubt thinks a touching and pathetic picture of a poor settler, after six years labour, having a fine clearing, comfortable hut and delightful garden, about to be driven from his hut and his cabbage plants to another world, with providence his guide, where to choose his untaxed lot, thus choosing to forego all his present comforts, because after an indulgence of non-payment of Quit Rent, for six years, he is called upon for less than one farthing per acre on the land he possesses. Now, Mr. Chubb, you will oblige us, if you, or your friend will acquaint us, where the Paradise lies, whether he proposes to retire—"to earn a reward for his future labours." An untaxed paradise on this side the grave we fear he will not find—but should he incline to the United States—he will soon find how much is in favour of British America. In the mother country, he says, he was sadly aggrieved—and we will tell him in candour and kindness, that, if he searches the whole civilized world, he will find no people enjoying more freedom, such protection and advantages as we do in New-Brunswick, without one deteriorating circumstance on the part of our Government to detract from our national liberties. But notwithstanding these solid benefits, your Bushman declares that unless government does as he wishes, and gives up the Quit Rents—he will "leave his cleared land to the moles, and his cottage to the bats" and "quit!" Now this is a very poetic and very deplorable threat, and if he has one hundred acres of land—"clearing and garden with fruit trees and flowers"—he has to pay as much as two shillings per annum Quit Rent—and for this he bids "clearing—garden, with young fruit trees and flowers" all farewell and farewell for ever. "Alas! fond delusion, pleasing deception!"—baugh—Bushman know the value of their labour, their clearings and their gardens better than to be scared by such a silly bug-bear.

I lately returned from a distant part of the Province where I conversed much with the humble classes of settlers, and I will briefly quote one, which may form a general evidence of their sentiments on the subject.—Settler. "Well, Sir, so the Quit Rents are to be collected."—They are.—Set. "It will be hard to make us pay up back rent, we cannot afford it!"—You are not required to do so.—Set. "No!"—No.—Set. "How then, Sir? You will commence from last midsummer and pay two shillings per hundred acres on all the land you hold by Grant."—Set. "Oh, indeed, and is that all, why then sure, whenever we know where to pay it, we will be ready and willing, and truth it is not the price of a quart of Rum in the settlement; but your Newspapers frighten us entirely—but, I'm thinking your gentry make more noise about it than poor folk. Faith, and it was't for the mighty great lots of land they have themselves, its mighty quiet they'd be forewent the matter.—But may be, if they have 500 or 5,000 acres, and may be more thousands than all that,—(the more's the pity