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THE INSTRUCTOR,
FOR
NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK,
AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER MUNRO.

Bay Verte, New Brunswick.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, POST PAID.

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University of New Brunswick.

The foundation upon which the Collegiate Institutions of this Province, and the inability of these institutions, as at present constituted, to meet the requirements of the country, is now undergoing a sifting examination by some of the leading papers in the Province.

In the fourth number of *The Parish School Advocate*, 1858, we instituted an inquiry as to "what our Colleges and Academies are doing for the country?" and after showing that £4,275 was annually bestowed on denominational institutions of education, including the grant to King's College, now the University of New Brunswick, we said,—“the sooner we erase these grants from the records of the Province the better, and bestow the amount in aid of common schools; and erect, in some central part of the Province, a University, where the youth of all denominations may enter, and there obtain a thorough education,—an education fitting them for the highest requirements of the country, so that they may compete, in the educational ranks, with those of other countries,—such an institution would be a desideratum, and an honor to the Province.”

About the close of that year, the article from which these remarks are extracted, formed the basement of several able articles in some of the leading papers in the Lower Provinces, which advanced similar views. We still hold the same views; believing that the sooner all grants to sectarian institutions of education are abolished, the better; but the question still arises, will the so-called University of New

Brunswick, as now constituted, meet the requirements of the Province? and if so, will the present denominational institutions cast off their denominational character, and become feeders to the University?

In a recent number of the *Colonial Presbyterian*, the organ of the Presbyterians in New Brunswick, the question is asked:—“Where should candidates for the ministry of the churches in New Brunswick receive their collegiate education?” and answers; “Candidates for the ministry of the Church of England will, doubtless, as heretofore, graduate at our University. Although the appointment of the new President was received with some distrust.”—The same paper asks: “Will not Presbyterians do the same? The ministers of the Church of Scotland are decidedly favorable to the University.”

After showing that the students of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick have heretofore, in several cases, proceeded to Halifax and Truro, where there are well equipped institutions of education connected with the Presbyterian Church, says:—

“But we apprehend that, *in future*, our students will all flock to our own University. In its class-rooms they will mingle with the youth of their own Province, imbibe a spirit of nationality and patriotism, while they drink together at the fountains of ancient learning and modern science. If they fail to repair to our University, we believe they will, in all likelihood, “go further and fare worse.” Even should the institution at Woodstock be got under way, as we hope it soon will, it can only serve as a feeder to our University, of the same class as a superior Grammar School, or as the Baptist or Wesleyan Academies. It is only by aiming at taking such a position as this, that it will be able to vindicate its claims on general sympathy and support. Baptists and Wesleyans, generally speaking, will only accept of a preparatory education at their own seminaries. The intelligent laity of both bodies will see that a thorough collegiate curriculum is not a thing that can be improvised on short notice, not a thing that a respectable Academy, even though it should be dignified (or made ridiculous?) by the title of College, can supply. It is to our University, now imparting an education superior, we believe to any to be had elsewhere in the Lower Provinces, that every denomination in the Province, Protestant and Catholic, should alike apply in order to obtain a thorough under-graduate education for its students, and this University alone should have the power of conferring degrees, unless it is intended that degrees in arts shall be lowered to the rank of certificates of attendance at any ordinary Academy. No denomination in the Province has resources sufficient to enable it to do more than this—none should attempt more. Each denomination will find the task of providing a suitable theological education a sufficiently arduous one, and if more is attempted, the theological training imparted will, of itself, be of little use.”

On the abolition of grants to denominational institutions of educa-

tion, and the endowment of the New Brunswick University, the *Courier* says:—

“Our idea is, to let each denomination educate its youth as it will or can in high-school and academical training; let the University, which alone is, or will for a long time, be competent and equipped to do it, give the collegiate education to all denominations; and then let divinity and theology be taught by each denomination to its own preachers. We will then have an efficient and well sustained college, and every want will be supplied. Undoubtedly denominational Colleges and a Provincial University are incompatible. It is better far, that we should have one competent and well sustained University where members of all denominations may obtain a thorough collegiate education, than five or six scarcely above mediocrity and insufficiently sustained. It is patent to all, that, at present, New Brunswick is only capable of properly and judiciously sustaining one college—one, of course, which will not prove inferior to those of other countries similarly situated; and we believe that, under the present management, the one in Fredericton will fully equal the expectations of the most sanguine.

In Common School education, as in the higher grades, sectarian grants will have to be abolished, or the efforts of the Legislature to accomplish any great benefit by the passing of the Parish School Act, will prove of non-effect and totally inoperative. Is it a right principle, in this Province where all men of every sect and opinion stand on an equal footing and enjoy the same privileges and advantages, to grant large sums to particular denominations in addition to the grant for Parish Schools which are common to all? In one breath the Legislature endeavors to enact a law for the establishment of our Common Schools on a proper basis, and in another it grants sums of money to religious bodies for educational purposes, thereby stultifying and counteracting the good effects which would likely flow from the first act. Is not this a species of legislation contradictory theoretically, and injudicious, nay extremely injurious practically? What possible use is it to pass enactments having for their object the improvement of the masses, while opposite and antagonistic interests are not only allowed to exist, but are absolutely fostered and encouraged? Can our Legislators, to whatever party belonging, remain blind to this manifest and glaring clashing of interests, without exhibiting culpable negligence? Is there no remedy for this state of things? Most undoubtedly there is. The remedy is nothing short of direct taxation and a total abolishment of all sectarian grants. We are not aware of any measure which can so effectually remedy the evils resulting from the present system. We want no distinctive sects—no preferential endowments. Let all sectarian grants of whatever nature and kind soever be at once abolished; and let all enjoy free and equal privileges, independent of sect or party, with no clashing of interests, and the fruits resulting from a policy so established on a just and equitable basis, will speedily become manifest.”

We feel proud that the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, connected with the Free Church, are taking so noble a stand in this matter; we had our fears that an application would shortly be made to the Legislature for a grant of money in aid of the Academy as a sectarian institution, now in course of erection at Woodstock; but from the tenor of the article, a part of which we have quoted from the *Colonial Presbyterian*, we are led to the conclusion that no grant will be asked for such an object; and that the Woodstock institution will exist upon private resources; and act as a feeder to the University, "with," says our contemporary, "its truly accomplished professors, its costly apparatus, its fine buildings, its present and prospective endowments and equipments."

The subject of public aid to denominational institutions of education, wherever established, has been the cause of much trouble, except in countries where the inhabitants were all of one religious belief. In Great Britain, and in every one of her North American Colonies, these institutions have created much excitement. The efforts made in Canada during the last year, to obtain a division of the grant to its University, and the opposition to such a division, must be still fresh in the minds of the readers of Canadian news. But it is in Newfoundland where this evil is most prominent; Protestants and Roman Catholics have each their share of the public money; even the grants for elementary schools are divided between these two bodies, according to their respective requirements; and it is reported that an effort will shortly be made to divide the educational grant to the Protestant portion of the inhabitants, according to the numbers into which the latter is divided; thus, separating the inhabitants of the same country from one another, because, by accident, they happen to be of different creeds; and, as if by learning lessons in one class, one might contaminate the other. The evil results that generally arise to society from such a course, penetrate all the ramifications, social, moral, and intellectual, of society; and tend to retard improvement in every other department also.

We should like to see each of these Provinces have one central institution of learning, where the youth of all creeds could enter and drink deeply of the fountain of instruction.

However, we must confess, that we have grave doubts as to the benefits to be derived from our University, as at present constituted. The absence of all clergymen from its council board, is our principal objection.

The Woodstock *Times* states that Mr. Thomas Wallace, of North Norwich, has a cow which gave birth, about 15 months ago, to four calves; and one month ago, she surprised her owner with five more, making the total of nine calves in 14 months.

AGRICULTURE—CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir:—Among the valuable information contained in Mr. Peter's pamphlet, adapted to the farmers of Prince Edward Island, is a paragraph on the subject of *liquid manure*. He quotes from an established book on agriculture, to show the value of this manure; the "urine saved from a single cow being worth seven dollars per annum," and yielding sufficient, with proper management, to manure an acre and a quarter of land. He mentions the mode sometimes adopted, of saving the liquid in a tank, and spreading it over the land by means of a water cart, but as this is attended with considerable outlay, he suggests a less expensive mode of applying this powerful stimulant: "A pit should be dug by the side of the stable, to receive mud or earth, on which the dung should be thrown. The urine is generally wasted by running through the loose floors of the stables or stalls." The pit should be placed in such a position as to catch it, shelving off the earth from under the stable three or four feet, as far as the group extends; so that any liquid falling through will run into the pit. If the cattle stand in a double row, or tail to tail, then, under the whole of the group, a drain must be dug, leading to the pit, as wide at the top as the group, and narrow at the bottom, and puddled with clay, so that the liquid falling through, will gradually flow over the earth or mud placed in the pit; by this means the urine, instead of running under the barn, and being lost, will be soaked up by the earth in the pit. This method may be adopted even where the floors are formed of logs. By means similar to the above, the author obtained 220 loads of manure from the urine of his stock, seven cows and three horses, independently of the manure made from their dung.

An intelligent farmer in Scotland, made the following experiment: he dug a pit contiguous to the feeding stall, but distinct altogether from that which was appropriated for the reception of the dung. The dimensions of this pit, were thirty-six feet square and four feet deep, surrounded on all sides by a wall, and the solid contents were one hundred and ninety-two yards. Having selected the nearest spot where he could find loamy earth—and this he always took from the surface of some field under cultivation—he proceeded to fill it, and found that with three men and two horses, he could easily accomplish twenty-eight cubic yards per day. When the work was complete, he levelled the surface of the heap, in a line with the sewer which conducted the urine from the interior of the building, on purpose that it might be distributed with regularity, and might saturate the whole from top to bottom. The urine was supplied by fourteen cattle, kept there for five months, on fodder and turnips. The contents of the pit produced two hundred and eighty-eight loads, allowing two cubic yards to be taken out in three carts, and he spread forty of these on each acre, so that

this urine, in five months, produced a compost sufficient for the fertilization of seven acres of land.

The above facts, are sufficient to show the results that may be obtained from a due attention to this species of manure.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

NEMO.

To the editor of the *Instructor*, &c.

Emigration to the Lower Provinces.

No. 1.

We propose to publish a series of letters, prepared by us on this subject, and published in one of our Colonial papers, which has a large circulation in the Mother Country.

EMIGRATION to British North America, and especially to the Lower Provinces, is now engaging the attention of some of the leading Statesmen, and prominent associations and communities in the British Islands; and therefore, it should be our duty to afford all the knowledge respecting their resources, &c., we can:

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island contains an aggregate area of 35,000,000 acres. It is estimated that 5,000,000 acres of this quantity consists of water; and 5,000,000 more, of land unfit for profitable cultivation—leaving 25,000,000 acres of arable. Of the area of these colonies, about 2,000,000 acres are under cultivation. The total population of these Provinces does not exceed 600,000 souls, or 17,142 persons to each million of acres; nearly one fourth of the whole population resides in towns and cities.

It is estimated that the province of Nova Scotia is capable of sustaining two millions inhabitants, while, at present, it has not more than 300,000; New Brunswick 3,000,000, while, at present, it has not more than 230,000; and Prince Edward Island 1,000,000, while it does not, at present number more than 80,000—making a total population of 6,000,000 souls, which is a moderate calculation.

Then, taking six millions as the population, these three colonies are able to sustain, without exhausting their resources, and upwards of twenty millions of acres of unimproved land, of an excellent quality, still available—what a field is here presented for emigration.

Add to this immense area of arable land, the inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth scattered over the face of the country, consisting of coal, iron ore of every variety; copper, manganese, and other minerals of less commercial value; also, in gold and silver, of which, the indications are obvious; add also, 20,000,000 acres of country clothed with valuable forest wood, calculated to supply the markets of Europe with ships, deals, timber, and lumber, for a long term of years. And, to this catalogue of wealth, add a multitude of spacious waters, consisting

of lakes, rivers, bays, and straits, teeming with every variety of valuable fish, with every facility for catching and curing them, and the proximity of the whole (seven days sail) to Great Britain; we wonder that a country possessing such vast and varied resources, should remain so long a *terra incognita* to the inhabitants of the Mother Country.

What a field is here offered for the settlement of a portion of the surplus population and expenditure of a part of the capital of Great Britain.

With immense tracts of land, capable of producing all the cereals and vegetables of Europe, as well as other sections of America, still the whole current of emigration annually flowing from Europe to America, passes our borders. The intelligence and wealth centred in the hundreds of thousands that leave the shores of Britain, go to enrich a foreign land. Why is it so? There must be some cause—the cause cannot be our want of resources; it cannot be on account of our inaccessible geographical position—for we are hundreds of miles nearer Britain than either the States or Canada. The cause cannot be on account of anything objectionable in our laws, institutions, or form of government; it cannot be on account of our want of intelligence, for in this respect, there are few countries in advance of us. The cause, then, must be traced to other sources—to the general ignorance that exists in the Mother Country as to our climate and resources, and to the want of information and encouragement offered by our Legislature to emigrants.

For the Province of New Brunswick, every three or four years a new emigration scheme is brought forward; and we keep in being an emigration department, at five or six hundred pounds cost per annum to the Province, without it being the means of inducing fifty additional persons per annum to become permanent settlers in the country. Every emigrant, at present, cost us about fifteen pounds. It is said, not more than one thousand persons per annum, for the last twenty-five years have arrived from Great Britain and become permanent settlers in the Lower Provinces, while an influx of twenty-five thousand per annum, for twenty years to come, might become comfortably situated in this section of America. More anon.

Yours, &c.

A. M.

Railway Extension.

Railways, like common roads, to be generally useful to Provinces like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, require to be extensive; they require to pass through the principal settlements and towns, and touch at the various seaports. To effect this end, Nova Scotia would require to expend at least two millions pounds, in addition to over one million already expended; and New Brunswick three millions, in addition to a million and a quarter already expended.

Thus, each of these Colonies is over one million pounds in debt; still the cry is, more railways; four sections of country have now got

railways, and five or six sections more, with equal right, claim the same privileges.

At present, each of these Colonies is sending one-third of their revenues, annually to Great Britain, in payment of interest. If New Brunswick completes the line from Shediac to St John, to the boundary of Maine, and also from Shediac to the boundary of Nova Scotia; and if the latter Province builds a line from Truro to New Brunswick, and from Truro to Pictou, then, each of these Colonies will have doubled her liabilities.

Suppose we complete these lines, how are we to raise the additional means of paying the interest? To impose a higher tax than we now pay would be impolitic; we are already taxed to the highest taxation point that a country with 1,500 miles of sea-board will submit to, without resorting to illicit trade; in such case, it would require all the additional revenue that would arise, to prevent smuggling. Notwithstanding the large expenditures that have been made in these Provinces in the construction of railways, their revenues have not increased thereby. The revenue of New Brunswick was higher before we commenced the construction of railways, than it has been since they have been in operation. Whatever has become of the large amount of money expended, our revenues are low, and money is remarkably scarce throughout the Provinces.

Our roads, bridges, schools, and public works of every kind, are far behind, in consequence of this heavy drag upon our revenues. Public men may think, because we give a few pounds for the advancement of the public interest in this respect, that we are keeping pace with the wants of an increased population; we are satisfied it is not so; we are satisfied that the real interests of both these Provinces are not encouraged as they should be. For example, take Prince Edward Island, without a foot of railway; but what is far better for a new country, almost every square mile of this Colony has its public roads, which is not the case in the other two Provinces. Within the boundaries of these Provinces, half a dozen colonies, each as large as the Island, might easily be located, without a road near them.

Heretofore, the farmers of Prince Edward Island have been obliged to ship their surplus produce to Newfoundland, the States, and other places at a great risk and expense; at present they can have their produce into the markets of St. John in twenty-four hours from the time it is landed on the wharfs of the Island. Indeed, they can afford to sell their farm produce in the St. John market, cheaper than the farmers of New Brunswick can do, except those farmers situated in the vicinity of railway stations. And when Nova Scotia constructs a line from Pictou to Truro, Prince Edward Island will have equal access to the Halifax markets also.

These are some of the advantages that our railways will confer on this Island, without our sister Colony being obliged to pay a shilling of our heavy liabilities, except what may be paid in freight. We do not find fault, with friends across the Straits, on this point; on the contrary, we should blame them if they did not avail themselves of the advantages our railways will thus afford them. All sections of the Provinces have a right to look to their local interests, as well as to the general interests of the whole.

But to return to the subject with which we commenced, namely, 'Railway Extension.' The strong probabilities are, that Nova Scotia will immediately construct the Pictou and Truro line, which will, we have no doubt, be the most paying line in this Province. The coal of Pictou could be conveyed by rail to Halifax, and from thence shipped to the markets of the States, during the winter season. From this source alone, James Beattie, Esq., C. E., in the employ of Jackson & Co., calculated, in our presence, that the interest of half a million pounds sterling, would be derived, in addition to the working expenses. We put great dependence in Mr. Beattie's calculations, as he was an Engineer of high standing, and would not risk an assertion without having well-weighed all the testimony in its favor.

The next line to be constructed in New Brunswick, will probably be the line from St. John to the United States boundary, seventy miles. As to the paying qualities of this line, we are by no means sanguine. As to local resources, there are none; it will pass through a sterile country; and the only advantages that can arise to its paying qualities, will come from sources foreign to this section of country; and how far such resources will contribute towards paying the working expenses of the line, we are not prepared to say. When these lines are constructed, we still want eighty-five miles more, from Shediac to Truro, to complete a line from Halifax to the boundary of Maine.—This line, twenty-four miles of which is in New Brunswick, will pass through the most fertile parts of the Lower Provinces. In the construction of this line, the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland have a large interest. The construction of this section, involves an interest far more important than mere local interests; it will form a part of the Grand Trunk Line, so long talked of, between Halifax and the St. Lawrence, the construction of which should be the grand aim of British America.

But talk is cheap, and paper railways are easily made; we still have to return to the question,—How is the money to be obtained to construct these vast works? and what amount of debt should we incur? Is one million sterling enough for each of these Provinces to borrow to construct works that do little more than pay working expenses? are questions of vital importance to every one concerned.

We have long been of the opinion that these Provinces have made a great mistake in building their railways by means of Provincial liabilities. We have acted in this matter contrary to the general practice in Great Britain, the United States, or Canada. The general practice in these countries is, to afford facilities to companies by whom the principal part of their railways are constructed, and managed.— We have pursued the opposite course, the result of which has put these Provinces in debt beyond redemption. If companies will not build our railroads after being guaranteed, say the interest on one-fourth the capital required, it is, because they consider them unsafe investments.

Canada has got twelve hundred miles of railway, besides the Victoria Bridge, constructed by a company. It is true, through some mismanagement, and the non-paying qualities of these vast works, the company is involved in a temporary difficulty : but the works are constructed, and the country has the benefit of them, while the Province of Canada, is only liable for about one-fourth the cost of their construction. In place of being liable for twelve million pounds, it is only liable for about one-fourth this sum.

Railways we require ; and if we are desirous of keeping pace with other countries, we should do all in our power to induce companies to construct them ; but to involve ourselves to such an extent as to prevent the general developement of the resources of the country, is not good policy.

Public Holidays.

Days set apart for public humiliation to the God of Providence, have been of old ; and were, no doubt, intended for this end. But as time rolled on, Holidays, Thanksgiving days, and Saints days, became almost as numerous as the days of the year.

By some, these days are devoted to public and private devotion ; by others, partly to devotional exercises, and partly to amusements, feasting, &c., and by a very large proportion, these days are devoted to labor, feasting and frolicking ; and by not a few, these holidays, thanksgiving days, &c., are devoted to drunkenness, gambling and a full exercise of the worst habits and passions of our race. Such was the case in respect to the observance of the recent thanksgiving days ordered by the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some, a very few, observed them in a becoming manner ; others paid no attention to them, but attended to their daily avocations as usual ; others went a frolicking ; and a very large proportion of the population was not aware that such a day was ordered to be kept, till long after the day was past ; and there is no doubt, that there are very many in both Provinces, that have not heard of these days yet : so they cannot be

blamed for non-observance of them. It is true, they might be blamed for ignorance of the fact, when there are so many papers published.

Dropping for the present that part of the subject relating to the manner in which the days are kept; and turning to the character of the party who deliberate upon the institution of such days. Imagine a heterogeneous mass, composed of Infidels, Universalists, Roman Catholics, and nominal Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Baptists, sitting in solemn conclave; and in conclusion, announce in the Royal Gazette, that such a day is to be kept by all Her Majesty's loving subjects, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the many blessings with which the past year has been crowned.

Such days, set apart by governments, may be considered a public recognition of our right to thank God for the many blessings we enjoy. And this, we must confess, is the principal good arising out of the matter. But when we look at the moral complexion of the men that generally compose our governments, the course they generally pursue with regard to the running of rail-cars on Thanksgiving days, and their attention to other matters of business; and looking at the manner in which such days are announced, along with the manner in which they are generally observed, we must confess, that we doubt very much, the propriety in a christian point of view, of having such days set apart by Governments.

In New Brunswick, the rail-cars ran as usual. And in Nova Scotia extra inducements were offered to the public to travel by railroad, on Thanksgiving day, as the following notice will shew:—

“RAILWAY OFFICE, 3d Dec. 1869.

On Thursday, 6th December, Passenger fares will be reduced to second class rates, over all parts of the lines.
J. McCULLY.”

What shall we expect from the mass of society, when our public men thus mock Him whom they pretend to worship, and thank for His benevolence.

The only remedy we can point out—the only way to avoid the evil, positive evil, arising out of the appointment of such days, by governments generally, is, let governments confer some two months previous to the day to be set apart for such an important object, with the heads of the various religious denominations of christians, and induce them to notify the various congregations, under their respective charges, that such a day is to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving, when it would be kept in a proper manner. And even then, it would be difficult to observe the day in a becoming manner, when the members of the government who appointed it, are the first to violate their own act, by running rail-cars, &c., &c.

THE SEASON.—Seasons like everything else in the world of nature undergo important changes. That curious old gentleman, the *Oldest inhabitant* frequently tells us of the deep snows, intense frosts, and long winters that used to be, when he was a "little boy." In 1860, winter has hardly commenced yet, December twelfth; we have not had snow or frost sufficient to prevent plowing and other agricultural operations from being pursued, for one week. The wild geese, and other birds of passage have not left. Young cattle and sheep have been getting their food in the woods and fields till within the last week or eight days; consequently, hundreds of tons of fodder have been saved; so that many of those who were, a month ago, crying out scarcity, scarcity, are beginning to quit murmuring and look a little pleasant. Farmers don't murmur; use the means, and trust to Providence, and all will be right.

Our Creed.

The following very sensible remarks, by H. W. Beecher, were handed to us by a farmer's daughter, the other day, for publication in the *Instructor*; *Susanna* will please accept our thanks; and as one favour is said to deserve another, we will thank Miss *Susanna* to favour us with another epistle or two, on some useful subject. Mr. Beecher says:—

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil, is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning plant, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poor every year; in starveling cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants, in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocations, or who drink whisky till honest people are ashamed of them."

To the above, "We believe," we add another, namely:—*We believe,*

that every farmer should take the *Instructor*, and pay for it; read it carefully, and get his family to read it also; and after each number is carefully read by all the members of the family, file them carefully for future reference.

Chat with the Old.

There is something connected with reminiscences of over half a century ago, especially when connected with a Province like New Brunswick, calculated to break into the enchantments of the present, and lead us to ask, how did the early settlers of this country subsist?

The other day, while in company with Mrs. Chappell, widow of the late Bill Chappell, Esq., of Bay Verte, now on the borders of ninety years of age, the conversation turned upon the state of this community seventy years ago. Mrs. Chappell's recollection is good, and her other faculties are strong; though she laments, that she "cannot see to read the Bible." Mrs. Chappell arrived in Bay Verte when there were only four families in it, while at present there are over one hundred at the head of the Bay; and there was not more than twenty families in the parishes of Botsford and Westmorland, while at present there are over six hundred and twenty.

Seventy years ago, the only roads were mere foot-paths through the forests, or the shores of the sea and rivers; no bridges spanned the streams; saw mills and grist mills were few and far between; a wheeled carriage in those times was unknown. The horses' back was emphatically the only mode of conveyance. Mails, post-offices and newspapers were among the unknown. Log houses covered with the bark of trees, were the principal edifices.

Still, says Mrs. Chappell, the few scattered inhabitants lived comfortably easy, enjoyed good health, without being troubled with dyspepsia or any of the modern diseases that are so fatal to society.

Another of the marked blessings of the period referred to, is, there was no litigation, consequently few lawyers; and as to hoops, the women, for ladies and gentlemen were unknown, never thought of wearing them.

A very instructive work might be compiled from the *unwritten* facts, that the aged inhabitants of these Provinces are able to afford, concerning the hardships and difficulties encountered by the first settlers in the different, now thriving localities, in these Provinces. Such a work would show, by contrasting the past, say, seventy years ago, with the present, the capabilities of these Provinces to sustain a large population.

A NEW MAIL ROUTE, has been established to run from Goose River, Cumberland; N. S., to Bay Verte, N. B., on first of February, 1861. This mail will be a continuation of a part of the Pictou mails,

along the Straits of Northumberland, to Shediac. It will leave Michie's, Goose River, at about 8 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesdays; arrive at Bay Verte at twelve o'clock, noon, same day, when the mail for Shediac leaves Bay Verte.

This link in our mail communication, will afford travellers from Pictou, Wallace, Pugwash, and the various settlements along the north-eastern coast of Nova Scotia, bound for St. John, N. B., a shorter road to a railway station, on the Shediac & St. John line, by twenty-five miles, than *via* Amherst. It will also be a great accommodation to travellers, during the Winter time, bound for Prince Edward Island. There are plenty of comfortable hotels along the road.

The Instructor for 1861,

Is the cheapest periodical published in the Lower Provinces.

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Payments to be made in advance. Subscribers will please send along their names.

We take the liberty of forwarding copies of this number to gentlemen who have not been, heretofore, subscribers to the *Instructor*, hoping that those gentlemen will aid us in securing a more extended circulation.

The Way to Spoil Girls.

If a parent wishes a recipe how to spoil daughters, it can be easily and readily given, and can be proved by the experience of hundreds to be certain and efficacious.

1. Be always telling her, from earliest childhood, what a beautiful creature she is. It is a capital way of inflating the vanity of a little girl, to be constantly exclaiming, "How pretty!" Children understand such flattery, even when in the nurse's arms, and the evil is done the character in its earliest formation.

2. Begin as soon as she can toddle around, to rig her up in fashionable clothes and rich dresses. Put a hoop upon her at once, with all the artificial adornments of flounces, and flowers, and curls. Fondness for dress will thus become a prominent characteristic and will usurp the whole attention of the young immortal, and be a long step towards spoiling her.

3. Let her visit so much that she finds no pleasure at home, and therefore will not be apt to stay there and learn home-duties. It is a capital thing for a spoiled daughter to seek all her happiness in visiting, and a change of place and associates. She will thus grow as useless as modern fashionable parents desire that their daughters should be.

4. Let her reading consist of novels of the nauseating sentimental kind.

She will be spoiled sooner than if she perused history or science. Her heart will be occupied by fictitious scenes and feelings; her mind filled with unrealities; and her aims placed on fashion and dress and romantic attachments.

5. Be careful that her education gives her a smattering of all the accomplishments; without the slightest knowledge of the things really useful in life. Your daughter won't be spoiled so long as she has a real desire to be useful in the world, and aims at its accomplishment. If her mind and time are occupied in modern accomplishments, there will be no thought of the necessity and virtue of being of some real use to somebody pervading her heart, and she will soon be ready as a spoiled daughter.

6. As a consequence, keep her in profound ignorance of all the useful arts of housekeeping, impressing upon her mind that it is vulgar to do anything for yourself, or to learn how anything is done in the house. A spoiled daughter never should be taught the mysteries of the kitchen.—Such things a lady always leaves to the servants. It would be "vulgar" for her to know how to dress trout or shad, to bake, to wash, to iron, to sweep, to wring the neck of a live chicken, pluck it and prepare it for breakfast, or do anything that servants are hired to do. As a mistress of a house, it is her duty to sit on a velvet sofa all day, in the midst of a pyramid of silks and flounces, reading the last fashion novel, while her domestics are performing the labors of the house.

To complete the happiness of your spoiled daughter, marry her to a bearded youth with soft hands, who knows as little how to earn money as she does to save it. Her happiness will be finished for her lifetime.—*Hartford Courant*

TOWN HALL OF BOSTFORD.—The inhabitants of his section of Westmorland, N. B., deserve much credit for the spirit manifested in the erection of this very useful edifice. The building is neat, and commodious; its situation is central; it will be of great service to the inhabitants of this district, for holding agricultural, municipal, and other public meetings. Every district in the provinces should have a similar building in its centre.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The growth of our cotton trade is the greatest marvel of British industrial enterprise. A century ago the women of Lancashire were engaged as spinsters, producing cotton yarn by the aid of the distaff and spindle, without any mechanical agency whatever. At the present time no fewer than 38,000,000 spindles are employed in the production of cotton yarn while the looms are of corresponding extent. From four to five millions of the population are supported by this one branch of industry, which absorbs a capital of not less than £150,000,000, and consumes the precious fibre at the rate of 40,000 bags a week. Four-fifths of the cotton consumed in this country, consisting of 800,000,000 lbs., is slave-grown, and comes from the United States of America; from other foreign places, 120,000,000 lbs.; whilst from the colonies

and dependencies of Great Britain, we only receive eight per cent of our consumption, or 80,000,000 lbs. We are therefore glad to find that the new settlement at Port Kersnaid, founded by Mr. Consul Pritchard, in the Fiji Islands, is prospering, and the bush is being vigorously cleared to make way for cotton plantations, and that Colonel Smythe is to examine and report to Her Majesty's Government as to the expediency of the annexation of these Islands to the British Crown; for we are persuaded that the cultivation of cotton by the free labor of the natives of Eastern and Central Africa, and of the aborigines of the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, will do more to suppress slavery than all the attempts hitherto made; as from them instead of from a slave-holding country, we should draw our future supplies.—*English Paper.*

DIFFICULTY OF DISTINGUISHING A PLANT FROM AN ANIMAL.—The more naturalists know of the plants and animals of the globe, the more difficult has they found it to distinguish one from the other. Among the little organisms which are invisible to the naked eye, there are large numbers about the character of which there has long been a fierce dispute, they being claimed by the botanists as plants and by the zoologists as animals. Many of the plants in certain stages of their growth, swim about in the water and look and act so nearly like animals, that they would probably have always been classed as such, had they not been observed to branch out and grow up into perfect plants. There is no single character by which the animal or vegetable nature of an organism can be tested; but the safest guide in the doubtful cases is furnished by the mode in which the nourishment is taken. Animals are nourished by organic matter, which they take in some way into the interior of their bodies; while vegetables have the power of absorbing their food from inorganic elements on the exterior.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—

MR. DAVID SMITH, of Smithtown, K. C., will please accept our thanks. Money is received, and eleven copies of the *Instructor* will be sent as directed. Letters of A. R.; G. M.; and S. T., are at hand; contents will be attended to—thanks.

We are much obliged to FRIEND C. for the interest he has taken in the circulation of the *Instructor*; nine copies of which will be sent as requested.

“Friend C.’s habits of industry are very commendable; you pursue, you say, “ten different departments of labor in one day;” we very much fear that you slight some, if not all of them; as you say, “after having courted a girl, she would not stay courted; just as” you “arrived at pop the question point, she backed out.” We are very sorry, for you but can’t cry; the only remedy we can see in your case, is, take time, court one girl, and court her right, and don’t be courting “half a dozen at once.”