

Wm. D. Smith, 2.50; 2d. (58 lbs.), H. E. Dibblee, 2.00; Barley, (52 lbs.), Wm. Upham, 2.50; 2d. (50 lbs.), J. D. Ketchum, 2.00. Oats, H. Cowperthwait, 2.50; 2d. Wm. Upham, 2.00; 3d. H. E. Dibblee, 1.50. Buckwheat, (50 lbs.), Wm. Upham, 2.50; 3d. (50 lbs.), Jas. Magrath, 1.50. Rye, (58 lbs.), Wm. Nelson, 2.50; 2d. (56 lbs.), Jas. Harper, 2.00. Peas, H. Emery, 2.50; 2d. Wm. Upham, 2.00; 3d. B. P. Griffith, 1.50. Bush Beans, Wm. D. Smith, 2.50. 12 Swedish Turnips, John Fisher, 1.00; 12 Turnips any kind, Wm. Upham, 1.00; 12 Blood Beets, G. L. Raymond, 1.00; 25 Onions, Wm. Upham, 1.00; 6 Heads Cabbage, Wm. Upham, 1.00. Squash, G. L. Raymond, 50; 25 Parsnips, Wm. Upham, 1.00. Twilled Homespun, John Harper, 1.50; 2d. H. E. Dibblee, 1.25; 3d. Wm. Nelson, 1.00. Cotton and Wool Cloth, men's wear, H. Emery, 1.50; 2d. Benj. Burt, 1.25; 3d. Chas. Edgar, 1.00. Ditto, woman's wear, B. Burt, 1.50; (2d. awarded to Chas. Edgar by Judges, but not allowed by Committee of Management, on account of the sample containing only 8 yards; 3d. awarded to Thomas Edgar, but not allowed for same reason.) Cotton & Wool Flannel, (special), H. E. Dibblee, 2.00; Quilt, (special), Miss E. Robertson, 2.50. Single Waggon, A. M. Broderick, 3.00; Bunch of Shingles, Chas. Edgar, 1.00; Grain Cradle, Jas. Harper, 1.50; Sett Horse Shoes, A. M. Broderick, 1.50; Ox Yoke, Wm. Nelson, 1.00. 2 sides Sole Leather, S. Parsons, 1.50; 2d. D. Phillips, 1.00. 3 sides Upper Leather, D. Phillips, 1.50. (The Judges awarded 1st prize to S. Parsons, but as his sample contained but 2 sides the Committee did not allow the award.) 3 Calf Skins, S. Parsons, 1.50; 2d. D. Phillips, 1.00. 3 pair Boots, D. Phillips, 1.50; 2d. S. Parsons, 1.00. 2 sides Harness Leather, (special), S. Parsons, 1.00. 3 Potatoe Diggers, (special), A. M. Broderick, 1.50; Chairs, E. D. Brown, 2.50. Double Mould Board Plough, Scarifier, Double Turnip Drill, Turnip Cutter, of English Manufacture, imported and in use by John Fisher. The Judges report that "they are pleased to see such articles introduced into the country, and recommend them to the Committee" and the Committee ordered the report to be published, and gave Mr. Fisher a premium of 6.00. Butter, Anthony Kearney, 1.50; 2d. H. Cowperthwait, 1.25; 3d. Wm. D. Smith, Pair of Ducks, B. P. Griffith, 1.00; Pair of Geese, H. Cowperthwait, 1.00; Pair of Turkeys, Wm. Upham, 1.00.

The Judges were: Live Stock.—Matthew Corbet, J. R. Tupper, John Gentle; Grain and Root Crops.—James Jones, Thos. Stevenson, R. S. Clark; Woollen and Cotton Manufactures & Dairy Produce.—E. D. Watts, Hugh Harrison, G. A. Bedell; Manufactures in wood, metal and leather.—James Parent, Robert Harper, John Edgar.

THE VALLEY OF THE TOBIQUE.

From time to time we hear of the progress of settlement in the great valley of the Tobique. It is evident that the extraordinary agricultural capabilities of this magnificent region are gradually becoming to some extent known and appreciated—that its fame has gone abroad, and is attracting to it an increasing current of settlers. It has been our duty and our pleasure to more than once draw attention to the great valley of which we speak, and to insist upon the advantages which it offered to a rural population; and we once more gladly return to the subject.

If you draw a line from the Tobique almost due east, to the triangular lake on Clear Water Brook on the South West Miramichi, thence almost due North, about ten miles beyond Nipisiguit Lake, thence west to the height of land between the Tobique and Restigouche, and then again to the mouth of the Tobique, a few miles above the place of beginning, you have the great body of the Tobique valley included within a quadrilateral figure, which stretches in a north easterly direction from the village of Tobique. To this region the River winds along, its course from source to mouth being not much more nor less than one hundred miles. At some seventy miles up it branches into 2 main streams, the Little Tobique, and Campbell's River. It is navigable for tow boats some ninety miles.

The valley of the Tobique, as we have bounded it, contains not less than one million four hundred thousand acres. Much of this land is covered with a growth of soft wood: but a very large portion of it presents agricultural capabilities unsurpassed, if equalled, in the whole valley of the St. John. A glance at the map will show that the Tobique lies in the same region with the now famous Aroostook Valley, the mouths of the two rivers being a few miles distant on the opposite sides of the St. John. Persons who have a personal knowledge of the two districts, and who have a practical acquaintance with agriculture, give the Tobique Valley the preference over the boasted Aroostook country for fertility and beauty. The intervals of the Tobique are described by eye witnesses as being of surpassing magnificence and richness. We understand that they are being rapidly bought up, and that settlement

is fast advancing along them; although we fear that unfortunately here, as in so many other districts of the Province, land speculation will be found to have thrown itself in the way of our industrial advancement. The hardwood high lands are second only to the intervals in richness of soil, and in the luxuriance of the vegetation which they support.

The navigable River running through this noble country renders it peculiarly accessible to pioneers, and peculiarly valuable as a district for settlement. But there is another advantage which the settler here enjoys; the lumbering operations which are carried on upon the River and its numerous tributary streams make a market for farm products at the farmer's very door. For his flour, his hay and his oats, his pork and his beef, he finds a ready sale to the lumberers, at remunerative prices. Thus he is saved the necessity and the cost of transport, and the trouble of making a sale in the competition of a distant market. The vast advantage thus given the settler those of our readers acquainted with backwoods life will readily recognize and appreciate. We can point to other back settlements, much nearer the market and business towns and villages of our country which owe fully one half of their rapid progress to their nearness to the camps and permits of the lumber operators.

TOWN TALK AND COUNTRY TOPICS.

Building continues the most prominent movement in Woodstock. The three story brick buildings of Messrs. Baird, McGlynn and McCoy, on Water Street, are nearly completed outside. Almost opposite, a large three story frame has been put up on the English property; and just adjoining it Mr. R. Donaldson has put up a three story frame, of similar height and appearance, on the site of his former house. These buildings are to have brick outside walls, and the bricklayers have commenced on them. On the corner of Sheriff Dibblee's square the Sheriff is fast advancing with a large three story building, of brick pure. The first story is intended for three shops, the upper stories, we believe, for a hotel. The houses of Messrs. Caldwell and Stephenson are approaching completion, and both present a handsome and imposing appearance. Mr. Perley has a two story building intended for a shop well under way. A few shanties have been put up, or are under way.

Some of our merchants have returned from their usual fall trips for the purchase of goods, others are now absent; and the Fall goods are beginning to arrive in considerable quantities. The steamboats have fair freights. Were there a remunerative market for lumber we should probably have a fair business season during the coming winter; but so much depends upon the returns from our staple article of export that it is useless at present to indulge in speculation.

The Clerk of the Weather for the last two or three weeks favored us with such a succession of showers and cloudy days that some of our agriculturists must have begun to despair of getting their harvest closed up this season. Much buckwheat and oats were out through the whole of this dreary time, and the loss to farmers has been very considerable. Within a few days we have had a change for the better, and we are now in the enjoyment of fine, mild Autumn days and nights.

FALL OF SNOW IN THE WINTER OF 1859-60.

Mr. John Jones, of Victoria Corner, has kindly furnished us with a memorandum of the depth and dates of the several falls of snow during the last winter. We publish it for public information. It will be found interesting.

1859.	1860.
October 9. — 4 inches.	July 3. — 1 inches.
" 16. — 1 "	" 10. — 3 "
" 19. — 1 "	" 14. — 1 "
" 21. — 2 "	" 19. — 1 "
Novem. 4. — 4 "	" 22. — 6 "
" 11. — 4 "	" 24. — 2 "
" 12. — 1 "	" 31. — 2 "
" 21. — 15 "	Feb. 6. — 2 "
" 26. — 4 "	" 10. — 2 "
" 28. — 1 "	" 17. — 1 "
Decem. 2. — 2 "	" 19. — 10 "
" 4. — 3 "	" 29. — 1 "
" 8. — 2 "	March 3. — 1 "
" 9. — 1 "	" 7. — 1 "
" 14. — 12 "	" 9. — 13 "
" 18. — 2 "	" 12. — 3 "
" 21. — 8 "	" 23. — 2 "
" 23. — 2 "	April 5. — 4 "
" 26. — 4 "	" 12. — 2 "
" 30. — 1 "	

The total fall was eleven feet. Mr. Jones remarks: "Good Ploughing 19th November, 1859. Rafts were run down Nov. 20th. River closed December 3d. Ice ran out April 25th, 1860."

UNITED STATES.—On Tuesday the 19th instant state elections were held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. These elections have been looked forward to with great anxiety, as indicating what may be expected at the Presidential election in November. Pennsylvania has elected a Republican Governor by a majority of some thirty thousand over the candidate supported by the other parties combined. Ohio has also gone Republican by, it is said, over 20,000. Indiana shows a considerable majority, from five to ten thousand, for the Republican candidates for state officers. We observe, however, that the Republicans have lost a few members in the Congressional representation, elections for which in these three states took place at the same time as those for state officers. The elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana are of double importance, inasmuch as the Legislature of each state elects a United States Senator in place of two members whose terms expire, and as those two are democrats the result of the elections is to make two seats in the Senate from the Democrats over to the Republicans for the next six years, the duration of the senatorial term.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. 7 DAYS LATER.

Arabia off Cape Race noon Sunday. Daily News says that Great Ship Company despatched with service of Capt. Hall,—and of McLellan Chief Engineer and manager. Detention of Ship at Milford during the winter may have something to do with this.

Naples.—It is stated Via Genoa that Garibaldi sent dispatch to Naples, dated 1st, announcing a Victory along whole lines, and that the Royal Troops were being pursued. The Dierretto of Turin publishes dispatches dated Naples 2d, stating that the Royal Troops were repulsed from Caserta and were surrounded, that the Garibaldians made two thousand prisoners. Reported that Garibaldi invited Victor Emmanuel to go to Naples assume authority, and he would return to his home. French submarine Telegraph from Algiers successfully landed at Minorca.

Funeral services for Papal Troops lately slain celebrated by archbishop Fans at Notre Dame on 5th.

Russian Empress safely delivered of a Prince on 3rd.

Bombay mails Sept. 11th reached England, news unimportant.

London money mkt.—funds on 6d experienced unfavorable reaction, owing chiefly to realization of profits of late speculative purchases.

Bullion in Bank decreased—£187,000. Consols 93 1/2 @ 93 1/2. Breadstuffs quiet, provisions steady.

The County Agricultural Exhibition was held on Thursday on the property of Mr. Jack, near the Marsh bridge. There were several samples of Potatoes as fine as could be produced in any country, some samples of Oats not very bright, but heavy and sound, a sample of Mangold Wurzel's grown it was said by Mr. Jardine, and some fine Hybrid turnips. There were a few samples of good Butter, and a small bundle of Millet, grown by the Hon. John Robertson. The yield of this grain appears to be large, and the straw is said to be excellent food for cattle. There was also some good Barley.

The show of cattle was small, and there was not much beauty or excellence to be discovered. There was one small pen of Sheep, some of which were much admired. There was a few Pigs. The show of Horses was small, and not more than a half-dozen had any pretension to beauty or excellence.

The show of Agricultural Implements was also very small.

The whole affair was unworthy of the county, and can neither reflect credit on the country nor do much service. Year after year the attendance grows smaller and it seems to be quite time that those who take an interest in Agriculture should make an effort to render the Exhibition what it ought to be, or abandon altogether a kind of Show which must prove an injury rather than a benefit.—St. John Freeman.

A letter from a private soldier of the 101st Regiment gives a most attractive account of China as a place for cheap living. The troops at Tchou-fat eat poultry every day; a few coots but 3d., and a duck 5d., and eggs may be had for next to nothing. The corn is magnificent; vegetables fine and plentiful; and, in short, the army lives like "fighting cocks."

St. JOHN MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—We understand that Dr. Tupper, ex-Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, is to give the introductory lecture at the Mechanics' Institute in this City next month; and that a number of talented gentlemen will follow him in the course of the season.—News.

It is estimated that 30,000 Americans have left New York and Boston for Europe this season, most of whom are temporarily residing on the Continent, and in different parts of the British Islands.

THE STEAMER CONNAUGHT BURNED AT SEA.

THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, 151 IN NUMBER ALL SAVED.

The following particulars of the disaster to the steamer from the Boston Atlas & Bee. Captain Leitch reported as follows:—

We left St. John Oct 2. The fire took place on Sunday, 7th inst., at 8 P. M. in the Engine Room, 150 miles east of Boston. The steamer filled with water rapidly down below till 4, A. M. Sunday, and then the water gained very rapidly. At 8 A. M. water got into forward furnaces, causing extinction of fires. At 9.30 discovered smoke rising from off steam coal.

Set all pumps at work, set bilge injections, and portable pumps. We endeavored to keep water down. Succeeded in keeping it and kept out the smoke at the time issued from the cabin, an used every endeavor to keep the fire from increasing.

During this time the water had increased as much below that it put out the fire and stopped the engines. Endeavored to get out all the water of the ship, employed all hands, and getting out boats with provisions. A number of hands went at the fires, and engaged in getting out the boats.

The first boat lowered over the side was stove, the sea being rough. Six more were damaged. About 12 o'clock the barque and brigantine hove in sight. The barque continued on her course, apparently without seeing the ship. The brigantine was nearly abreast of the steamer.

Before getting near us we had a number of passengers in the boats ready to board her. We continued getting the passengers on board the boats from the stern quarter, as quickly as possible. During this time the fire increased below at least it appeared so from the intense heat of the iron.

The smoke was issuing out in large volumes from all quarters. Pumps and blankets were still in use to keep down the fire as much as possible. About 7 P. M. commenced disembarking and at 9.30 had all our passengers into the boats. The flames several times broke out through the skylights, but by the continued use of wet blankets they were kept partially down.

Sent the life-boat to the steamer for the men to get up all the provisions possible. Got sufficient to bring the passengers here and then got into the boat. Searched all available parts of the ship we could to see if there were any persons on board. The flames at this time reached the mast head burning the main-sail and all the yard bringing them all down.

Finding we could no longer remain on the ship on account of the smoke, sent remaining hands the last man to leave the wreck.

Weather was very bad at the time she sprung a leak. Weather was moderate when we left St. John's, past 2, Wednesday, and so continued until Friday evening when the breeze gradually increased from south-west to north, and continued to freshen until Saturday afternoon, when it blew very strong from that to Sunday noon.

The light was discovered about 10 o'clock Saturday night. I left the steamer at 12 M. At 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, she was a vast flame. That was the last we saw of her.

The Connaught cost £120,000, and was insured at Lloyds in London.

She had on board 467 passengers, and 124 of the crew 291 in all.

Capt. Leitch states that the passengers behaved with remarkable coolness. The passenger list was lost.

There was very little cargo on board. The loss in this respect is therefore comparatively small.

The Connaught was one of the most elegant steamers on the Atlantic waters. She was 1200 English tonnage and 4400 American.

Capt. Leitch seems to have done everything in his power and was indefatigable in his exertions to save his vessel. His statement shows no errors of management on the part of any one.

It is supposed the fire had been smouldering for a long period, on account of the rapidity with which it spread after it was discovered, and the great headway it made in a short time.

The passengers saved nothing but the clothing in which they were attired.

SEVERE WINTERS.—A French meteorologist named Renou predicts a series of severe winters of which the approaching winter is to be the first and that of 1871 the most severe. Mr. Renou thinks that he has discovered that these groups of severe winters return in forty-one years, and that the increase of spots on the sun indicates them. He also finds that annual displays of aurora borealis and frequent earthquakes are simultaneous with the increase of spots on the sun and severe winters.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia seems to be dying out. The result of long continued examination, by the medical board of commissioners of Massachusetts, in the herd of Mr. Cheney of Belmont, where the disease first appeared, and other recent experiments by them in other herds indicate that the disease is disappearing in its original seat, and that animals, long sick with it, can and do recover.

Remains of ancient ruins have been recently discovered about a hundred miles from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, which from their massive and elegant character denote power and refinement in those who constructed them. Walls thirty-five feet high are still standing.

THE PRINCE AT WA

From the reports of the move published in the American paper he is enjoying himself to his station. He delights in fun and observation and close study. He visited the Gymnasium Smith's Institute, where he seemed a boy again. He ever attentive old Duke he dilly and made a match at the Lane playing against the Duke Thompson. The Prince never conquered, but in a COP mee and Miss Lane she out. After rolling, the Prince went gymnastic exercises in fine usually gay and lighthearted and reserve, and appeared Suite could not suppress even the graveyard Duke joke mirth.

He visited Mount Vernon Suite and Lord Lyons and party approached the docks in waiting, a salute of 21 guns the carriage neared the wharf the Prince and President water. The voyage up occupied the Prince inspected the out and appeared deeply interested questions and was apparent feelings natural to the occasion. The Prince stood reverent room in which Washington pressed the gratification of that prevailed, and then part of Washington where:—

"The Marine Band had and, concealed by a night playing a dirge composed scene was most impressive uncovered heads, ranged the tomb, so simple yet so tions, and looked in through at the sarcophagus which of the Father of his Country few paces, the Prince, the al party, grouped in front the Tomb of Washington

At the request of the Prince the Prince planted a tree to commemorate his tree was planted on a little onity to Washington's tomb over the party went waiting, which proceeded until dinner was over, when for dancing. The Prince Miss Lane, and during the three other ladies. Upon to Lord Lyons's, where a A great portion of the S nian Institution in the shown the curiosities sors:—

"The Prince expressed with the reception he has he has received, and the ners of his host—the John plished niece.—St. John

MR. BARBAR

Last week we acknowledge letter from A. Barbar by the Agricultural Bot Cattle which we could late hour at which it was below and recommend its ation of Agricultural effort will be made to test it good qualities in nee.

James A. Pierce Es mention when I wrote doings on my arrival, Italian rye grass, in or mers may have an experiment and testing to our soil and climate this purchase by observation of Sir Charles's field of this grass. T At this time Sir, Chas two cuts of three feet expected the third cut either of the former yield of Nine feet in o grass on the third g inches. I was also in Bradford, that he like and expected the thin be sown singly or in the better way, if you the next year. And t and consequently yo The mixed grasses w crop, if you so desir course good rich so and he assured it w land immediately the the cart with the lig ground a complete stimulant, which a call the attention of It will be advertise the sheep and pigs, given of time and p few days.

Yours truly Dalhousie, Octob

The Fall trade is