but one—the Ayrshire. The Galloway, Angus, and West Highland are not used for the dairy.

Now, if our farmers choose to take the trouble, and are willing to leave the benefit as a legacy to their children, they may make a breed of their own too; the same care and time would produce the same results. But common sense suggests that it will be cheaper to take the benefit of the labour and care of others. He must be a poor farmer, however, who is contented year after year to go on with an inferior race of cows without selection or an attempt at improvement.

One cause of the prejudice against the imported breed in this country is from bulls only being introduced into particular districts. The produce of a cross cannot be calculated on, it may take after either parent, or be worthless.

No correct judgment can be formed of the value of any breed unless it is kept pure; a little care and attention in the beginning is all that is required to effect this: and those only who have seen herds of well-bred and well-fed cattle can understand why such prices should be paid for them.

In Britain and the United States, cattle of the improved breeds are valued at more than double the price of the common kinds, and bulls are often sold at from £20 to £100. Does any one suppose that the rent-paying farmer of Britain can afford to do this to gratify a fancy?

At all the cattle shows in Britain premiums are given only for the above breeds. We observe also that at the last New-York State Show, at Syracuse, no other breeding cattle were admitted to compete than pure-bred Durham, Devon, Hereford, and Ayrshire. Native cattle and grade or crosses were excluded. Our Agricultural Societies may take a hint from this. Some of them this year excluded all but native cattle from competing!! Our neighbours of the United States have no want of national pride; and they rather surpass us in a knowledge of what will pay. We may presume, therefore, that in this they are right and we are wrong.

Those breeds, however, will be no better than our own, unless they are better treated; they will not even do so well with the same care, never having been accustomed, like our hardy race, to stand cold and hunger.

If dairying is meant to pay, cows should be warmly housed from November to May, and only out to drink, fed with turnips and straw or hay in winter. In summer they should have for pasture the best hayfield on the farm, which can be afforded to them if turnips and straw are fed, and the manure saved from the cows being kept in, will raise all the turnips.

With such treatment the improved breeds will show their superiority.

We trust we will be excused for our want of method in putting together these hurried remarks. We are too much engaged in the active business of life to find time to round periods and construct learned sentences; and, unfortunately, many, who ought to take the lead, who have most interest in the improvement of the country, and most spare time at their disposal, stand coldly aloof, and afford us neither their time, money, nor countenance.

We offer no apology for speaking of Provincial agriculture generally, we being only a local society. —In pressing danger, no one can be blamed for calling "fire!" And if ever a country needed the utmost exertions of every one who can aid in rousing her from a state of almost hopeless asphyxia, this is the one.

With our timber nearly exhausted—without another article of export, and following a mode of agriculture that is fast destroying the ability of the soil to produce food—what but poverty and ruin an overtake us!

But we think we can discern symptoms of better things to come. The public mind is becoming alive to the necessity for giving that attention and encouragement to agriculture to which its importance entitles it.

The idea is gaining ground, that probably this may be a farming country after all!

Such being the case, we have full faith in the result, and trust we shall live to see prosperity and happiness, as the reward of intelligent industry, taking the place of our present poverty and despondency. *By order of the Board.*

R. JARDINE, *President.*

DOUGLAS B. STEVENS, *Secretary.*

Saint John, October 25, 1849.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

The English Mail of the 27th ult. per steam ship *Cambria* in 12 days to Halifax, was received in this City on Saturday morning. The Cambria brought out 88 passengers.

The English squadron, it is stated, has been ordered by Sir S. Canning to the Dardanelles. The French and Austrian fleets were under sail for the same place. A Russian fleet was only four hours sail from the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet was anchored across the Bosphorous to defend the passage. These movements have rather a warlike appearance. It does not seem likely, however, that Russsia in the face of the demonstrations of England, France and Turkey, will proceed to extremity.

The Corporation of London have invited Her Majesty to be present at the opening of the New Coal Exchange, in Billingsgate, to which Her Majesty has acceded.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26,—The general tone of business affairs during the past week has been of a healthier character.

Woollen and Cotton manufactures steady—operatives tolerably well employed.

The estimated sales of Cotton during the week amount to 62,710 bales, and the market closed to-day with a quiet but steady feeling.

The Corn trade throughout the country is very quiet, buyers operating only to meet immediate wants. Holders have not been able to maintain the quotations of last week, and prices have still a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's circular of the 26th, says, that since the 26th January, 287 vessels, 162,038 tons register, wood-laden, arrived from British North America, viz., 108 from Quebec, 79 from St. John, N.B., and 100 from other ports; in the like time last year, 237 vessels, 142,539 tons, arrived.

Pine Timber.—During the month, St. John Pine has been sold at, for 18½ inches average, 18¾d.; for 19½ inches, at 19½d.; for 18½ inches, 18¾d.; for 19½ inches, 18½d.; and for 18½ inches, 17½d. per foot. Owing to the excessive import, prices have receded nearly 1d. per foot during the month, and sales have been made at considerably reduced rates.

Hardwood.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d. to 15d. per foot.

Pine and Spruce Planks—The greater portion of the import of this month is in course of yarding on importers' account, the general impression being that the stock of Spruce Deals will be considerably short of the usual quantity at the end of the year. The latest sales of St. John, separate from cargo, £7 10s. per standard for fair quality.

Lathwood is in demand, and separate from cargo, Hemlock is worth £4 per fathom; with the cargo, 20s. to 40s. per fathom.

Railway Sleepers.—The demand extremely limited, and late arrivals have been yarded on account of the importers—the market is completely overrun with them, and no buyers at present.

Spruce Spars.—A supply on hand sufficient for two years, and they are very difficult of sale; 9d. to 12d. per foot is the present price for good black spruce.

There is an immense increase this year in the quantity of timber measured at the Culler's office in Quebec; nearly double that of last year, and rather greater than that of the great year 1847.

This season has been one of the most disastrous on record to the whaling vessels. Intelligence has already been received of the entire destruction of four; and rumour has it that others have shared a like fate. These four are—the Superior, 400 tons burden, belonging to Peterhead; the Lady Jane, 300 tons, Captain Peterson, of Newcastle; the Prince of Wales, 380 tons, of Hull; and a large American ship—the whole crushed to pieces by icebergs. The destruction of the four ships is computed at a loss of nearly £50,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.

The present week has been barren of incident. Although certain facts seem to indicate a tendency towards war, the general impression seems to be that peace will not, at present, be interrupted. So far, however, appearances tend to a different inference. The Czar is at least chagrined, if not resolved: he has not yet given audience to the ambassador from the Porte, his military preparations are significant, and he hesitates to avouch any reluctance to try the last resort in questions of diplomatic misunderstanding. It is quite clear that England thinks he is either to be soothed or intimidated, for couriers succeed each other rapidly between St. Petersburgh and London; and there is no doubt that our fleet is on the move in the Mediterranean. Austria is augmenting her army, and accounts from opposite sources confirm the report that, at Vienna, the British ambassador is far more energetic than the representative of France. England alone seems to be in earnest, and has, therefore, excited the anger of Austria and Russia, while France plays the sycophant, and baits between "I would and I would not."

The season favours the labours of the more pacific diplomatists; for, during winter, actual hostilities are almost impossible. Unless the British fleet enters the Dardanelles, it must remain at a distance from the Bosphorus; and a Russian army cannot possibly pass the Balcan mountains between this and March. There is, therefore, ample room for the display of affected dignity, idle threats, and economic cooling, before spring. The chances are, that the peace of Europe is not likely to continue much longer, under any circumstances. The leaven is in the dough, and it will "work."

HAYNAU has been removed from Hungary, and, since his departure, the military butchery has ceased. Railways and steam vessels bring to every place quick news, and the indignation of the civilised world was not long in reaching Vienna, and soon produced its effect. A dead calm prevails over unhappy Hungary; but fourteen millions of men may be stunned, but cannot be destroyed. The Magyars will rise again to reproach and repel Austria.

The courts of Vienna and Berlin have at length agreed to terms respecting the future government of Germany, and the Prussian parliament is discussing the new constitution for their portion of the Teutonic race. The proposed reforms, imperfect as they are, cannot fail to give the nation a taste for self-government; but it is obvious that the German question can be settled only in a German convulsion.—*Journal.*

INDISPOSITION OF HER MAJESTY.—Intelligence has reached us which, we fear, will cause much disappointment in the metropolis. Her Majesty has been two or three days indisposed, and yesterday appearances left no doubt of the disorder being the chicken-pox. Although we are informed that her Majesty is as well as the circumstances will permit, it is evident that it will prevent her Majesty appearing at the opening of the new Coal Exchange on Tuesday next.—*Globe.*

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, the 20th, to deliver his credentials. He was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

RUMORED ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—It is rumored that the Government seriously contemplate abolishing the Board of Ordnance, and that the entire control of this branch of the service will be vested in the commander-in-chief and in two officers, to be called the Comptroller of the Ordnance Store Accounts, and the Comptroller of the Ordnance Cash Accounts.

The crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia of Hungary have been conveyed, it is said, from Widdin to England.

The Board of Health has ordered that certain metropolitan graveyards be covered with lime to the depth of three inches.

Orders to a considerable extent have arrived in England for immediate shipments of lead to St. Petersburgh.

A man and his wife, named Manning, accused lately of the murder of Mr. O'Connor, in Bermondsey, under unprovoked and horrifying circumstances, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in Surrey.

Her Majesty's ship Trident has been ordered round to Liverpool, from Plymouth, to receive seamen for the royal navy.

A midshipman and nine sailors belonging to H. M. S. Bellerophon, were drowned, by the capsizing of a boat off Leghorn on the 11th inst.

THE AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.—A memorial to Lord Palmerston, prepared by Earl Fitzwilliam, on the subject of Austrian atrocities and Hungarian freedom, is now being circulated for signatures amongst the peers and members of the House of Commons of the liberal party. It urges the Foreign Secretary to use every means in his power to put a stop to the barbarities of Haynau, and to restore to Hungary a constitutional system. It has been very numerously signed.

The effective force of the Austrian army is about to be considerably augmented. It is to amount to 450,000 men.

KOSSUTH.—Letters from Malta, by the overland mail, are anxiously expected, as it is believed that they will announce the interesting intelligence that Louis Kossuth is on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, Sultan, from Constantinople, bound for Southampton. Arrangements are making in the latter town to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception. The Sultan is expected at Southampton about the 6th proximo.

THE CLAIRVOYANTE AND SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—"Emma," the mesmeric subject at Bolton, has been making further revelations about Sir John Franklin. Whilst in the mesmeric sleep, her attention was directed to the polar regions. She stated that she found Sir John in a house made of three blocks of ice, about nine yards from the ships; that Sir John had been a great way over the country, but had returned to his ships; that he had seen the natives, but not Sir James Ross; and that there were two ships on their way home which would bring good news. She said she had some refreshment with Sir John Franklin, who had his provisions in thick tin boxes. He had also some hard meat in a big tub. Sir John, she said, would be out of the ice in less than nine months. She declared that there was no north-west passage. The *Manchester Guardian* says—"The statements of the girl having excited great interest all over the country. It has excited attention at the Admiralty; and the matter is said to have been enquired after in high quarters."

THE VACANT SEE OF LLANDAFF: A WELSH BISHOP.—The Welshmen who take a deep interest in the welfare of the Established Church in the Principality are taking active steps to induce Lord John Russell to recommend to her Majesty the elevation of some pious and patriotic Welsh clergyman to the vacant see of Llandaff. Two meetings have been held in London on the subject, and a deputation was to wait upon the Premier yesterday. This will be useless, however, if, as reported elsewhere, the appointment has been already filled up.

STEAMERS.—The whole commerce of the world, and its warlike character, will change materially under the improvement of steam. There were on the first of January last, no fewer than 1,113 steamers belonging to the various ports of the British Islands, with an aggregate tonnage of 150,541 tons; and of these 35 were of frigate measurement and dimensions, 61 others ranged 600 tons to 1000, while a total of 173 are represented as capable of "carrying pivot guns such as are used in Her Majesty's ships." In the event of war, the heavy ships of England will be laid aside, and all the steamers capable of carrying guns will be substituted. Privateers will not be required, and fast sailing vessels are of little use against the certainty of steam navigation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received South African papers to the 29th August. The Neptune convict-ship had not arrived; but the organization for a determined passive resistance to the introduction of the transports, was complete.

We understand that an intimation has been given by Lord Grey to parties interested in emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, that the plan of sending convicts to that colony has been withdrawn.—*Times*

OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY TO CORK.—This railway was formally opened on Thursday week, by the Lord-Lieutenant, who, accompanied by the Earl of Belfast, his private secretary, Corry Connellan, Esq., his aides de camp, Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, &c., left the terminus at King's-bridge, at half-past nine, in a special train. Amongst the company were the lord mayor, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monteagle, Lord Hawarden, Sir W. Somerville, Sir J. Macneil, &c., &c. On their arrival at Cork, a grand banquet was prepared, but owing to the directors not having made arrangements for the admission of the gentlemen of the press, the speeches were not reported. After the banquet, the Earl of Clarendon knighted the chairman of the company, now Sir Edward M'Donnel, the great paper manufacturer. His Excellency then inspected the new building for the Queen's College, and in the evening returned to Dublin. This railway has been completed in five years. A Cork paper, speaking of the contractor, says:—"A word or two as to the contractor, Mr. Dargan. We are not here going to say, what is true, that he is one of the best and kindest-hearted men living; we shall only speak of him as a contractor,—as one who, undertaking to do, does. In all his undertakings he is as true as the sun, true to the letter and spirit of his promise, true to his time to a single day. Witness the performance of the promise in the present instance: the line was to be opened on a certain day, and it was opened. This is the very morality of public pledges, and enough to restore the confidence which has been so rudely shaken by a thousand and one failures and false hoods from time immemorial."

CONCILIATION HALL.—The Repeal Association held its weekly meeting on Monday, the hall being nearly quite deserted; but the funds collected amounted to some £30. This amount included a subscription from Dean Burke, of Westport, and another from the Roman Catholic clergy of the deanery of Tuam. An address to the Queen was voted, calling on her Majesty to convoke parliament immediately, that the legislature might enact some measure for the relief of the country.

Great efforts are made to incense the Irish magistrates against the government for the dismissal of Lord Roden. They are called upon to "demonstrate" that they will not submit to a dictation which dare not be attempted in England.

Lord Roden has dissuaded several magistrates from resigning their commissions, and will not countenance expressions of personal sympathy carried to such lengths.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy has withdrawn from the contest in Cork. Mr. M'Carthy is certain to be returned.

On the 13th of next month the Young Irelanders are to hold a national conference in Dublin. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake has given in his adhesion.

THE POLITICAL CONVICTS—PARDON OF MR. JOHN MITCHEL.—The *Limerick Chronicle* has the following announcement:—"The friends and family of John Mitchel have, we are informed, received notification from the English Government to the effect that they (the Government) having taken into consideration the condition of John Mitchel's health, have granted him free leave and liberty to go wheresoever he may please, subject to no restraint, with the exception that he shall not return to, or settle in, any portion or Colony of the United Kingdom. His wife and family still remain in this country."

It has been determined to establish a botanical department, an agricultural school, and model farm for Munster, in connection with the Queen's College in Cork, a sum of £5000 having been allocated by the Lord-Lieutenant for this most invaluable project.

WINTER EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration flows on steadily, and a winter voyage across the Atlantic has no terrors for the myriads still seeking a home and the means of existence in America. On the contrary, the emigrants are now much more numerous than during the spring or summer months. All who can provide the means of transport, either by bargains with their landlords for the surrender of land or by making away with the crops, or by converting the remnant of their property into cash, are leaving the country. In some instances, also, boards of guardians are availing themselves of the emigration clauses of the last Poor Relief Amendment Act, to send off able-bodied paupers.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 8th inst. publishes a letter from Athens of the 28th ult., announcing the arrival at Patras of 800 Venetian refugees. Several Hungarian exiles, among whom were four members of the Hungarian diet, had arrived at Athens, in the last Constantinople steamer. Princess Belgiosa had also sought refuge at Athens.

The *Evenement* states that dispatches have been addressed by the French government to General Aupick, at Constantinople, instructing him to act in conjunction with the British ambassador.

There are rumours of an approaching change of ministry in France, the President being, it is said, determined to surround himself by his friends.

The Paris *La Presse*, which accomplished more for the election of Louis Napoleon than any other journal, now sets up the Prince de Joinville as its candidate at the next election.

It is said that M. de Lamartine intends to retire to the East, and that the Sultan has given to him an immense tract of country, situated within a few hour's journey of Smyrna, and forming part of the domains of the Crown.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It is said that accounts have been received from Vienna, which state that Lord Ponsonby has assumed a very firm attitude with regard to the extradition question, while M. de Beaumont has by no means exhibited a similar boldness.

It is said that Count Sturmer has been recalled from Constantinople. Her Majesty's messenger, Captain Viger, passed through Vienna on the 15th inst., from London, on his way to Trieste and Corfu. He was the bearer of despatches for Admiral Sir William Parker. It is hardly doubtful that these despatches contained instructions for the gallant admiral to sail instantly with the fleet for the Dardanelles. Another messenger, Colonel Townley, passed through Vienna on the 17th, on his way to Constantinople, with despatches for Sir Stratford Canning.

Accounts from Semlin, of the 11th instant state, that General Houslab arrived there on the 11th inst., and immediately set off for Widdin. It is asserted that he is gone to Turkey peremptorily to demand the delivery of the Magyar chiefs. Other accounts state that he was the bearer of an amnesty.

General Francis Lichtenstein has been appointed civil and military commander of Hungary, during General Haynau's absence from that country.

Haynau is in the "dumps." The Emperor, it is said, refused to accept the resignation, especially because it was known that Baron Haynau was moved to this step by his disgust at having some of his measures contravened, and others mitigated, by the Austrian cabinet. Baron Haynau, it appears, complains that his authority had been disregarded by those who presumed to execute Count Batthyany by shooting that nobleman, it being Baron Haynau's express command that the count should die by the hands of the common hangman.

Haynau has retired in high dudgeon to Gratz, because the Red Emperor, terrified at the cry of execration with which Europe echoed against the murderers of the Hungarian patriots, despatched Count Grunne to Pesth to put a stop to these judicial assassinations.

It was rumoured in Prague that General Schlick, who arrived there on Oct. 16, would be appointed Civil and Military Governor of Hungary.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that Count Leiningen Westerburg, father of Count Leiningen, who was recently executed at Arad, has died of grief. His age was eighty.

A nephew of Count Batthyany has been incorporated as a hussar in a squadron which forms the garrison at Trippen, in Silesia. Many other noble Magyars are in the same regiment.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that uneasiness was beginning to be felt in that city. The warlike preparations known to be making were considerable; and the Russian fleet at Sebastopol was under orders to be ready at four days' notice for sea. There were abundance of steam tugs ready, in case of their services being required.

The apprehensions of a war upon the Turkish question diminishes; the attitude assumed by England, in conjunction with France, will doubtless result in favor of the manly and noble stand taken by the Sultan in defence of the Hungarian refugees. The very delicate position of Austria naturally causes her to tremble at the prospect of a general war, and, notwitstanding her recent bloody atrocities in Hungary, she will rather use her influence for the escape of Kossuth and his brave companions, for the sake of peace, than back up the demands of Russia at the hazard of another revolution.

The arrests in Naples continued to take place on the 14th instant. Even the ministers disapprove of the violent conduct of the King of Naples. Fortunato and Dorso have, it is said, remonstrated, and Zucchi has resigned.

The treaty of marriage between the Prince Royal of Sweden and the Princess Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of Prince Frederic of the Low Countries, has just been signed. The union was expected to take place at the Hague towards the end of January. The Prince Royal of Sweden was born May 3, 1826, the Princess, his betrothed, April 8, 1824.

FALL OF NARVAEZ.—On the 18th, the Queen of Spain dismissed the Narvaez ministry, and, it is said, laughed heartily when Narvaez blustered. A new ministry was formed, but on the 21st Narvaez was restored! The reaction, however, was but short-lived, for on the evening of the 24th a telegraphic dispatch reached Paris, dated Madrid, the 23rd, announcing the definitive fall of the old administration, and the entrance on its duties of the Clonard ministry. An intrigue is said to be on foot for dethroning the Queen, and placing the Montpensiers on the throne. Narvaez opposed this arrangement.

The Telegraph line is now completed between this City and Halifax, and communications were sent through for the first time on Friday last. We learn that the English news is to be obtained by telegraph for the News Room in this City, which establishment is hereafter to be under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Robertson.

MACKEREL.—The Halifax Novascotian says that thirty or forty thousand barrels of No. 1 bloaters, caught this month, would be worth all the money that will be coined from California gold during the ensuing year—No. 1 Mackerel being now worth $12 per barrel in the American market. Success to the Fisheries!

The New York Herald says—We understand that the favorite British steamship Sarah Sands, under command of the popular Captain Thompson, has been chartered for a term of years, to run on the Pacific, in connection with J. Howard and Son's line of steamers to Chagres. The Sarah Sands will leave this port for San Francisco on the 10th of December next.

At St. John's, N.F., on the 20th ult., His Excellency the Governor attended an Agricultural Prize Exhibition, and distributed £98 10s. in premiums to the successful competitors, with a silver cup to Mr. L. O'Brien, and £1 10s. to a fisherman.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

Our readers will remember that five or six months ago, an advertisement appeared in our paper from a Lady, unknown to us, offering a Prize of Twenty Dollars for the best Essay on "The present demoralized state of many of our otherwise respectable Young Men." It gives us much pleasure to perceive that four individuals had been incited to write upon the subject, and that the successful Essay is the production of Mr. H. W. FRITH, of this City. This Essay, which has been kindly put into our hands by the Adjudicators, will appear in our next. In the meantime we publish, with much satisfaction, the adjudication, which is as follows:—

We, the Subscribers, have received and perused four Essays, which have been sent for our adjudication, on the subject of the demoralization which exists among some of the otherwise respectable Young Men of St. John, and of the best means of providing a remedy for this deplorable evil.—And we do adjudge the premium of Five Pounds, which was offered for the best Essay on that subject, to Mr. HENRY W. FRITH, the writer of the Essay inscribed with the motto "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

Without holding ourselves responsible for every sentiment that an Essay which has obtained the preference under such circumstances may contain, we have great pleasure in expressing our unanimous conviction that the one selected in the present instance, is highly creditable to the Gentleman who has written it, and have no hesitation in recommending its publication.

J. W. D. GRAY,
R. PARKER,
JAMES PATERSON.

St. John, 6th Nov. 1849.

SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—We have received a specimen number of this cheap and interesting monthly publication for 1850. The many popular works published by Mr. Sears has made his name extensively known throughout all parts of the United States, and the great amount of valuable information and useful knowledge which he has disseminated in an attractive form is unequalled we believe by any other publisher in that country. His labours, which are unceasing, should receive, as they well merit, an extensive patronage.

The steam ship *Europa*, 34 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. She had 81 passengers from Boston.

The steam-ship Washington, 17 days from Southampton, arrived at New York on Tuesday last.

NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.—A General Meeting of the Members of this Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last. The Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, the Delegates appointed to proceed to the Meeting of the British American League at Montreal, addressed the Meeting at some length, explaining their views of the state of public feeling in Canada. Both gentlemen declared it to be the general opinion, that unless Great Britain introduces very important changes in her system of Colonial Government, and in her present commercial policy, it will be impossible for her to retain the British American Provinces as her dependencies. The Delegates submitted their Report, with the minutes of the Meeting at Montreal.

Mr. S. L. Tilley, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last Meeting, submitted a Report, which was received and ordered to be printed—to be taken into consideration at the next General Meeting.—*Courier.*

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—The Free Church College was opened on Thursday last, with an admirable Address from the Rev. Mr. King, in Chalmers' Church. The College goes into operation with 18 students on the books of the Institution.—*Novascotian.*

Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, passed through the city last week for Washington, the Kentucky Mammoth Cave, New Orleans and Havana. She has travelled in Turkey, Asia, Africa and Europe. She has a daughter accompanying her, for whom Queen Victoria stood god-mother.—*Boston Bee.*

The Governors of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and North Carolina, have appointed Thursday 29th November for the annual Thanksgiving in those States.

THE DUTCH COLONY IN MICHIGAN.—The founder of this colony is Dominie Van Royaltie, a man of great energy and determination.—The colonists follow the nomenclature of the country they left, reproducing the designations of places most familiar to them. Their city is Holland, and in village and environ there is Groningen, Zealand, Dreuthe, Friesland, Overyessel, Gratschaap. In all 630 houses. The whole population is over three thousand. There are three thousand acres cut and in progress of clearing. Great attention is given to education. The schools are Dutch and English. The teachers *must* not only impart the knowledge of the elementary branches, but also of the Heidelburg catechism.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED BY TELEGRAPH.—A package of $2,500 put into the Post-office by the Bank of Troy, Ohio, for Louisville, having failed, and information of the disappointment having been communicated, suspicion rested upon a young man named Fahrman, a clerk in the port-office, who had left Troy for Columbus. Through a telegraphic dispatch he was arrested, and £2,400 of the money found on him.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

The annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match for this County took place at Sackville, on the 20th October last. The Members of the Westmorland Agricultural and Emigrant Society met at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day, which, fortunately proved very fine.

Judges were appointed to examine the different subjects for competition. It was satisfactory to find that more than the usual number of persons offered themselves to compete in Ploughing; much interest was excited in the performance of the work, and it is obvious that considerable improvement has taken place in this important branch of industry.

An additional number of competitors appeared to contend for the premiums offered for the best Butter, and the Judges found the same difficulties occur that had been formerly experienced in selecting the best, when all the samples were of so excellent quality.

The exhibition of Stock for prizes was very numerous, but was not considered superior, if equal, to that shown last year, in consequence, it is supposed, of the state of the pastures during the late dry season. Some excellent specimens were, however, exhibited; and, among the rest, a remarkably fine Heifer of the short horn breed, belonging to Mr. Martin Trueman, which had produced a calf at the age of sixteen months.

An unusual quantity of Homespun Cloth was offered for competition—the highest prize for any article of this description was awarded to Mrs. Joseph Chapman, for a beautiful piece of Plaid Woollen Cloth, the quality of which was such as to induce a belief that this Province is capable of affording Cloth of a quality sufficient to please the nicest taste.

From the interest manifested in the proceedings of the day, it is satisfactory to observe that the Farmers, although suffering severely from the general depression of the business of the Province, and the want of remunerating prices for their produce, seem desirous of availing themselves of every means of improvement, to enable them to contend with their present difficulties.

The Society's premiums were awarded by the Judges to the undermentioned persons:

Best pair Working Oxen,	Edwd. Anderson,	£1 10 0
2d do. do. do.	Thos. Bowser, jr.,	1 0 0
Best Milch Cow,	W. H. Botsford, Esq.,	1 0 0
2d do. do.	John Morice, Esq.,	0 15 0
3d do. do.	J. F. Allison,	0 10 0
Best pair 3 yr. old Steers,	N. Lawrence,	1 0 0
2d do. do. do.	P. Etter,	0 10 0
Best 2 yr. old Bull,	W. H. Botsford, Esq.,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	R. Watson,	0 10 0
Best 2 yr. old Heifer,	Wm. Hewston,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	N. Lawrence,	0 10 0
Best yearling Bull,	Geo. Oulton, Esq.,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	R. S. Bowser,	0 10 0
Best yearling Heifer,	Martin Trueman,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	N. Lawrence,	0 10 0
Best Heifer Calf,	N. Lawrence,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	Wm. Thompson,	0 10 0
Best Ram,	Jas. Anderson, Esq.,	0 10 0
Best Ewe,	Jas. Anderson, Esq.,	0 10 0
Best Ram Lamb,	Geo. Oulton, Esq.,	0 10 0
2d do. do.	Edward Bowser,	0 5 0
Best Ewe Lamb,	Jas. Anderson, Esq.,	0 10 0
2d do. do.	Thos. Wheaton,	0 5 0
1st quality Butter,	W. P. Wells,	1 10 0
2d do. do.	Ralph Siddall,	1 5 0
3d do. do.	Edward Anderson,	1 0 0
4th do. do.	Robert Trenholm,	0 15 0
5th do. do.	Ebenezer Bowser,	0 12 6
6th do. do.	Samuel F. Wells,	0 10 0
7th do. do.	Thomas Carter,	0 7 6
Best pair fat Oxen,	Ralph Siddall,	2 0 0
2d do. do.	Wm. Hewston,	1 10 0
Best Ploughman,	Jas. Anderson, jr.,	2 0 0
2d do.	John R. Richardson,	1 10 0
3d do.	Moncton Bulmer,	1 5 0
4th do.	Howard Wheaton,	1 0 0
5th do.	Joseph Sears, jr.,	0 15 0
Best Ploughman, (open to all,)	Nelson Bulmer,	2 0 0
1st qlty. 10 yds. Homespun	Jos. Chapman, Esq.,	1 0 0
2d do. do. do.	Martin Trueman,	0 15 0
3d do. do. do.	Jos. Chapman, Esq.,	0 12 6
4th do. do. do.	Silas Copp,	0 10 0
5th do. do. do.	Charles Bowser,	0 7 6
Best qlty. Wheat, 1 bush. 62½ lbs.	Cyrus Oulton,	1 0 0
2d do. do. 61½ lbs.,	Samuel F. Wells,	0 15 0
Best do. Barley, 56lbs.	Robert Trueman,	0 15 0
Best do. Oats, 34lbs.	Edward Bowser,	0 15 0
2d do. do. 34lbs.	W. Fawcett, Esq.,	0 7 6

[Communicated.

[From the Fredericton Head Quarters.]

It is with pleasure that we publish the following Address to Judge Botsford, with his Reply, which were delivered on Monday morning, at the Law Library, in the presence of a large number of our most respectable Citizens. Respect to such a man is due wherever he is known. If the just and generous feelings of our people had found Representatives in the House of Assembly, some allusions in this Address, truly discreditable to this country, would not have occurred:—

To the Honorable WILLIAM BOTSFORD, late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Brunswick.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Fredericton, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your presence among us, to express the feelings with which your high and honorable character is regarded in this community.

Congratulatory addresses to the present possessors of office and power, might be attributed to questionable motives; but your retirement from public life will have absolved us from all such suspicion. The conviction that respect and honor are due to moral excellence, could alone have induced the avowal of our veneration for yourself.

When Sir, other sentiments and principles of action prevailed in the dependencies of the great Country, for love and duty to which the loyal and devoted band with which you came to this Province sacrificed so much, it could not have arisen as matter of humiliation to those who honoured such a character as yours, that the consciousness of having done his duty in the various and responsible stations to which he had been called throughout a long life, should be the patriot's sole reward.

While, however, it has been thought fit, by those with whom now rests the remuneration or neglect of public merits, to disavow the claims of one of the most deserving servants of the Crown, we may be allowed to acknowledge our responsibility to manifest respect and gratitude for those whose talents, energies, and lives have been spent in promoting the good of our common Country.

The son of a Loyalist—the zealous promoter in early life of all that by well-directed effort could advance a young and feeble Colony—the respected member of an honorable profession—long the Speaker of our Provincial Assembly, as also a valued member of our Legislative Council—a Judge, upright and merciful, and ever as a Christian the friend of humanity. You, Sir, now receive the sincere acknowledgment of our just regard and admiration.

For yourself and family we hope many and happy years of life in a Country of which you must be ever remembered as one of the best and earliest friends.

[REPLY.]

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to return you my most cordial thanks for this expression of your kind wishes towards me.

The assurance that in my retirement I carried with me the esteem and regards of those among whom I have passed many years of public life, is most grateful to my feelings.

I will not dissemble that owing to some circumstances I have been led to distrust the acts of my public life, that they were not such as to have entitled me to the approbation of my Sovereign, or the approval of my fellow-subjects in this Province.

Under this impression, I need not to assure you, Gentlemen, that your favorable opinion of my conduct in the execution of the various duties attached to the several Offices I have had the honor to hold, is more to be prized than any pecuniary reward.

Next to the faithful performance of my official duties, was my devotion to the prosperity and welfare of this, my adopted country.

I have seen, with much gratification, the population of your City, rise from a few hundreds to thousands.

It has always been my opinion, that, situated on the bank of your noble river—at the head of ship navigation—and surrounded by a most fertile country, Fredericton would rise into importance.

That it may become, as I have no doubt it will, one of the great and flourishing Cities of British America, you have, Gentlemen, my most fervent wishes. I thank you for your kind wishes for my happiness and that of my family, and be assured that they will ever be gratefully remembered by them and by myself.

WILLIAM BOTSFORD.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The Government has been taking very active steps to repress, if possible, the Annexation movement. Messrs. Rose and Johnson, barristers of this city, who hold the honorary degree of Queen's Counsel, have been asked by the Provincial Secretary whether the names to the Annexation Address are theirs. If the reply is in the affirmative, of which there is no doubt, they will be dismissed. The Government has also desired all Colonels of Militia to report to the Adjutant General all officers who have signed it, and they will be dismissed also. With some people this conduct would be of no use whatever; it would only do harm, but with others (and there are plenty of them in Canada) it will be very effectual, and I have no doubt, on the whole, it will have a tendency to stop the movement. There is no doubt of the justice, whatever may be said of the expediency, of the course the Government has taken.

These persons cannot expect to hold offices of trust under Government, and at the same time do all they can to subvert its authority. If these magistrates or officers of militia were called upon, for instance, to put down a riot, not to speak of a rising, what would probably be their course? By-the-by, Holmes, the Annexationist member for Montreal, is a colonel of militia, and will be obliged to return himself at the head of the list. The Quebecers appear to be somewhat frightened; about thirty gentlemen having stated that they did not sign the requisition for the meeting, although their names were in it, and Dr. Bardy, the chairman of the meeting, says he will now confine himself to his professional duties.

The British American League has just held its second meeting in Toronto, the City Hall having been granted for its use. The Telegraphic dispatches say that it was resolved to petition the Queen for a return of protection, and that it was supposed that resolutions would be carried in favor of an Elective Legislative Council.

The correspondence between the Government and Mr. Gowan, relative to his dismissal from the magistracy, has just been published. The charges against him were that he circulated hand-bills calling upon the people to assemble to burn the Governor in effigy, and that he headed the procession formed for that purpose. Mr. Gowan does not deny the charges, but denies that he was guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Governor has been feasted in Toronto by the Professors of King's College, of which institution he is Chancellor. He was present in convocation in that capacity. He has been making a great many speeches, and makes himself generally agreeable, and no doubt will be most popular among the liege of Toronto.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The League met to-day at the City Hall. There were 74 present. Notices of motions were made by Messrs. Gamble and Gowan, both of which amounted to about the same thing, though the last was rather the strongest. The substance of it was to the effect that past misfortunes, caused by lost protection, must be restored, or else reciprocity or a new political existence, and that a deputation be appointed to present the last appeal to the Throne.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—Considerable preparations are making for a grand annexation meeting to be held in this city on the 8th instant.

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

Great Wire Suspension Bridge at Wheeling, Vir.—The wire suspension bridge which spans the Ohio at Wheeling is one of the greatest works of modern times. The bridge consists of a single span, one thousand and ten feet in length. The suspension bridge at Freiburg, the admiration and wonder of Europe, is only nine hundred and five feet in length. The height of the Wheeling bridge, above low water mark, is 97 feet; height of the western tower of the bridge, built of cut stone, 153 feet; of the eastern tower, 170 feet; width of the track, 17 feet, with side walks 3½ feet each, and, in all, 24 feet. There are twelve cables in the bridge, 1,380 feet in length, and weighing 240 tons. In ten cables, there are 550 wires in each, and in the remaining two 260 wires, making, in all, 5,760