The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1633.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 21.

The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE undersigned, THOMAS BARLOW having sold his right and interest in the "PHŒNIX FOUNDRY" to Mr. Thomas C. Humbert, notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm and style of THOMAS BARLOW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by Fleming & Humbert, who are duly authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.
THOMAS BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.
St. John, July 24th, 1849.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Pond-street.

THE Undersigned, THOMAS C. HUMBERT, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Barlow in the above establishment, notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted by the late Firm of Thomas Barlow & Company, will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the firm and style of FLEMING & HUMBERT. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the late Firm is respectfully solicited.

All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by the subscribers, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE FLEMING,
THOS. C. HUMBERT
St. John, July 24, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to
THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*
St. John, August 7, 1849.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

Just Published, 40th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the Influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FORTY *Colored Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, by "solitary habits, excesses, and infection."

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,
Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.
BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.
CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healty action.
CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.
CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.
CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could one veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift which, when used in moderation, is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers.

The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work; the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and various habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can shew by his possession of the requisite legal qualification, that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The Work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NEILSON.
August 21, 1849.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

150 BRLS. "Family" Superfine FLOUR,
150 Brls. CORN MEAL,
50 Do. RYE FLOUR.—For Sale by
Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

FALL GOODS!

Per "Snowdon," "Lisbon," &c.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William-street.

MORRISON & CO. are now opening an extensive variety of Goods suitable for the

FALL TRADE,

which have been carefully selected in the best

English and Scotch Markets,

by a person thoroughly conversant with the styles suited to this market.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN ORLEANS, Lustres, and COBURGS, SHOT CHAMELEONS, COVENANTERS, *Striped Glacies, Poplin Lustres,* CASHMERES and DELAINES, &c. &c.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Plaid, Wool, Printed Cashmere, Paisley, NORWICH, BEN NEVIS, MAUDE, GALA and CLOTH SHAWLS, LONG SHAWLS.

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Gala Plaids, all Wool PLAIDS, TWEEDS, Napoleons, BALMORALS, &c.

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ENGLISH and FRENCH RIBBON, VELVETS, PLUSHES, TERRIES, Black and White LACES, Fringes, GIMPS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, *NECK TIES, SASH RIBBONS,* Black Gro de Naps, Pure Satin.

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Muffs, Boas, Cardinals, Cuffs, Victorines, Riding Boas, &c., in every variety of Fur.

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Witney, Bath and Point BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Quilts, Sheetings, Damasks, *MOREENS, FRINGES,* TABLE LINEN.

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White, Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS. SAXONYS, in white, coloured and check'd, TWILLED FLANNELS, *PRINTED COTTONS in great variety,* Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS, *COTTON WARPS.*

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Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, PILOT and BEAVERS in all colors, New Fancy Trowserings, *BRACES, Neck Ties, Scarfs,* GLOVES and HOSE, LAMBSWOOL VESTS, DRAWERS, &c.

with an endless variety of other seasonable Goods, all of which will be offered to the purchaser at the lowest market rates.

☞ *Remainder of Fall Importations per Unicorn, &c.* October 2.

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE

By JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,
20 crates Tumblers, Decanters &c.
5 crates BLACK TEA POTS,
50 dozen Small LOOKING GLASSES,
18 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR,
20 do. Muscovado MOLASSES,
25 barrels Prime and Mess PORK,
100 boxes *Steele's* SOAP,
25 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL,
10 ditto BRIGHT VARNISH,
3 ditto best COPAL VARNISH,
30 ditto Pitch and Tar, 15 bales BATTING,
200 casks assorted Wrought NAILS,
100 ditto 5 to 9 inch SPIKES,
200 bags assorted CUT NAILS,
25 barrels *Warren's* BLACKING,
6 cases INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
20 kegs SMALL CHAIN,
5 Chain CABLES,
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS,
1 ton SPELTER,
250 assorted STOVES; 20 doz. do. CHAINS,
10 casks PUTTY,
23 barrels Bolted WHITING.

ALSO:

Kegs Mustard, Ginger, Blue Vitriol, Tartaric Acid, Chloride of Lime, Sweet Oil, Boxes Starch, Glue, Black Lead, Cassia, Cloves, Bags of Coffee, Pipes, Bags Shot, Bbls Beans, Bbls. Vinegar, Camphor, Clothes Pins, Bbls. Onions, Fukins, Black Butter, Stationery, assd. Paper Hangings, Bath Brick, Cream Tartar, Pearl Sago, Sulphur, Brimstone, Corks, Senna Leaves, Bottles Castor Oil, Rotten Stone, Bottle Ink, Green Tea, Nutmegs, Lampblack, Carroway Seed, Washing Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Alum, Epsom Salts, Wrapping Paper, Fig Blue, Copperas, one case Umbrellas, Wool CARPETING, Narrow Axes, Bath Pot Ears, &c.—With sundry other articles.
St. John, October 2.

Flowwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King-street,

Have landing per *Lisbon*, from London—

23 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY, 15 do. GENEVA,
2 ditto White Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces LOAF SUGAR,
40 kegs *Coleman's* MUSTARD,
5 cwt. Cbo STARCH,
40 dozen PICKLES—assorted,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
2 cases Cassia, 1 bbl. Nutmegs, 1 sack Cloves.

In Store, per late arrivals—

80 chests CONGO TEA, English importation,
10 do. Souchong ditto, very superior,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
4 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wine,
5 hhds Crushed Sugar, 30 bags Java Coffee,
15 bags Pepper, 7 casks Currants,
10 brls Cider Vinegar, 50 boxes Tobacco,
Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For sale at lowest market rates.
October 2.

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.
April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

18th AUGUST, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Saint John County Agricultural Society, held at the Government Emigration Office on Thursday, 25th October, 1849:

The President took the Chair.

The Report of the Directors, and the annexed papers, being read by the President, it was resolved that the Report be received and adopted, and with the accompanying documents, be forthwith published.

Resolved.—That three hundred copies of the Report and papers be printed in pamphlet form.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Robert Jardine, *President.*
R. F. Hazen, Robert Bowes, } *Vice Presidents.*
John Duncan, *Treasurer.*
M. H. Perley, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Douglas B. Stevens, *Recording Secretary.*

DIRECTORS:

Frederick J. Ayres,	William Howard,
James Brown,	John Henderson,
Henry Blakslee,	Thomas Trafton,
Henry Chubb,	George P. Peters,
Peter Dewar,	Thomas Davidson,
Charles Drury,	Otty Crookshank,
James Dunn,	W. J. Ritchie,
William Hawkes.	

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the St. John County Agricultural Society beg to submit the following Report to the annual meeting. During the past year, monthly meetings have been regularly held, and have been well attended; the consequence of which has been, that much discussion has taken place, and considerable efforts have been made to advance the interests of Agriculture. Most of the remarks which will close this Report are the fruit of such discussions. The action taken by the Directors will be narrated in detail.

Impressed with the importance of obtaining and diffusing sound knowledge on the subject which they have in hand, the following publications have been received and circulated,—"Johnston's Lectures on Agriculture," "Stephen's Book of the Farm," "The Journals of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England and Scotland," "The London Gardeners' Chronicle," "The North British Agriculturist," and "The Albany Cultivator."

Having learned, early in the year, that Professor Johnston, of the University of Durham, and Lecturer to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, had been invited to visit the United States, the Directors brought the matter under the notice of the Government, and petitioned his Excellency to invite the Professor to visit this Province on his route and give his opinion on its agricultural capabilities. This request was complied with. The Professor is now with us, and is making himself acquainted with the soil and produce of each section of the Province. It is to be hoped that his Report will be carefully studied and his directions followed by every farmer. As to his ability to teach, it need only be said, that his opinions are valued wherever scientific agriculture is known; and that the best farmers of Britain and the United States have been glad to come before him in the attitude of learners.

For the purpose of indeoing the farmers of this County to test the utility of *thorough draining*, the Directors offered premiums to those who would undertake the experiment and report on the results. A copy of the conditions and directions will be found in the appendix. As the Directors have reason to hope that the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary will import a tile machine to manufacture draining pipes during the next season, they will allow another year to intending competitors. For their information it may be remarked, that in England, tile draining is done at less than half the cost of stone draining, even when stone is on the land, and is more effective. The former costs in England from £3 to £6 per acre, with drains from 3 to 5 feet deep and twenty to forty feet apart; the latter from £10 to £30. The bottom of the drain is cut exactly to the width of a two or three inch pipe. After the pipes are securely fitted, the clay is packed closely back upon them, without any stone, brush, or other material; and however singular it may seem, experience has proved, that by this simple and cheap drainage, not only are springs and wet lands dried, but that even the surface water finds its way to the conduits, rendering the land more pleasable, easier worked, and earlier ready for the seed than before, and the crops healthier, more abundant, and fully three weeks sooner ready for the sickle.

The Directors caused a large quantity of turnip, carrot, beet, and parsnip seed to be imported last season, together with wheat, barley, and oats, all of which were readily sold without loss. They would recommend that a still larger quantity be imported, as many this season were unable to obtain a supply, and the necessity for an increased cultivation of root crops is becoming better understood.

The Directors offered premiums for the best fields of turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel and parsnips, "quantity, quality, and cultivation considered," also for the largest quantities of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes raised. The judges awarded these premiums as follows:—First premium for turnips, to Thomas Davidson, second to Dr. Peters, third to F. J. Ayres; first premium for carrots to Dr. Peters, second to Thomas Davidson; first premium for oats and buckwheat, to Thomas Dewar; second premium for buckwheat, to Robert Bowes; third premium for potatoes, Thos. Dewar; first premium for an essay on making manure, to Robert Bowes.

The reports of the competitors will be found in the appendix. The annual fair and cattle show was held on the 27th September. The list of successful competitors has been already published.

The fair, from the day being wet, was not well attended. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to honour the Show with his presence, and minutely examined the Cattle and articles exhibited. Four samples of wheat were shown, one weighed 63lbs. and two over sixty. The oats weighed 36, 41, and 42 lbs. per bushel. The turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel, and potatoes were very superior, and pronounced by the judges as good as could be raised in any country. There is but little butter and no cheese made in this county. In the appendix will be found directions for making both in the most approved methods.

For the purpose of encouraging the production of these articles in the county, the Directors would recommend that large premiums be offered for the largest quantities of good quality made in any one dairy.

The Directors have to report in relation to the crops in the county for the past season, that hay, except on the marshes, was very light, probably not half an average; very little wheat was grown, but, where tried, yielded abundantly without rust or weevil. Barley has not been successfully cultivated, probably because the land has not been put in a proper condition for it, that crop requiring a very fine tilth. Oats have been a good crop. Buckwheat has been extensively grown and yielded abundantly. Potatoes kept quite free from the disease until fully grown and nearly ripe, and, in general, were not affected at all. In some sections however, especially in the vicinity of this city, the disease made its appearance with all its former virulence. After blackening the tops, it struck down to the roots, and in different fields from a quarter to a half were lost. It appears, therefore, that the disease has not yet taken its departure, and that the potatoe ought not to be depended on as the only root crop.

Carrots and turnips have been extensively cultivated, and notwithstanding the extreme drought, are generally a good crop. Mangold wurtzel and parsnips, although better adapted for cows and pigs, and quite as easily raised as the others, have not been much tried. The English horse bean, or Heligoland bean, has been grown for several years on one or two farms, and when planted early have ripened and yielded well. The white bean and field pea have scarcely been tried, which is to be regretted, as they are a sure and profitable crop, and excellent alike for the table and as food for cattle.

The Directors appointed Committees to organize branch Societies in the different parishes of the county; one only has been formed at Loch Lomond, which has been conducted with much spirit; a report of its transactions is appended.

An oat-mill, grist-mill, and carding-mill, has been established at Golden Grove, to which the Directors have awarded a premium of £25, as advertised.

An application was made to this Society, by persons interested in the coloured population at Loch Lomond, to assist in stimulating these people to help themselves. Seeds were distributed amongst them, from funds furnished by a gentleman in England, through Mr. Duval, of the Normal School here, and premiums offered with a good result. Almost every family have grown more or less vegetables where none were grown before, to the extent of from 10 to 50 bushels to each, and have found out that they *can* do something. Their crops were surprising, considering that their only implement is a short hoe, and that they use little or no manure. The Directors would recommend that a small sum be expended in clearing up and ploughing a field near the school house, where the children may be trained to habits of industry, and be shown the effects of proper cultivation. The present teacher, if properly supported, is likely to effect much improvement amongst them. Their land being very fertile, and their wants few, they require only to be taught industry and self-dependence to prevent them from continuing a burden on the community.

The Directors have as yet been unsuccessful in their endeavours to introduce a bone mill into the county. This is to be regretted, as, besides those wasted, large quantities of bones are annually shipped off to be returned to us in the shape of cabbages and flour. Perhaps the Legislature may be induced to import one, and have it worked in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Directors have had under their notice the way in which grain and vegetables are measured in this Province, and have concluded that the present mode is objectionable, and causes much loss and inconvenience, and would recommend that a petition be presented to the Legislature, praying that a law be passed to cause all grain and vegetables to be sold by weight. Other Societies are requested to examine into the matter, and if they concur in the opinion, to petition to this effect. This would be a simple measure, and is within the competency of every one in the Legislature.

The Directors have pleasure in acknowledging the honour conferred on their Report of last year, by Messrs. H. Chubb & Co. and the Members of the Fredericton Athenæum, by its publication in the New-Brunswick Almanack, by which it was introduced into localities rarely visited by book or newspaper, and they trust that these gentlemen will be repaid by the increasing interest which is being manifested throughout the Province in Agricultural improvement.

In accordance with the report of last year, the Directors petitioned the Legislature to appoint a Central Board or Provincial Society, and to introduce agricultural education, but nothing was done. This arose chiefly from the opposition of the farmers in the Legislature, they being decidedly opposed to any additional expenditure for the improvement of agriculture. Three fourths of them actually voted against the invitation to Professor Johnston.

The Directors recommend that renewed efforts be made to induce Government to furnish means of education suitable to young men designed for farmers, by the formation of one or more large schools, with model farms attached, and by the science of agriculture being taught in all the common schools. Seminaries are maintained at the public expense for the education of those intended for other professions; and as farming is second to none in importance, it is neither for to the farmers nor for the general good that this occupation should be deprived of those benefits which science and knowledge can afford.

The Treasurer's account is herewith submitted, shewing a balance on hand of £40 18s. 2d. The year's subscriptions and the annual grant from Government added thereto, will make the amount available, for next year's operations, about one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The following general remarks are, as before mentioned, the results of, or suggested by, the discussions at the monthly meetings of the Society.

The state of agriculture and those depending on it in this Province, are admitted by all to be in great need of improvement.—There is little or no farming capital; an exhausting mode of cultivation prevails by which that little is becoming less. There is no surplus produce on which to feed those who would manufacture for us; nay, farmers do not raise even enough for themselves; and it is the reply to those who would wish to introduce draining, deep ploughing, a proper rotation of crops, and plentiful manuring whereby the crops would be more than doubled: Oh, but there are no markets?—we have no capital?—we cannot afford to pay for labour!—we cannot sell at a remunerating price what we at present produce!—and why urge us on to what would be our ruin?

Were we seeking popularity, or desirous of gaining the favour of those to whom we address ourselves, we should probably, like the other quacks of the day, say to them that their present state is caused by an inappropriate climate, or a sterile soil, by errors of omission or commission on the part of Government, by a want of capital or a want of markets, and would urge them to seek for protection or free trade, toryism or responsible government, reciprocity, the political connection, annexation, as a cure for all their evils.

But we have other ends in view, we wish to raise the agriculturists of our country to the condition which belongs to them, to that of intelligent, prosperous, high principled men, who know their rights and their duties, and will fearlessly assert the one, and faithfully perform the other, and must, therefore, say, that from all that we have seen or can judge, we are sincerely of opinion, that general prosperity can alone be obtained by a general increase of individual intelligence, energy, enterprise, industry, and public and private economy, and in no other way, and by no other means whatever, and each one who desires to bring this about must begin at *home*, must do the duties which he nearest to him, must seek out and endeavour to fulfil the purposes for which God has placed him in this world, and resolve that the blame of being one of a spiritless, indolent, extravagant, and poverty-stricken people, shall not lie at his door. Let such a spirit but be diffused amongst us, and with our fertile soil, healthy climate, and vast natural resources, we are prepared to run a race with the best nation on the face of the earth.

But increased production will create markets, and in this way as soon as a surplus of provisions is afforded, the farmer, who was before his own blacksmith, shoemaker, weaver, tailor, doctor and minister, finding out the advantages of a division of labour, exchanges his for the labour of others.—Centres of those thus employed, or towns and villages are gradually formed as supply and demand increase. Machinery is called in to aid, and then come the large manufacturing towns.

We are at about the end of the first, and beginning of the second period. Villages are becoming visible in every direction—at Hampton, the Bend, Dorchester, Sackville, Sheffield, Woodstock, &c.

Some think, and perhaps they are right, that by a certain course of legislation, called 'protection to home industry,' the progress towards prosperity can be much hastened; others, that trade should be left to seek out and follow its natural channels, and that Government cannot interfere with the industry of one class, but at the expense and to the injury of others. As an agricultural society, we discard politics, and cannot, therefore, properly express our opinion on either side; whatever way, however, is taken, a speedy progress to prosperity can only follow an increase of enterprise and intelligent industry.

In inquiring into the causes of the backward state of agriculture, the small amount of accumulated capital, in proportion to the business done, and the want of energy and enterprise in the people, it is obvious that, like rich men's sons, we have had so many advantages bestowed upon us, that our energies have been cramped.—Our forests have been to us like the gold mines to Spain—they brought money so easily, that not knowing the value of it, we let it go as it came.

The gambling nature of the trade in timber operated also to seduce people from the more slow but sure modes of making a living.—The profits of farming—nay, in too many cases, the farms themselves have been sacrificed to the insatiable craving for an easy and quick way of making money which this trade seemed to offer.

From the ease with which the timber growing upon every farm could be converted into money, the population have also acquired a taste for certain descriptions of food, not in themselves more nutritious or agreeable to the taste than the grains and other produce of the country, but which habit has rendered so essential that their use is persisted in, now even when the timber is gone, so that the farmer, from whom we ought to expect not only all our provisions and clothing but articles of export to pay for the few foreign luxuries we require, and cannot produce, are themselves the chief consumers of imports, without furnishing a single export in return.

It may be profitable to us to compare notes with our friends across the lines—they have no advantage over us in soil or climate, and we are all of the same blood. In former times, like us, they attended to lumbering, to the neglect of their farms.

Some thirty years ago they were very much in our circumstances; the lands worn out, no markets, and unable to compete with the produce of the new and fertile western country. The western fever seized them, and an almost general desertion of the farming population took place. We have read accounts of the northern States at that period, which might be applied word for word to our own country at this day. In process of time, numbers of the emigrants returned, in impaired health; having found out that a fertile soil and mild climate (competition and cost of transport rendering money making out of the question) were dearly bought at the price of health. A new stimulus was given to agricultural pursuits, better modes of culture were adopted, improved stock imported, a sound education made accessible to all, and they are now a prosperous and happy people.

Let us compare their present state with ours—perhaps we may profit by taking a leaf out of their book. While they are furnishing a surplus of butter, cheese, beef, and pork as an export to the English markets, we, with equal facilities, do not produce enough for ourselves. While we are grumbling over our long winters, wasting our time in jostling, lounging about taverns or law courts, or what is as bad, cutting logs which will require the best part of the summer to get to market, and in the end run us in debt; their young men and students, taking the advantage of every water-power, and daily inventing new machinery, are making farm boat hats, pails, brooms, rakes, and eggs, which they hand over to us in exchange for our dollars. While we are pampering ourselves on Genesee flour and yankee pork, the very people who furnish us with these articles made themselves in living on corn, rye and buckwheat. While they willingly tax themselves to support a school system which surpasses all that the world has ever seen, and by which every child may obtain the education of a gentleman, we drive out such amiable pittance that no teacher who has strength to be a lab orer will stay with us. While they give all honor and respect to the more ingenious workers of all classes—while their farmers have made in their convention an effort to keep their sons to the leaders who seek to live on the labour of others—we despise the heavy hand and home-spun coat, and those only who are fit for nothing else become farmers. While they have their country and the wise institutions which it has known mainly exertions have founded, and stir up their patriotism and pride by bragging about themselves and all that belongs to them, we, with natural advantages equal to theirs, with institutions such as we are disposed to make them, and which are inferior to theirs only through our own lethargy and stupidity, are content to grovel on year after year, in servile submission to those evils which are the effects of our own spiritless and short-sighted selfishness, without the power to make that vigorous and united effort which alone is required to place us in a position quite equal to theirs, in the meantime, grumbling and disparaging a country, a climate, and a soil, which are far too good for such thankless ingrates.

To conclude, while they, having exercised a rigid and wise economy in their domestic affairs, then as one man to take the same care of their public affairs, to see that no extravagant salaries are paid, and that their public, like their private servants, give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, we—but we must stop, as we are verging on politics.

In our report of last year, we gave it as our opinion that the low price of feed in our markets might be attributed chiefly to undue competition amongst the producers of that article, caused by the want of green crops for winter feeding. We were agreeably surprised to find in Mr. Macaulay, in his recently published History of England, after describing the state of agriculture in the time of Charles II., in words that might be applied almost exactly to this Province at this day, adduces a similar reason for like circumstances then existing, and further corroborates other of our opinions by stating, that the agricultural prosperity of England, at a more recent period, might be mainly attributed to the introduction of green cropping on an extensive scale.

But we may be required to show where the capital is to come from that is necessary for carrying out this improved mode of farming, and although the subject is a difficult one, we do not shrink from the task.

The Divine truth, "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance, but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath," is applicable to temporal as to spiritual things. Conducting the inquiry on this principle, we may ask—Do our farmers make a good use of the capital they have?—Do they take advantage of the light shed by science and increased knowledge on their pursuits?—Do they seek to profit by the experience of others?—Do they add the profits derived from farming to the capital, and invest them in further improvements?—Or do they, on the contrary, regularly loan their profits on mortgage, invest them in more land, build saw-mills, or expend them in fitting out their sons as lawyers or store keepers?—Or to leave generalities and go into particulars—would not the difference in produce arising from a proper rotation of crops, and the present exhausting system, soon increase capital?—Could not each farmer in the country, by the mere exercise of his common sense applied to the matter, at least double the quantity and quality of his manure?—Would not the difference between raising cows of the value of £5 and £10, between a dairy of cows yielding 4 lbs. and 8 lbs. of butter each per week, between beef selling at 1½ and 5d per lb., cheese at 3d. and 6d., butter at 8d. and 1s., oats at 1s. 6d. and 3s.—all such differences, being the result of different management merely, soon leave a surplus of profits which would change the country from a poor into a rich one.

Another mode of obtaining capital, however, is open to us, by means of Banks. Banking capital in this country has hitherto been available only to those engaged in commercial pursuits. Farmers have been rigidly excluded from it, and this chiefly because our Banks were originated for the express purpose of accommodating the mercantile and lumbering interests.

The plan on which they are formed, being a combination of the business of the exchange broker and money-lender, forces them to have their main dealings with those who can furnish them with Bills of Exchange drawn against exports, and causes the accommodation which they can afford to the general interests to be to a limited extent in amount, and temporary and uncertain in duration.

Were our farmers to furnish an export, which they *will* do sooner or later, say of beef, pork, butter, cheese, wool, hemp, or vegetables, the Banks, as now constituted, would, no doubt, be as ready to deal with them as with other producers. We may mention, as an instance of what may be done in this way, that the farmers' wives in the State of Maine export a greater value of poultry and eggs than we do in timber.

But Banks are wanted with a constitution so founded as to enable them to advance capital to farmers without, at least, the immediate necessity of such a return; and what is called the Scotch Banking system precisely meets our case.

This system was founded for the encouragement of agriculture, and has not hitherto extended beyond that kingdom. On this system, productive land, instead of gold and silver deposited, is the value pledged on which the Banks are allowed to issue notes, and money is principally loaned on what are called cash credits—the borrower being allowed to draw to a certain extent, and paying daily interest on the amount at his debit.

But before farmers can obtain loans on this or any other system, they must first generally deserve and obtain the character of being prudent, industrious, frugal, upright, honourable men, willing and prompt to fulfil all engagements at whatever sacrifice; and second, show that they can make a profitable use of capital loaned them.

That there are many farmers who come up to the first condition we are happy to be able to bear testimony; still, from the demoralizing nature of the timber trade, in which so many have been engaged, we are not prepared to say, that the above can as yet be held as the general character of our people. With regard to the second, any one who travels through the country and sees the mere *planing* at farming which generally prevails; the main part of the farms lying in weedy and worn-out hay-fields, and stunted pastures, with little pocket-handkerchief patches of green crop; the scratching of the earth, which serves as an excuse for ploughing; the starved mongrel race of cattle, unfit either to yield milk or take on beef; the manure heaps exhaling their gases to heaven, and the precious liquid draining into the nearest brook—and all this with a listless desponding people, afraid to take hold of work for fear it will not pay, so much accustomed to the high wages and profits of a protected timber trade, that they despise the slow returns and prospective benefits resulting from the cultivation of the soil, worshipping *money* as the one thing needful, as the only thing to be desired, and ignorant of, and, therefore, incapable of appreciating the glorious privilege of being independent, of having enough, and to spare of those things which are ever the reward of frugality and patient industry, and of which money is only the representative.

Any one witnessing such a state of things can have little hesitation in saying, that until an entire change can be brought about, there is already quite enough of capital employed in farming for all the good that is done with it.

That these circumstances are not the effects of any inability in the soil to reward the intelligent husbandman, or any other instrumentable barrier to prosperity, is rendered evident by the fact, that the almost universal answer from every part of the Province, to an inquiry which has been recently made, is, "That farmers who have devoted themselves exclusively to their business have invariably accumulated property, and, with ordinary prudence and industry, have generally become rich."

Our former remarks regarding improved stock perhaps require further explanation. They have been understood as if we wished to introduce *foreign* stock to take the place of native, from, it may have been supposed, our foolish preference for things from abroad, many alleging that *native* cows give as much milk as foreign, thrive better, and are more suited to the country.

Now, be it observed, that we pronounced no opinion as to one breed of cows being better than another; and the reason why we prefer others to the cows of this country is, *that there is no distinct breed here*, they are all mongrels, or derived from crosses between cows brought into the country with the first settlers, and others since introduced from all parts of the world.

As such, although there may occasionally be good milkers amongst them, the progeny cannot be calculated upon, and the more especially on account of the carelessness that prevails regarding what bulls are kept—anything being in the shape of a bull being considered quite good enough. Those making a business of it, and depending on the produce of the dairy for the means of paying a heavy rent, could not afford this *playing at farming*. With them it would be a matter of life or death. Every cow would have to do its duty, and produce so much, or the rent could not be paid.

There are *common* cows in Britain as well as in this country. Particular breeds are thus made. A farmer may have in his dairy of twenty cows, say five, that with the same feed will yield more milk and butter than the others. He is aware that it would pay him better if all his cows were equal to those, and to effect this, he breeds his future stock from them only, taking care that the bull is also from a good milker, it being a rule that "like begets like," and killing off any that may not come up to the mark. By careful breeding in this way, for many generations, have breeds been formed, possessing distinctive qualities, colour, and shape—the produce of which retain the characteristics.

None of these breeds are ever crossed for breeding purposes, nor are they allowed to be mixed with common stock. Some breeds also have been made up on account of their size and fattening propensities.

There are in England three celebrated breeds—the Durham, Devon, and Hereford. In Scotland