

TO AGRICULTURISTS.
A few copies of the present half-year of the *Genesee Farmer* can be had at this office, for three York shillings a copy. The *Farmer* is a monthly publication, devoted to Agriculture, Husbandry, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c., and is full of practical information for all engaged in these pursuits. The 1s. 10d. will purchase six numbers of this excellent work, from July to December inclusive. Those desirous of getting a copy had better apply immediately.
Journal Office, Sept. 15.

The Journal.
Thursday, November 17, 1859.
WHAT DO WE KNOW OF NEW BRUNSWICK?

Foremost among the impediments to our progress, as a country, may be placed the ignorance which prevails among our people generally of the Province and its resources. We all have a kind of indistinct notion that for us, lumber is the staff of life,—that in the inland and northern counties it is found in considerable quantity, and is there cut down, prepared for the market, and thence brought to the nearest sea-port, to be shipped to its destination. But as to any real knowledge of the extent of the forests, their increase or diminution, and what is of even greater importance, the value of the land upon which they grow, its capabilities for producing crops, its larger or smaller amount of water privileges, and its consequent fitness for settlement, but few persons can be found who can give any thing like accurate information of more than the very small portion which lies near to their own residences.

How many men can be found, for instance, in the town of Woodstock, who can give us reliable information with regard to the adjoining county of Victoria, or even of the upper portion of our own county, and more especially of that portion of it which lies on the eastern side of the river. Our neighbors in Aroostook, by means of obtaining knowledge of their country, and publishing it widely to the world, are filling up their lands with a constant stream of emigration; and yet we have it on good authority, that the lands on our side of the boundary line are at least equal, and in many places superior for settling purposes, to those on the American side. And, yet because we neither know the capabilities of our country nor care to investigate that we may know and impart our knowledge to others, our lands lie uncultivated; our sparse population increases but slowly; and we, instead of progressing as our many advantages would give us the opportunity of doing, are nearly at a stand still.

Again, supposing that any one of our population should be asked for information with regard to the northern portion of the Province, of Miramichi for instance. We question very much if the sum total of his knowledge would not be summed up in the facts, that there is a Miramichi river, which serves for transporting large quantities of lumber to the sea side;—that there was a great fire there some years ago, how many it is quite out of his power to specify, which destroyed immense quantities of valuable timber, and made an almost barren waste of a large tract of country. But as to whether it is peopled by the Aborigines or by Dutchmen, he has nothing but the most vague rumor to rely upon. And as to his ever having been there, he is far more likely to have been in California or Australia.

In St. John too, where as the commercial metropolis, the centre of trade,

if any where, accurate and reliable information should be easily obtainable with regard to all portions of the Province how much can be learned as to the country generally. Taking its newspapers as an index of the general knowledge on this subject,—how often can we find a paragraph in their columns which would catch the eye of a stranger who wished to settle among us, and would afford him data from which to judge where he would be most likely to find a suitable situation.

To be sure, when they can find time to cease for a moment from their own petty squabbles, or from vainly gloriously boasting of their immense circulation, and their editor's extensive labors and travels in the cause of journalism, they do occasionally devote an article to a consideration of a scheme of emigration,—but it seldom amounts after all to more than a mere tirade against every scheme which has yet been thought of, and of every Government which has made or marred such scheme. The one idea in which they all unite, when speaking on this subject, is that in St. John there shall be an emigration office, and that its occupant shall be one of their fellow-citizens, whether he be suited otherwise for the office or not. But here they stop. That portion of their columns which is not filled up with denunciations, or flattery of the Government, the Common Council, or one another, or some trivial city news, is devoted to what can be culled from the pages of foreign exchanges; no trouble is taken to obtain correspondents from the country, who might devote themselves to giving such information as to their different sections as would much increase the general stock of knowledge on the subject. In fact, we may reasonably expect to learn something of every portion of the globe from the columns of the metropolitan newspapers; always saving and excepting that small portion in which we reside, viz., New Brunswick.

Nor are the few country newspapers free from reproach in this matter,—they too fill up their columns almost entirely from their exchanges, neglecting the numerous local items which, though they would not be "news" to their readers living immediately around their place of publication, would still be the means of affording information which would be interesting to their readers at a distance, and all the more interesting, as no other means of obtaining that information is available.

It is from this isolation of the different portions of the Province, and their ignorance of one another, that much of the jealousy which exercises so baneful an influence on our progress, springs. If we knew more of one another, we should feel more like one people, and we should see that our interest lies not in out-manoeuvring one another on the floor of the House of Assembly, but in uniting in schemes for the general good, and more especially in filling up with inhabitants the uncultivated land which lies in such abundance in this magnificent country which we inhabit, by spreading the knowledge of its advantages far and wide.

THE TIMES.
Just now, with winter closing in upon us, and its usual accompaniment of difficult travelling, we can scarcely expect to see our town presenting a very busy aspect. The arrival of stock, which has for some little time back enlivened our streets is now temporarily over, and as the customers for whom the varied assortments are so temptingly

displayed are few, compared to their numbers in more pleasant seasons of the year, our merchants find no difficulty in getting through the day's work within the day. Prognostications as to the winter's business seem anything but hopeful, at any rate, for those shops which deal on the cash principle.

Large quantities of supplies have been brought up the river both by the cash and the lumber merchants; and the stock of money, which has been growing smaller and smaller in the country during the last three years of depression, has been seriously diminished by their purchase. As a consequence, there seems to be every prospect of a "plentiful scarcity" of money during the winter.

But of every thing else but money there is even a larger supply than usual. The last season's crops have been more bountiful than ordinary, and the prices which timber is now bringing in the market have produced more confidence, and as a consequence, more facile credit than has been the case for some years back; so that the supplies for the woods have come in such quantities as will at any rate save us from any dearth of food or clothing.

For the Spring the prospect just now is quite cheering. The woods are alive with lumbermen, and the quantity cut during the winter must necessarily be very large. If prices hold at present rates, or as we fervently hope, rise still higher, we shall once again, enjoy a time of plenty of longer or shorter duration.

One thing, which adds, materially to our faith in these signs of better times, is the fact, that, the late bountiful crops, have rendered it less necessary than usual, for those who do but a limited amount of lumbering, to obtain supplies from a foreign source, so that when the spring opens, they will not be so likely to be obliged to give all their winter's work, and a mortgage on their farms for the balance, by way of paying off the debts contracted during their operations.

On the whole, then, there seems to be at present, some reason for the hope of better times which we have been so long expecting in vain. A little more patience, during the winter months,—and then, if no belligerent Emperor or filibustering Harney, disturbs the quiet of the world, we shall again have the pleasure of seeing business revive to our own and our creditors' advantage.

These fluctuations, from plenty to scarcity, and back again we shall continue to feel, so long as we depend, all but entirely, for our livelihood, on a trade, so eminently unstable as that in lumber; and we shall only arrive at a healthy state commercially, when we put our trust in the cultivation of our fertile soil.

BURGLARY.—This morning, Thursday, our town was startled out of its usual quietude, by the announcement, that during the preceding night, Mr. Hugh Hay's store, in Bradley's new building, had been broken into and robbed of goods to a considerable amount.

The burglars, who seem to have a pretty intimate knowledge of the premises, had effected an entrance into the cellar beneath, and then by busting through some light boards under the shop windows, had gained access to the shop. They seem to have been somewhat careful in their selection of goods, as they chose only the most valuable articles, such as broad cloths, cashmere shawls, &c.

Mr. Hay can scarcely as yet estimate his loss, but he has already missed goods, the value of which would amount to upwards of one hundred pounds.

Crime seems to be on the increase, with

in our borders,—this being the third robbery of which we have heard within a short time. The other two, are Mr. McCausland's in Fredericton, and another, in Houlton, a few nights since, of which we have heard nothing more than a vague rumor.

THE STORM.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning last, a considerable quantity of snow fell in this quarter, followed by a rain storm, which had the effect of raising the water in the river quite rapidly.

On Tuesday evening the steamer *Bonnie Doon*, for the second time this season, arrived at Woodstock on her way to the Tobique. Ice having formed in considerable quantity during the night and running freely in the river, it was deemed advisable that she should not continue her trip, and therefore started on her return to Fredericton. It was found however that the ice was in too great quantity to allow of her proceeding with safety, and she was therefore laid up in Bedell's Cove, about two miles below the town. Whether she will yet be able to get to Fredericton, or will be obliged to remain in her present berth for the winter, is still doubtful.

The tow-boats ~~also~~ have ceased their trips, so that the balance of freight for the upper counties now remaining in Fredericton will have to wait for the formation of our winter road.

The Mechanics' Institute has lately been thoroughly repainted outside, which adds much to the respectability of its appearance. By the bye, when are the Winter Course of Lectures to commence? We notice in the columns of several of our contemporaries, announcements of courses of lectures, to begin in the early part of December, but as yet have heard of no positive arrangements of that kind, here.

The Special Sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at St. Andrews this week, Judge Ritchie presiding. There were but two causes for trial.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Andrew Garnett for Stabbing Benjamin Lodge at Lepreaux.

On Wednesday a true bill was found against Thomas Boyer for the Murder of James Clark. Subsequently he was placed upon his trial and plead not guilty. The Jury impanelled to try Andrew Garnett for an attempt upon the life of Benjamin Lodge, found him guilty upon the count of the indictment which charged upon him "an assault with intent to kill." The sentences of the Court has not yet been pronounced.—*St. Croix Herald.*

A NEWSPAPER MOBBED.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the mobbing of a Republican newspaper at Newport, Ky., on Friday evening:

"At about half-past seven o'clock last evening a mob of some thirty men citizens of Newport Ky., entered the printing office of Wm. S. Bailey, publisher of the Free South, and proceeded to make certain deprecations upon the printing materials. Bailey and his daughter, who were present, protested against the proceedings of the mob, but without effect.—After they had carried out two of the 'forms' into the Street and piled them, the girls put out the lights in the establishment, which induced them to suspend further demonstrations. As they retired they informed Bailey that he might consider this attack only a warning, and that if he did not cease the publication of his paper, which they considered a nuisance, they would demolish his entire office."

REMARKABLE BREAK OF NATURE.—We are informed that a very singular phenomenon occurred in West Boylston, on the 7th inst., consisting of the birth of two female children or rather, a double female child, to J. D. W. Moore of that town.—The two bodies were perfect in form, but were joined breast to breast, from the collar bone downward. There was one breast bone on either side, and the ribs of both children were joined to these bones. There was but one liver in common, but double in size. The heart was of the same general conformation. There was one kidney to each child, but they were double. They weighed together ten pounds. This remarkable *lusus nature* will be preserved for future exhibition. The mother was attended by Dr. C. A. Wheeler of West Boylston, as is doing "as well as could be expected."—*Worcester Spy.*

QUICK PASSAGE.—The brig *Young Dorchester*, with deals from New Brunswick, arrived at Durgerson on the 1st inst., after the extraordinary short passage of 16 days.—*Waterford Commercial Advertiser.*

A little three year old, on being asked, "What makes you so dirty, sonny?" answered: "Why, I am made of dust and it works out!"

A PRAYER MEETING THIRTY MILES LONG.—Recently (says the Christian Mirror) some christians of Philadelphia were returning home by the Pennsylvania Railroad from a village in the interior. While talking among themselves of the things of the Kingdom, they found nearly all the other passengers in the car, both ladies and gentlemen, were interested in the subject. It was proposed, therefore, to hold a prayer-meeting. No one in the car objected. Several passengers from other cars in the train, hearing what was to be done, came to listen and to take part. They began singing the stirring hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," in which the passengers all joined with great animation. The exercises were like in character to those of the noon prayer meeting—prayer, reading, singing and exhortation. All the time that they were engaged in these acts of worship, the engine was hurrying along at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

TRUCKS.—On Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed in Mr. Robert's Shipyards, Portland, on the wharf leading to the Straight Shore. The wind blew at the time a perfect hurricane, causing the flames to burst forth and spread with rapidity. The fire crossed the street and destroyed three houses, owned by Adams, Priel, and McCarty. A number of Ship Carpenters employed in the shed had their tools burned in the shed as well as a quantity of treenails, moulds and various other necessaries in and about the Shipyards, belonging to Mr. Roberts. We understand that all the buildings burned were insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Three houses were consumed at Spring Cove, near the Oil Works, on Sunday night. We have not heard the particulars.—*St. John Globe.*

The miniature steam engine, complete in all its details, was exhibited at the California State Fair, of about one rat power, manufactured by Henry Rice, watchmaker, of Sacramento. A steam attachment was formed with a copper pipe a larger in diameter than an ordinary steam connected with the boiler outside, from which it received its supply; and when under a full heat, its fly wheel performed two thousand revolutions a minute. Nothing could be more beautifully accurate in its adjustment. The cylinder has a diameter sixteen inch, seven-sixteen inch stroke. It propelled a small turning-lathe, as elicited from the spectators many complimentary remarks to the skill of its manufacturer.

A trial of a rifled six-pounder was made at Flushing L. I., before several military officers of the Mexican Government. The firing was extraordinary, and rivalled that of the most complex English and French bronze cannon.

A bar of gold in the possession of some parties in New York weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, is 205 inches long, five inches wide and three and a half thick, and is valued at \$41,219.05.

There is, in the family of Mr. John Nolle, Brandywine street, Spring Garden, Philadelphia a "gentleman" cat of enormous size—a perfect curiosity. He weighs thirty one pounds, and measures thirty seven inches from the tip of the ears to the end of the tail.

The *Gleaner* says that the Gulf steamers are fast bringing the north into notice, and that during no previous summer has Restigouche been visited by so many of the high and influential, for pleasure health or business.

A London paper states that Colonel Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon, an extensive library, not, indeed, printed on paper, but impressed on baked bricks, containing many and voluminous treatises on astronomy, mathematics, ethnology, and several other most important branches of knowledge. These treatises contain facts and arguments, which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of sciences to which they relate, and will throw great light upon Biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

The Commissioners of Emigration have presented to Capt. Johnston, commanding the famous clipper *Marco Polo*, a chronometer, as a recognition of his very white captain of the *Eastern City*, burnt at sea near the Cape of Good Hope, in August, 1858.

EUROPEAN NEWS

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived at New York. Although her arrival is not so late as that received by the *garian*, at Newfoundland, yet it gives details not before published.

The loss of the *Royal Charter*, near the coast of Newfoundland, has been fully confirmed, but the destruction of telegraphs and signals to railroads, details have not yet been published. Over 400 persons on board perished, and only 30 were saved. The officers perished. The ship was being up.

The *Royal Charter* was being plund. The effect of the storm was most disastrous in all directions. Ship *Eng* from Liverpool for New Orleans, ashore in Holyhead harbor.

Constantinople advises us that the Four chiefs of the late conspiracy were condemned to death. The conspiracy had created ferment among the populace, and direct threats of rebellion mysteriously reached the palace Sultan.

The Montenegrins have begun to mitigate atrocities against the Turks. A conspiracy had been discovered at Aleppo and arrests made there.

Turin, Wednesday.—The Ministry of Justice has resigned in consequence of a Court of Cassation being transferred to Turin to Milan.

Bruscia, Tuesday.—The Austrians evacuated five cantons of the Duchy of Gragnano, on the Lago di Garda. Enthusiasm of the inhabitants is great.

Madrid, Oct. 21.—Marching orders have been given to the troops, which will join the expeditionary army against the rebels. Marshal O'Donnell will start at the end of the week. General urban prevails among the people.

Hurricanes are now prevalent in the Straits. The *Constitutional* says that France will stand the action of England in the Suez Canal affair.

The only parts of the ship *Royal Charter* standing on Wednesday evening a small part of the stern, with the mast and rigging apparatus.

She struck at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and broke up at 7 o'clock, before striking her cables parted, and the other. She tried to stem off the bar, but the wind blowing a hurricane drifted ashore. Major's boats were at anchor, the majority greatly mutilated. Men were picking up sovereigns, rocks, and an efficient guard were needed.

A large number of wrecks are reported on the English coast, with much life.

Liverpool, Thursday, midnight. The *Royal Charter* arrived from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and state that the vessel struck at 2 P. M. The strain too great for her cable, one hawser swam ashore and made fast a hawser which several lives were saved, and might have been saved had not the parted in two with a dreadful crash.

The passengers and crew were killed by the falling masts or perished by the waves. 470 persons were lost, by 31 saved. All the women perished. The bullock, it is expected, will be saved.

Tripoli, 27th.—The Austrian steamer brings advices from Calcutta, Sept. 22. The government had detained 1500 men from Bombay against rebellious Wahabs.

Hong-Kong, Sept. 12.—The Austrian Ambassador had returned from without having obtained the ratification at that city. The ratification was given place by commission at Peking.

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 22.—Raphael has been confirmed as Grand. The Commissioners for the settlement of the boundary question in Montenegro, obliged to leave the country, being opposed by the inhabitants. Public opinion since been re-established.

London, 23.—The Paris correspondence the *Times* reports the state of affairs between England and France as to congress as being more encouraging, was believed that after all an Plenipotentiary would take his seat.

The *Herald* correspondent says of the semi-official journals of Paris becoming more acrimonious against England.

A reactionary plot, got up by publicans and Mazzinians, in league with the Grand Ducal and priestly authority has been discovered. The conspiracy belongs to the upper classes and considerable funds.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND. The journals contain interesting details of Dr. Hochstetter's geological mission. He had just returned from Coronandel Harbour, where he was examined and both gold and silver. Mr. Heaphy and Mr. Ring have no small operation on the study of sciences to which they relate, and will throw great light upon Biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

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