# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—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. Flewwelling & Reading.—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

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }

St. John, May 7, 1850.

## HATS & CAPS. Spring Styles for 1850.

**C. D. EVERITT & SON,**

*ave received per "Olive" and "Harriott" from Liverpool, and "Maid of Erin" from Boston, their Spring Supply of—*

SATIN and SILK PLUSHES, and HAT and CAP Materials, and are now prepared to furnish the Public with *Fashionable* HATS & CAPS at prices which defy competition—for *Cash only.*

We have imported a quantity of the *very best* FRENCH PLUSH, from which we are manufacturing SATIN HATS of a quality superior to any imported into this market—Price 20s.

Our present Stock consists of Satin, Moleskin Silk, Beaver, Angola, Sombrero, California, Kersey, and other HATS; Cloth, Silk Glazed and Cotton Glazed CAPS, in various fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the very best materials.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS,

C. D. EVERITT & SON.

St. John, May 28, 1850.

**PIANO and ORGAN.**

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

**Ladies' Boots and Shoes,**

*Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, Germain-Street.*

WE have received by *Harriott*, a part of our Stock of *Ladies' Fashionable Prennella Boots, &c.*, manufactured expressly for Ladies and Misses of New Brunswick, and are of the same workmanship as those of last year, which gave such substantial evidence, that BOOTS and SHOES can be made, *which will not Rip.*—Only try one pair and the fact will be demonstrated.

Country Ladies will please give a call at Hennigar's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church.

May 21, 1850. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

**Farmers's Company,**

*For Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.*

"Nearly six years in successful operation."

The Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the World!

GUARANTEE CAPITAL over ONE MILLION of Dollars—Charter renewed for Thirty Years.

Monthly Report of business transacted by the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company of Granville, New York, from 3d to 31st August inclusive,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of Policies issued - | 3102 |
| Do. of Applications received, | 3264 |
| Do. of do. rejected, | 162 |

This Company has Agents throughout the United States, the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. In the Province of New Brunswick, (through the St. John agency,) the facilities afforded, and the moderate rates charged by this Company, have led to a large business, which it is designed to increase by the extension of Agencies throughout the several Counties.

Parties applying for resident or travelling Agencies will meet with good encouragement.

The standing of this Company is undoubted, as can be shown by its annual financial statements, audited by Commissioners appointed by the State of New York.

All applications for Agencies or Insurance, must be made, post paid, to CHAS. L. STREET,

Sept. 24.—3i. *General Insurance Agen*

**Queen's Square Cottage.**

THE undersigned will Let his Cottage in St. John, fronting on the North side of Queen's Square, with all the Grounds and Out-Buildings attached, to a good tenant, for One Year, or for a longer period, from the 1st October next, when possession will be given. The Premises are in excellent order, and can be inspected any day at call, (Sunday excepted) between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock.

For comfort, convenience and view, combined, this residence is not surpassed in the City. It is equally well adapted for either one, or two private families, or for a genteel Boarding House.

Mr. ALEXR. ROBERTSON, (News Room,) is authorised to agree upon terms.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Fredericton, Sep. 6, 1850.

**GAS FITTINGS.**

*C. & W. H. ADAMS*

Have just received and now opened a good assortment of low priced Bronzed and Relieved GAS FITTINGS, for Dwelling Houses and Shops, viz:

TWO and Three-light LAMPS; Harp HALL LAMPS, to slide, plain and ornamental;
One, two and three-joint BRACKETS;
Union jet GAS BURNERS, every size;
One light PENDANTS, stationary and sliding.

**Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.**

*From Liverpool—for Sale.*

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Pressed NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine CARPETS;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

*By the Venture, from Boston:*

25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

*And from New York—*

1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.

JOHN KINNEAR,

August 27, 1850. Prince Wm.-street

**Fall Importations.**

*Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—*

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English CAP and BONNET RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKER'FS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and SWANSDOWNS;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, TOWELLINGS, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS.
Fringes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

*Market Square*, Oct. 7.

**FLOUR, &c.**

Landing ex "Juverna," from New York—

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.

A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale by [Sept. 3.] JARDINE & CO.

**HAMS! HAMS!**

*JUST RECEIVED.*

2,500 lbs. Superior HAMS,

For sale by

JAMES MACFARLANE,

Sept. 10, 1850. *Market Square.*

**Teas—Teas—Teas.**

Landing for the subscriber this day—

50 CHESTS London Congo TEAS,—
For sale low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Sep. 24. North Market Wharf

**VINEGAR.**

LANDING ex Brig *Cluny*, from Liverpool 11 Casks WINE VINEGAR; for sale by

October 1. GEORGE THOMAS.

**ONIONS.**

25 BARRELS ONIONS, just received —for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Sept. 28. Prince Wm. Street.

**Wallsend and Livepool Coals.**

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard,—warranted as GOOD and as ROUND as any that comes to the port.—For Sale at 27s. 6d. per chaldron.

*Also*—100 Chaldrons of Joggins COALS, at 22s. 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.

10th September, 1850.

**HOUSES**

*For those that want them.*

I WILL Sell a capital Property in *Duke Street*, for £200.

A better one in *Carmarthen Street*, for £250.

And the best bargain of all, a House in *Britain Street*, for £100.

Also, a number of FARMS.

CHARLES L. STREET,

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

**Smellie & Abercromby,**

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have received per the *Harriott*, from Liverpool, part of their SPRING SUPPLY, comprising a great variety of

**DRESS MATERIALS,**

in Muslin, Barege, De Laines, Orleans, Cachmere, SILK, SATIN and LINEN,—
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, PARASOLS,
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Cloths and Napkins,
Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS,
CARPETS, Druggets, Moreens, and Damasks,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Handkfs.; Ariel, Nautical, and Albert TIES.

☞ Remainder of Stock expected per Steamer, and *Alice Bentley.*

JAMES SMELLIE,
ROBERT W. ABERCROMBY.

St. John, 21st May, 1850.

28th MAY, 1850.

**HARDWARE.**

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per late arrivals from England and the United States.—

PLAIN GAS FIT; Block TINGS Tin DISH COVERS, &c.;
*Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* Gang, Circular and other SAWS; Rim and Mortice LOCKS, of every size; Butt HINGES, 1½ to 4 inch; KNOBS of all descriptions, viz.: Pearl and Ivory, White Porcelain; Lock Knobs, with Plated and other Furniture,
Mineral, China, Glass, and Rose Wood ditto,
Ditto and White Bell-Pull Knobs,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Molasses Gates and Buttons, Wood Screws,
Steel and Iron Shovels and Spades,
Wrought Rose and Clasp NAILS,
Hay and Manure Forks, Cut and Wrought Tacks and Brads—which with their Stock on hand, consisting of GLASS, Putty, PAINT, OIL, CHAINS, Sheet Iron, Shot, Hollow Ware, Powder, &c., and Domestic CUT NAILS, will be sold as low as can be procured in the City.

**Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, OIL, GLASS, &c.**

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London—

2½ TONS "Brandram's" No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
8 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,
2 1-2 Tons best PUTTY,
2 Tons superior WHITING.

Per ship *Olive*, from Liverpool—

20,000 Feet GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 11x15, and 11x18


## Miscellaneous.

THE WORLD'S GOOD TIME.

From "Lyrics and Meditations,"
BY WILLIAM GASPEY.

Yes, there's a good time coming,
But not as some proclaim,
When Anarchy's destructive torch
Shall clothe the world in flame;
When humble men against the great
Shall wage malignant strife,
And Cain, in tatters, licence have
To take rich Abel's life.

Yes, there's a good time coming,
But not as some have taught,
When crown, religion, and the laws
Shall counted be as naught;
When in the councils of the state
The godless shall bear sway,
And the temples of our blessed faith
Lie prostrate in decay.

Yes, there's a good time coming,
But not as some advance,
When Englishmen shall re-enact
The vampire wars of France:
When order shall have ceased to reign,
And all degree be lost,
And the nation, like a helmless ship,
On engulfing waves be tost.

Is that a good time which arrays
One class against another,
When Passion's promptings urge the hand
Of wrong against a brother?
Away with such good times as these,
And those who preach their season,
Who sing, in flowery canzonets,
Incentives fierce to treason.

There *is* a good time coming,
When wickedness shall cease,
And Christian love shall make the earth
A paradise of peace;
When the Tempter, be he fiend or man,
Shall of his power be shorn,
And sorrow's murky midnight yield
To Joy's refulgent morn.

There *is* a good time coming,
(Its eve we now behold,)
When the world shall be evangelised,
One Shepherd and one fold;
When Faith shall win a crown of life,
Hope be of truth the sign,
And Charity in every heart
Erect a living shrine!

AUTUMN.—Very few, probably, are the persons in this latitude, who reflect, as they enjoy each of the four Seasons in its turn, and which almost equally divide the year, that only two seasons, one of which is constant day, and the other constant night, are granted to the farthest northern and southern regions of the earth, while that great zone that lies within the tropics is blessed with a perpetual Summer. It is now more than a month since the sun ceased to shine upon the extreme northern latitudes of our globe, and a night commenced in that land of eternal ice,—a land no human eye has ever gazed upon,—which will continue for half a year.

But here in New-England, situated mid-way between the extremes of heat and cold, we are accustomed to regard the three months of Autumn as the most welcome and most glorious of the twelve. Then it is that the yellow grain bows before the sickle, and the reapers heap the groaning granaries with the precious rewards of toil. Then it is that the air becomes as a fleecy veil, waving to and fro above the burdened fields, while the sunbeams, shorn of their glare, fall with a soft and mellow radiance. Then the trees adorn themselves in robes more brilliant than the gorgeous banners that hung over the legions of Xerxes. Such is our glorious October—a rainbow strand woven into the robes of Autumn. It holds up to our admiring gaze all the priceless gold that the sun scatters over the Summer fields. In truth the garb of admiring beauty is on all the land, when Nature surrenders her stores into the hands of man.

November is sadder and more sober. It is the month when great Nature lies down to repose, and gathers about her the drapery of a couch as gorgeous as that into which the sun sinks at evening. The birds, in silence steal away from their sunnier homes, in search of greener bowers and summer skies. The south winds linger, and faint, and die among the russet leaves, whose last rustle is the parting sigh of Autumn. And winds come over the northern hills at first in fitful gusts and hollow moans, and then they whistle shrill and cold—a requiem for the happiest of the seasons.

The Eleusinia of Greece was an autumnal festival, dedicated to the goddesses of the harvest and the flowers, and was the most sacred and the most honored of all ancient festivities. The Jews of old, had their Feast of Tabernacles, during seven days, when they made the forest their home, and the skies were vocal with their notes of thanksgiving. In Old England at this season, harvest-home is the farmer's holiday, and the oxen, on that occasion, are decked with flowers, and feasts are made, and the nut-brown ale goes round, and all rejoice that the Autumn store houses are filled with "hived up sweetness for December."—*Exeter News Letter.*

THE ARKWRIGHTS AS THEY ARE.—Some months ago, when the head of the Arkwright family died, and his will came to be proved, the public were astounded, and some of them not a little alarmed, at finding the enormous extent of his wealth. The personal property was sworn to be under five millions. Under five millions! Why, five millions yields, at a rate of five per cent. interest, an annual income of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand a year. Not more than two or three men in England are known to possess such incomes. And then the rate at which it most be increasing! The Arkwrights don't live like the Nugents. Their establishment, though Hollersley Castle is grandly situated, is remarkable for the modesty of its furnishings and the simplicity of its entertainments. The heirs of the family are devoted to no costly extravagances. They keep neither horses nor yachts, opera boxes nor Belgravian palaces. On the contrary, the visitor at any hour in the day, or any day in the week, will find them in the mill, in the workshop, or in the counting-house. The untiring energy of the founder of the family lives in his descendants; the splendour of wealth—the attractions of a gay world—political or literary ambition,—all these things fail to draw them for a moment from the daily routine of spinning and weaving, the fingering of yarn, the examination of bad cuts, and the casting up the accounts. They have no pride of birth, no political dignity to support, like the Sutherlands, Westminsters, and other noble millionaires. Their millions have only to lie by and gain more millions—a process which many fear may result in the contingency suggested by the great Thelluson case; from which it would require the momentary ascendancy of the Old English doctrines of the levellers to set us free. To such of the public as entertain these fears I may suggest at least one source of consolation—the Arkwright family is already a very numerous one. The four or five millions were broken up into more than half-a-dozen portions. A few years more will see these divisions again divided, so that unless Masson mills, and the other factories belonging to the family, should spin their golden thread faster than hitherto, two or three generations hence will find a numerous colony of the Arkwrights, most of them blessed with moderate fortunes, but none of them rich enough to endanger the industrial or monetary stability of the kingdom.—*Mornings at Mills, in the Daily News.*

THE PEEL STATUE AND THE SCULPTORS.—Gibson is to execute the statue voted by the House of Commons to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, and which is to be placed in Westminster Abbey. Of course this statue will be chiselled at Rome, where Gibson has resided for some years past. The Manchester statue is not yet given to any sculptor. The *Athenæum* states that it is open to a limited competition. The Salford statue is open to unlimited competition—a proceeding which we know to have deterred more than one sculptor of eminence from coming forward there. The Birmingham statue has been given to Mr. Hollis, whose studio is at present in Birmingham. The same artist is also selected to furnish a statue of the deceased statesman at Lichfield, which we believe is to be of the blue Sicilian marble. At Bury, Bolton, and other places in Lancashire, few, if any, steps have yet been taken to make choice of a sculptor.—*Manchester Guardian.*

GOOD FORTUNE.—Another instance of the caprice of "the blind goddess," who in the revolutions of her wheel, often pours her bounties into unexpecting hands, has just occurred in this city. A gentleman, we understand, while canvassing at the late election for the Hon. Edward Stanley, was called in by an eccentric individual, who wished him to purchase the interest he had in some freehold property, by allowing him an annuity for his life. The gentleman entered into his views, and agreed to allow him the sum of one guinea per week as long as he lived. Before the expiration of the second week, the gentleman was again sent for to make the will of the annuitant, wherein he made him sole devisee and executor. The next day the old man died. But now comes the most marvellous part of the story. A foreign letter had been received by the annuitant, a day or two previous to his death. This subsequently proved to be the will of the old man's brother, who died abroad, written in Spanish, leaving all his property to his brother the annuitant. The executor, therefore, by this dispensation finds himself unexpectedly put in possession of property amounting to thousands of pounds, in addition to an extensive collection of books and paintings of great value.—*Chester Courant.*

NEGOTIATING MARRIAGE.—A lawsuit has lately taken place in France, which, inasmuch as it tends to enlighten us regarding a profession as yet quite unknown in this country, is deserving of a notice. Mr. Henri-Charles Napoleon de Foy, licensed negotiator of marriages, is a gentleman well known in France. His avocation consists in effecting introductions between parties who, without his intervention, would probably never meet; in arranging marriages, and adjusting the contracts. It will thus be seen that M. Napoleon de Foy is a most valuable member of society, and his profession, that of hymeneal negotiator, one of immense importance to the interests of the human family. A true philanthropist is M. Napoleon de Foy; but, alas! like all benefactors of the human race, he, too, on some occasions, meet with ingratitude.

Some time since M. de Foy was waited upon by M. Designe, who desired to procure an alliance for his son, a young man of the finest prospects, five feet in height, and a passable performer on the violin. "I shall accomplish your object" said M. de Foy; "a noble heiress, neice of an ancient peer of France, who will posses a fortunes of 350,000f." Magnificent! exclaimed M. Designe, with enthusiasm. "You shall receive 10,000f. if she is won." The agreement is made, and, shortly after, the marriage is celebrated. But, oh! the baseness of mankind, M. de Foy is refused his pay, father and son alleging the contract was an immoral one, and not binding in law or in conscience. Hence has arisen the lawsuit, the details of which are given at some length in the *Courrier des Etats Unis.* Sufficient for us to give the result. M. de Foy has obtained a verdict for the full amount of his claim, 10,000 francs."

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—By a sailing vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Saturday last, came the negro man Marshall, a quiet, modest, unassuming person, on his way home from California. He went out with his master, Mr. Runnels, of Claiborne parish, in this State, who was taken sick last winter at the mines, near the foot of the Nevada Mountains, and after a long and severe illness died. Marshall took the utmost care of his master: was his faithful companion, nurse, and friend, and watched by him unceasingly until he breathed his last. There was nothing left to pay the funeral expenses and doctors' bills. Marshall set to work and laboured hard until he managed to scrape together enough to settle these debts—($800)—debts which nothing but an admirable respect and veneration for his master's memory, an exquisite feeling of pride and affection, compelled him to pay. How few white men, near and dear relatives, would have done as much? He gathered together his master's clothes and other personal effects, and, with about $1000 that he had made, started home to his master's family, notwithstanding his knowledge that he was free in California, and the many inducements held out to him to remain there. He took the cheapest and most dangerous route back, going in a sailing vessel to Acapulco, and crossing Mexico on horse back from the frontier City to Vera Cruz—a very dangerous route. The American Consuls at both places took so much interest in him as to give him letters of recommendation, and to request of him to let them hear of him. He brought to this City several letters to persons living here or in the country, and which contained gold dust. The letters were somewhat soiled and frayed, but were perfectly intact. His expenses home were heavy, owing to unavoidable delay on the route. The faithful negro started home last evening on a Red River Boat. He had letters from various persons in California to gentlemen of this City, recommending him, in the warmest terms, to their notice and protection, which were instantly accorded. Mr. Farquhar, an intimate friend of his master, has written from California to Mr. Runnel's family, stating that the unfortunate gentleman's last request was that his faithful servant should be emancipated and provided for by them as soon as he reached his home in Louisiana. In ancient days, the story of this honest and pure-hearted slave would have been written in letters of gold and handed down to posterity as a rare trait in the bright side of human nature. We can only tell the simple and affecting story as it was told us; it deserves and will receive universal attention and commendation.—*N. O. Pic.*

UNOSTENTATIOUS LIBERALITY.—The Trustees of the McLean Asylum in this City, received some weeks since, a donation of twenty thousand dollars from our fellow citizen, the Hon. William Appleton. It is known to many among us, that Mr. Appleton has long been a director of the institution, and has always taken a lively interest in its management. This munificent donation, he desires should be appropriated to the purpose of erecting an additional wing to the present building, which has been found insufficient for the public wants.—*Boston Courier.*

GREAT EDIFICE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The Station House connected with the Ogdensburgh Railroad at Rouse's Point, is 550 feet long, and 100 feet wide, with a spacious waiting room, and a saloon 100 by 50, for breakfast, dinner, and supper. The third story is fitted up as bed-rooms for 100 persons. The whole is warmed by hot air furnaces.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**St. John Agricultural Society.**

The Directors of the Saint John County Agricultural Society, in submitting their Annual Report, have to express their gratitude to the Giver of all Good, for the return of another propitious season, by which an abundance for man and beast has been secured in the land. With the exception of the potato crop, which has been again the victim of the mysterious blight, and on which a loss of about one-fourth of its bulk will be sustained in this County, all other crops have been productive and free from disease. Wheat, when tried in this County, has yielded a large return of remarkably heavy grain. Barley is coming more into cultivation, and invariably does well. Oats and Buckwheat have, as usual, been productive. Hay rather under an average crop. Turnips, Carrots and Beets, owing probably to cold rains after sowing, remained long backward, and until the middle of September did not promise much; since that time however they have rallied, and will now prove a fair crop. Monthly meetings of the Directors have been held regularly, and an increasing interest seems to be manifested in the improvement of Agriculture.

As the Directors had found much difficulty in maintaining a proper circulation of the books which they had obtained for a Library, they considered that, owing to the cheapness of Agricultural publications in the United States, they might, by giving books for premiums, enable Farmers to have each his own library. Books therefore were offered as premiums for all articles this year. As might have been expected, the competition was chiefly amongst those who knew the value of knowledge. Still much useful information has, by this means, been distributed in directions which would not otherwise have been reached, and which, if not immediately productive, will at least favorably affect the next generation.

The books awarded have been eight copies of Stephens' Book of the Farm, nine copies of the Encyclopædia of Agriculture, thirteen copies of Colman's European Agriculture, one copy of Stewart's Stable Economy, one copy of Buel's Farmers' Instructor, one copy of Youatt's Cattle Doctor, one copy of Johnston's Lectures, one copy of Bousingault's Rural Economy, six copies of North British Agriculturist, two copies of London Gardeners' Chronicle, and two copies of the Albany Cultivator.

The Directors would recommend that in future the first premiums might be in money, and the second and third in books.

The annual Fair and Cattle Show was held on the 10th October. The Judges, Messrs. Charles Perley of Woodstock, James Ingledew of Washademoak, and Monmouth Fowler of Hampton, reported "the show of Cattle as highly creditable to the Province, the Sheep as very fine, and the Swine as a superior breed and well adapted for the use of this country, and the vegetables generally as of good quality. They also reported the ploughs exhibited by Messrs. Harris & Allan, as equal if not superior to any imported; the edge-tools, hammers and forks exhibited by Messrs. Samuel Spiller, and E. & J. Broad, as highly commendable. They expressed themselves gratified at the manifest improvement in stock, which is beginning to show itself by many of the cattle exhibited, and the zeal generally manifested by the Farmers for the improvement of the country."

The Branch Society at Loch Lomond and Golden Grove has been conducted with much spirit, and has effected considerable improvement in those districts. A Report from that Society will be found in the appendix.

The Directors would recommend that Branch Societies be formed in the other Parishes of the County. When such Societies are in operation in each Parish, competitors are placed more on an equality, and articles of proved excellence only are brought to the County Show.

The Directors would here call the attention of the Society and the public to the necessity, now becoming apparent, for a suitable piece of ground in or near the City being secured for a Cattle Market. The Monthly Fair is now necessarily held on the street, and must soon be felt as a nuisance.—Had a situation been secured ten or twenty years ago, it would have been obtained for a trifle; it will now cost a considerable sum, but every year will add to the expense. As such a site will sooner or later be indispensable, the Directors recommend that the Corporation or Sessions purchase or procure at least an acre of ground in or near the City, erect sheds and cattle pens upon it, and fix a small charge for each animal brought into it for sale.—The benefit this would afford to sellers and buyers is obvious.

The Treasurer's account is herewith submitted to the Meeting. It will be seen that the amount received for subscriptions for the year was £59 5s., and the Government allowance, £117 15s.

The expenditure has been £25 premium for an Oat-Mill, £6 16s. 2d. for expenses of Fair, £80 paid and accounted for by the Branch Society, £15 loss on Thrashing machine imported and sold, and £10 salary and office rent paid to the Secretary.

A balance of £130 remains in the Treasurer's hands. The amount of subscriptions, with the Legislative allowance, for the next year will add about £120, which will be a sum quite sufficient for all the purposes of the Society.

A Prize Essay on Scientific Agriculture, by Professor Norton, of Yale College, was this year extensively distributed by the New York State Agricultural Society. This Essay furnishes, in plain language, a short compendium of all that practice, aided by science, has been doing of late years for the improvement of Agriculture, and the Directors would suggest that a small portion of the Society's funds could not be better appropriated than towards publishing a cheap edition of this work. Copies might be furnished to members of the Society, and probably other Societies in the Province may take quantities at cost price for a like purpose. One or two thousand copies can be printed at six-pence each.

The Directors have received from the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, fifty copies of Reports on various subjects, which have been distributed. These Reports have been got up with great care, and are calculated to be of much service. The Directors would recommend that subscriptions be made in this County towards the support of this Society.

By the aid of grants made by the Legislature, a Bone-Mill and Tile-Machine have been imported and placed in the Penitentiary. The Directors trust that Farmers will be ready to avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded to them. With tiles the land can be drained much cheaper and more effectually than with stones, and most Farmers may collect every year as many bones as will manure an acre of land.

A quantity of seeds was distributed by the Society among the colored population at Loch Lomond, and premiums, forwarded by several benevolent gentlemen in England, through Mr. Duval, of the Normal School, were awarded. By this means, considerable improvement has been made in the habits of this class of people, and many of them have, by their own industry, raised this year and the last sufficient food for their own use—a state of things quite new to them.

As Flax is not grown to any extent in this County, the Directors have inserted in the Appendix directions for the cultivation and dressing of this crop, to which they call especial attention. As an article of clothing it might, to a considerable extent, supersede the imported linen and cotton, and the seed is of much value. After the oil is extracted the cake forms the best food known for fattening cattle, and by its use the manure is nearly doubled in value. The dressing, spinning and manufacture of the fibre would also afford profitable indoor employment during the winter.

The Directors think it their duty to bring before the Society and the public the connection they have had with the survey of the Province by Professor Johnston.

The character of New-Brunswick as a field for Emigration or Agricultural settlement, stands in Great Britain and Europe at probably the lowest point. While the surplus population of the Old World is almost circling the globe to find a resting place;—while Australasia, Southern Africa, and even Gothland are absorbing thousands of that intelligent and energetic race, whose destiny it is to subdue the wilderness and carry the blessings of civilization over the earth;—while thousands of wealthy farmers are annually pouring into Canada and the Western States—New Brunswick is passed by. What little emigration there is, is by accident, or of those who take advantage of the cheap passage by the returning timber ships, to get to the United States.

One reason for this is, that New-Brunswick is quite unknown to the middle classes of Great Britain, or regarded as a barren and inhospitable wilderness, where the wolves and the bears contend with the nearly-as-savage lumberman for the scanty pittance which he can extract from a soil, which has scarcely time to be thawed from the snows of one winter before it is sealed with the frosts of another.

One cause for this unfavorable impression is alluded to in Professor Johnston's Report. He says, "Two very different impressions, in regard to the Province of New-Brunswick, will be produced on the mind of the stranger, according as he contents himself with visiting the towns and inspecting the lands which lie along the seaboard, or ascends its rivers, or penetrates by its numerous roads into the interior of its more central and Northern Counties."

"In the former case, he will feel like the traveller who enters Sweden by the harbour of Stockholm or Gothenburg, or who sails among the rocks on the northern coast of Norway. The naked cliffs, or shelving shores of granite or other hardened rocks, and the unvarying pine forests, awaken in his mind ideas of hopeless desolation, and poverty and barrenness appear necessarily to dwell within the iron-bound shores. I have myself a vivid recollection of the disheartening impression regarding the Agricultural capabilities of Nova Scotia, which the first two days I spent in that Province, around the neighborhood of Halifax, conveyed to my mind. Had I returned to Europe without seeing other parts of that Province, I could have compared it only with the more unproductive and inhospitable portions of Scandinavia."

"A large portion of the Europeans who visit New-Brunswick, see only the rocky regions which encircle the more frequented harbours of the Province. They must therefore carry away and convey to others very unfavorable ideas, especially of its adaptation to agricultural purposes."

Again, owing to the great profits arising from lumbering or timber getting, farming has been always regarded as a mere makeshift, as a matter of quite secondary consideration. It was easier to cut and hew a few sticks of timber for a barrel of flour or pork, than to plough, manure, sow, and wait patiently for the earth to yield its increase. And as habit forms a second nature, it came at length to be the general and settled opinion of the great majority in this country, that because, as compared with the apparently more profitable pursuit of lumbering, and followed in a slovenly and improvident manner, farming did not pay, therefore it would not pay, and ought not to be attempted; that it was folly to think of being able to raise the staple articles of consumption, such as wheat, corn and pork. Finally, that this was not an Agricultural Country! The Directors of this Society, in common with many intelligent men through the country, have long dissented from this prevailing opinion. They thought, on the other hand, that this country possessed *superior* capabilities for Agricultural pursuits. That the soil was fertile, the climate quite favorable to the production of grain and vegetables, and that increased population, more capital, and a better system of farming were all that was required to advance that interest, and with it all the other interests of the country, to a state of prosperity.

The Directors saw, in the announced visit of Professor Johnston to New York, an opportunity of putting their opinion of the country to the test.

Professor Johnston has attained celebrity in Europe as a Lecturer on Scientific Agriculture. He is regarded by the scientific and intelligent throughout the world as cautious, searching and trustworthy. His opinions on all points connected with his profession, are held as of the highest authority.—The Directors therefore addressed the Members of the Government, requesting them to invite the Professor to visit New-Brunswick, and report on its Agricultural capabilities. This request was responded to. The assent of the Legislature was obtained, and the Professor came. After spending three months in the Province, travelling upwards of two thousand miles through the length and breadth of the land, issuing queries and obtaining replies from seven Agricultural Societies and fifty-five of the principal farmers, he furnished, as the result, a Report, which places the Agricultural capabilities of the Province in a most favorable point of view, and fully corroborates the opinions held by those who were esteemed the most extravagant in their notions.

The principal points established are:—

1st. That of the eighteen millions of acres in this Province, thirteen are capable of being cultivated, and five waste. To judge by comparison, Scotland contains nineteen millions of acres, only five of which are capable of being cultivated.

2d. That of this land, the Professor, from his own observation and researches, pronounces eight millions of acres to be very good in quality, and capable of producing on an average two tons of Hay or forty bushels of Oats per acre, and that the thirteen millions of acres of available land are capable of producing, even with the present method of cultivation, one and a half tons of Hay, or twenty-seven bushels of Oats per acre.

3d That the climate is exceedingly healthy, and that it does not prevent the soil from producing crops, which, other things being equal, are not inferior either in quantity or quality to those of average soils in England.

4th. That, as compared with Canada, New York and Ohio, the produce per acre of grain and vegetables of all kinds, is greater in New-Brunswick.

5th. That better prices are obtained for grain, vegetables and meat in New Brunswick, than in Canada, New York, or Ohio.

6th. That "all the circumstances which have had an influence in rendering the agricultural body less prosperous, the agricultural interest less influential, and the agricultural capabilities of the soil less appreciated in New Brunswick, are independent of, and extrinsic to, the natural capabilities of the soil