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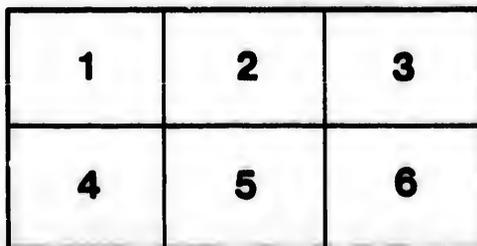
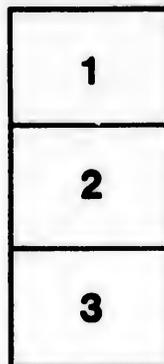
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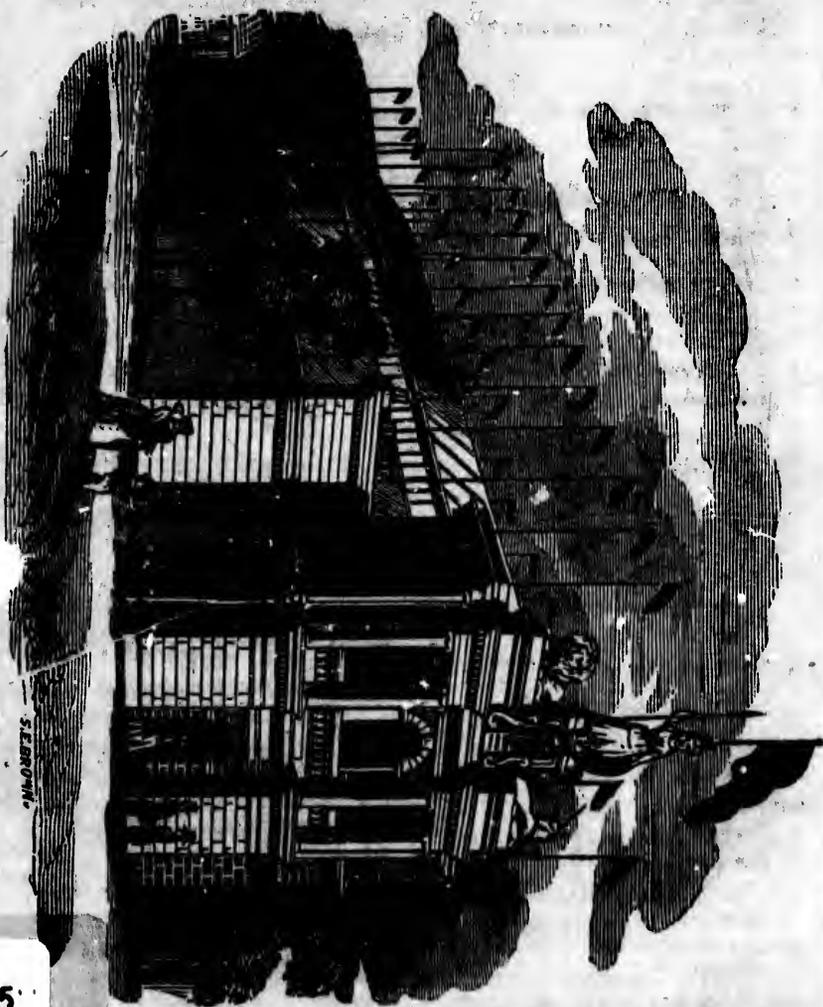
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Hon. Provincial Secretary

PROVINCIAL Exhibition Building,



OPENED AT FREDERICTON,

October 5th, 1852.

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PROVINCIAL

Exhibition Building

OPENED AT EMBROIDERY

October 2nd 1895

ACT OF INCORPORATION

NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY,

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF

Agriculture, Home Manufactures & Commerce,
Throughout the Province.

INSTITUTED AT FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST, 29TH, 1840.

OFFICERS FOR 1853.

Patron—His EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, BARONET.

President—His HONOR MR. JUSTICE STREET.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

- YORK,** R. Chestnut,
- " J. A. Maclauchlan,
- " R. Jardine,
- St. JOHN,** Hon. H. Hatch,
- CHARLOTTE,** A. C. Evanson,
- KING'S,** Hon. T. Gilbert,
- QUEEN'S,** C. L. Hatheway,
- SUNBURY,** H. E. Dibblee,
- CARLETON,** L. R. Coombes,
- VICTORIA,** A. Barberie, M. P. P.,
- RESTIGOUCHE,** W. Napier,
- GLOUCESTER,** J. Wright,
- NORTHUMBERLAND,** Hon. D. Wark,
- KENT,** Hon. A. E. Botsford,
- WESTMORLAND,** Lieut. Col. Clarke,
- ALBERT,**

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—J. Robb, M. D.

RECORDING SECRETARY—R. Fulton.

TREASURER—J. Gaynor.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—D. S. Kerr,

J. A. Beckwith, J. Gregory, W. Carman, R. Gowan.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to incorporate "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and to regulate and provide for the same.

Passed 26th April, 1850.

"WHEREAS James Robb, Robert Chestnut, Robert D. James, Robert Jardine, James Brown, Calvin L. Hatheway, William Foshay, Allen C. Evanson, the Honorable William Crane, William M'Leod, Francis Ferguson, Dugald Stewart, Charles Perley, Thomas Gilbert, James S. Beek, John A. Beckwith, Joseph Gaynor, Thomas R. Barker, William H. Odell, Frederick W. Hatheway, William Watts, Senior, the Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot, David S. Kerr, George Todd, Constantine Connelly, John T. Smith, James Taylor, James A. Maclauchlan, Henry Fisher, and numerous other inhabitants of the Province, have lately formed themselves into a Society, called 'The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province,' which Society is intended to improve the condition of the above important branches by all practical and effective means that may be available for the purpose: And Whereas it is deemed advisable to obtain an Act of Incorporation for the more efficient working of the said Society;"

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That James Robb, Robert Chestnut, Robert D. James, Robert Jardine, James Brown, Calvin L. Hatheway, William Foshay, Allen C. Evanson, the Honorable William Crane, William M'Leod, Francis Ferguson, Dugald Stewart, Charles Perley, Thomas Gilbert, James S. Beek, John A. Beckwith, Joseph Gaynor, Thomas R. Barker, William H. Odell, Frederick W. Hatheway, William Watts, Senior, the Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot, David S. Kerr, George Todd, Constantine Connelly, John T. Smith, James Taylor, James A. Maclauchlan, Henry Fisher, their associates and successors, be and they are hereby erected into a Body Corporate, under the name of "The New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province," and shall have and enjoy all the powers made incident to Corporations by the fifth section of an Act of the General Assembly of the Province made and passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled *An Act to prescribe certain general regulations in respect to Corporations*; provided always, that the first meeting of the said Society, under and by virtue of this Act, shall on due notice thereof be held on the first Wednesday in July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty; and provided also, that the persons who are now office bearers of the Society shall continue to act for the periods for which they have been

appointed, or until others be chosen in their place agreeably to the laws and regulations of the said Society.

II. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Society shall make it appear by certificate under the hand of the Treasurer of such Society, that a sum not less than one hundred pounds has been actually subscribed and paid to the said Treasurer by the members of such Society, and the President of the said Society shall make application, enclosing the said certificate, to the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, for aid in supporting the said Society, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to issue his Warrant on the Treasurer of the Province in favour of the Treasurer of the said Society for double the amount that shall have been so subscribed and paid as aforesaid; provided always, that the annual sum to be granted to such Society shall not exceed the sum of two hundred pounds currency.

III. And be it enacted, That if the said Society shall receive the said allowance or any part thereof from the Public Treasury, it shall offer annually by way of premiums, or shall apply otherwise at its discretion, for the encouragement of the objects of the said Society, a sum not less than the amount actually received out of the Public Treasury, and it shall also transmit to the Office of the Provincial Secretary, on or before the first Thursday in January annually, a statement of its proceedings in relation to the expenditure of such moneys, specifying the nature of the encouragement proposed or given by the said Society, and the objects for which its premiums have been offered and paid, and to whom they were awarded and given, and shall accompany the same with such general observations concerning the state of agriculture, home manufactures and commerce throughout the Province, as may be deemed important and useful.

IV. And be it enacted, That if the said Society shall neglect in any year to comply with the foregoing provisions, it shall forfeit its claims to the Legislative bounty for the year next succeeding.

V. And be it enacted, That the said Society may by its officers define and fix bounds of sufficient extent for holding of an annual show and fair, or other exhibition for carrying out the objects of the said Society, in such place as the said officers may select and appoint, with convenient passage ways to and about the same, on the days for holding the said show and fair, or other exhibition as aforesaid, within which bounds no person shall be permitted to enter or pass, unless in conformity with the regulations of the said Society.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the regulations of the said Society, and after notice thereof, enter or pass

within the bounds so fixed he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten shillings, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace who shall have jurisdiction thereof; and all fines so recovered shall be paid over by the said Justice of the Peace to the Treasurer of the said Society, towards the funds of the said Society.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the said Society to occupy or include within the bounds which it may fix for the purpose aforesaid, the land of any person without his consent, or to occupy any public street or highway in such a manner as to obstruct the public use thereof.

VIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

An Act to alter and amend an Act, intitled *An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same.* Passed 26th March, 1851.

"WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to make the Grant allowed by the above mentioned Act to the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, to the extent of two hundred pounds, on similar terms as to County Agricultural Societies, and to alter the time for transmitting the proceedings of the said Society to the Provincial Secretary from the first Thursday in January to the second Wednesday in April following."

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the second section of the above mentioned Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Society shall make it appear by Certificate under the hand of the Treasurer of such Society, that a sum not less than twenty-five pounds has been actually subscribed and paid to the said Treasurer by the Members of such Society, and the President of the said Society shall make application, enclosing the said Certificate to the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, for aid in supporting the said Society, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to issue his Warrant to the Treasurer of the Province in favour of the Treasurer of the said Society, for treble the amount that shall have been so subscribed and paid as aforesaid; provided always, that the annual sum to be granted to the said Society shall not exceed the sum of two hundred pounds currency.

III. And be it enacted, That the time appointed by the third section of the above mentioned Act for transmitting to the Office of the Provincial Secretary a statement of the proceedings of the said Society, in relation to the expenditure of the moneys therein specified, be and the same is hereby altered from the first Thursday in January to the second Wednesday in April following in each year.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the expiration of the Act to which this is an amendment and no longer.

An Act to continue an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same, also an Act to alter and amend the said Act.

Passed 18th February, 1852.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the thirteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled *An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same*; also an Act made and passed in the fourteenth year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act to alter and amend an Act intituled An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and to regulate and provide for the same*, be and the same are hereby continued and declared to be in force until the first day of May which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the County Court House at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday the 11th day of January, 1853.

The Society was called to order by the President, Mr. Justice Street, who, thereupon, addressed the Meeting as follows:—

“GENTLEMEN,—As the period for which I was elected your President, closes on this the day of your Annual Meeting, I feel it right before leaving this chair to address you shortly on the subject of the proceedings of the Society during the past year; but this task has been rendered comparatively light to me from the very able and elaborate report that has been drawn up for the Executive Committee by our talented and energetic Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Robb, which will be read to you by himself; and I must here observe, that I consider not only the Executive Committee, and the Society generally, but the public at large, deeply indebted to that gentleman for the time and attention he has given, and the energy he has displayed, in devoting so much of his scientific knowledge, and active, unremitting exertions throughout the past year, to the promoting the objects of our late Exhibition, to which I attribute, in a great degree, its eminent success—the preparing for and carrying out of which, and the winding up the accounts thereof, and closing the business connected therewith, has formed the leading objects of the Society’s doings during the past year. But as the report I have alluded to will contain a detailed account of all the proceedings in that matter since the publication of the third number of the Society’s Journal in August last, and as that number contains a full detail of all proceedings up to that time, which you have no doubt all read, it is unnecessary for me to say more here, than that the Exhibition proved eminently successful, and I believe far more so than was expected, and afforded the means of a display, at one and the same time and place, of the various internal resources of the Province, that could not have been accomplished in any other way, and which much exceeded not only what the people of the Province themselves seemed aware of, but also what strangers had any idea the Province could produce; and will, I feel confident, be productive of all that future good in its results that was looked forward to by members of this Society when the scheme was determined on at the public meeting held in October, 1851; and we have thus made a beginning in carrying out this leading object of primary interest in our institution; its great success,

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I trust, will enable us to follow it up, by regular periodical Shows and Fairs in different parts of the Province, hereafter. But these exhibitions are, I find by experience, attended with a heavy expense to get them up and carry them through in a way to do credit to the country, and to make them so attractive as to draw the attendance, not only of people from all the distant parts of the Province, but also of strangers from other countries—the latter I consider an object of great importance.

“It will be seen by the proceedings at the quarterly general meeting of the Society, held on the 7th of April last, that for the reasons therein stated it was determined that it should be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee to make such appropriations for the different objects then in view, including the Exhibition, as they might deem expedient, under the circumstances, which would have to be governed by the amount of funds they might receive, and all the funds of the Society were thereby placed at our disposal to carry out the objects in view. The private subscriptions from the different Counties proved but of trifling amount, except in the County of York, but liberal grants were made from several County and District Agricultural Societies, out of their respective funds, in aid of the undertaking, which in some measure made up for the want of private subscriptions. These, with the Legislative grants, and the money received for entrance tickets, have supplied us with funds sufficient to cover all the expenses of the Society for the year, with a small surplus, as will be seen by the Treasurer's account.

“Among the expenses of the year it will be seen, that in addition to what the Exhibition itself has cost, a heavy item in the expenditure is for printing, which the interests of the Society necessarily required. The last number of our Journal consisted of 125 pages, and 4,000 copies were printed for gratuitous distribution; and the amount of premiums awarded, also forms a large item in the expenditure. But great as the expense has been, I trust when you consider the beneficial results, you will think the money has been usefully applied, and that we have not abused the trust confided to us. It must also be recollected that a large portion of the expense incurred in the erection and ornamenting of the buildings for the Exhibition in a way to make them attractive, has been paid back by the amount received for entrance tickets. But still we are not prepared to recommend the repetition of such Exhibitions oftener than once in every three years, not only on account of the heavy expense, but also from the timely notice to parties intending to compete, required, to prepare for the same, and also for the additional reason, that they would lose their attraction and effect by being repeated at periods too close together; and I should strongly recommend that, in future, the time and place

for holding the same, should be determined on at least 18 months or 2 years previous thereto, and notice to the public given thereof; for although a year's notice was given of the one we have had, many of the mechanics in the Province, offered nothing for competition, giving as a reason that they had not had time to prepare any thing, from the shortness of the notice, without neglecting the private orders they had to fulfil; and it has been urged upon us, that longer notice should be given. It may be even possible at some future time, when the railways are in operation, to meet our neighbours in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, in friendly competition at some central place convenient to all.

“Although this Exhibition has been the primary and principal object of the Society for the past year, and has made it a very busy and laborious one to the Executive Committee, it has not been the only object of our attention. Several valuable Essays having been received on the subject of Farm Management, on Orchards, and the Management of Fruit Trees, and on the Growth of Turnips, from competitors for the premiums offered by the Society at their quarterly meeting of the 22d of April, 1851, the same have been reported on and the premiums awarded, which were procured and delivered to the respective parties by His Excellency, in public, at the close of the Exhibition, and the Essays are published in the third number of our Journal. Valuable reports from the several committees appointed to report on the Breeding and Improving of Farm Stock—on the Breeding and Management of Pigs—on Agricultural Warehouses and Agencies—on the Provincial Agricultural Statistics—have been made and are published in the last number of our Journal, which are all well worthy the attentive perusal of persons taking an interest in those subjects. It will be also seen by the publication in our last number, that a communication was in June last opened between the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, in England, and this Society. The object of the English Society in making this communication, is one that I think of very great importance to us, and may prove of serious benefit in the result. Their expressed object is ‘to consider the best means of making that Society useful in advancing the knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the numerous British Colonies in all quarters of the world, and in furnishing the Colonies themselves with such information as may be required on subjects connected with Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.’ In this communication was enclosed statements explaining their constitution and the objects they have in view in opening a correspondence with similar Societies in the Colonies, for which a committee of their members appears to have been appointed. These documents were immediately taken into consideration by the Executive Committee, and the Corresponding Secretary was directed to write an

answer, expressing our readiness to enter into their views, which have all been published in last number, and no doubt have been, or may be read by you all. To our Secretary's letter he has lately received the following satisfactory answer :—

{ “ SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, London,
23rd November, 1852.

“ SIR,—I am instructed by the Colonial Committee of the Society of Arts to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th of June, forwarded to me by the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington. The Committee feel much gratified by the zeal and spirit with which their proposal has been met and seconded by the Council of the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. They confidently trust that the correspondence will hereafter lead to valuable practical results. The Committee will be very glad to receive the report on the Exhibition as soon as it is prepared. In the mean time, and not knowing in how far the following suggestion may be rendered necessary by this report, I am desired to make to you the following suggestion, a similar one having already been made to all the other Colonies.

“ The Committee consider that it would greatly facilitate future inquiries if you would be so good as to have a general list of natural productions and raw produce prepared and sent to me. This list should include, as far as possible, the name of every substance, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal, occurring or being produced in the Colony, whether used and known in commerce or not, indeed it is in fact even more important that the list should include the latter than the former, as the chief object which the Committee have in view is to become acquainted with those Colonial productions which are not yet known in commerce. It would be of advantage if, in the enumeration of these substances, the local or native names were given in addition to the English or European ones, accompanied by memoranda of any uses to which the substances are applied, and of the probable facility with which they could be supplied in large quantities, should a demand arise.

“ If there are, however, any productions not at present articles of commerce, the value of which you are desirous of having ascertained, I am desired to invite you at once to send them over to the Society, and they shall immediately be brought under the notice of competent persons for practical examination and report; as in so doing it is far more satisfactory to make trial of any new substance on a manufacturing scale; it will greatly facilitate the labours of the Committee if you will send large samples, say of at least a half

hundred weight of any gum, resin, oil, dyestuff, fibre, ornamental wood, and at least ten pounds of any metallic ore or stone.

“I am, sir, yours very faithfully.

“EDWARD SOLLY, *Secretary.*

“J. ROSS, Esquire,

“Secretary Society of Agriculture and Commerce, Fredericton, N. B.’

“I think, gentlemen, we must all agree in the opinion, that great advantages to the Province may arise from the kind of communication proposed by this letter, and the extensive information and assistance in our own objects we are likely to derive therefrom. The officers of their Society are composed of noblemen and commoners, taken from persons of the highest rank and standing in the mother country, both for respectability, science, and general knowledge, and we have never had so favorable an opportunity of making the resources and capabilities of our country generally known in the old world, as this proposal affords. I would therefore strongly recommend that a committee of three or five members be appointed to inquire into, collect, and make out a general list of all the natural productions and raw produce of the country, with the name of every substance, and all the other particulars suggested by Mr. Solly’s letter, that I have just read, for transmission to him as requested, with the copy of our report made at this meeting, as soon as published, and I would recommend that as many as 50 copies or more of our next number, which will contain the whole report of our Exhibition, be sent as soon as published to the Secretary of the English Society of Arts, for the use of the members of that Society, and any others they may furnish them to; and a few copies of each of our past numbers it would also be desirable, I think, to add, although Mr. Jackson, of railway note, when he was here, applied for and got 50 or 100 copies of each of the published reports of the Society to take home with him

“There is another subject I wish to call the attention of this meeting to. You probably are all aware that preparations are now in progress for two great Exhibitions for the industry of all nations to be held in the course of this year—one in New York on the 2nd of May next, and the other in Dublin, some time in the course of the year, but on what particular day it is to open I am not yet informed. Communications have been made by authorised Corresponding Agents of both, to our Corresponding Secretary, inviting this Province to come forward in the competition with others, and it is a matter for our serious consideration, what measures, (if any) we should take for securing to the Province a creditable representation at one or both of these Exhibitions. It will be recollected that we placed ourselves in the back ground altogether at the one held in London in 1851, which was afterwards much regretted by many, as it turned out we could

have exhibited articles of agricultural produce that would have competed with any there exhibited of the same kind; and as it is an object of serious import that samples of our grains and roots should be seen, that they may be correctly judged of in the mother country, it would perhaps be more advantageous that we should be represented in the Dublin Exhibition than in that of New York, if we should be confined to one only, especially as the agent of that informs us that the Commissioners in Dublin would be willing to bear a proportion of the expense of transporting contributions from the Colonies. I will now read two letters from the agents of the respective directors of these two intended Exhibitions:—

“*St. John, 9th October, 1852.*”

“*DEAR SIR,*—During my late visit to Dublin, I was appointed by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1853, to be held in that City, their Honorary Correspondent for New Brunswick: The papers giving me authority to act in that capacity, together with printed forms for distribution, &c., are coming out by the next mail.

“*In the mean time, I take the liberty of requesting you, as Secretary to the Provincial Exhibition, to inform me whether in your opinion contributors would be willing to send their articles now under exhibition across the Atlantic.*”

“*Having but just returned from Great Britain, I regretted my inability to have been a witness of exertions, by all accounts, highly creditable to the Province, and it is to be hoped that so good an opportunity of making known to the mother country our natural resources, agricultural inventions, and mineral treasures, will not be thrown away.*”

“*The Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners in Dublin informed me that they would be willing to bear a proportion of the expense of transporting contributions from the Colonies, and the poor display made by our Province at the Grand Exhibition of 1851, renders it still more desirable that every advantage should be taken of facilities so freely and kindly offered.*”

“*I am, dear sir, your obedient humble servant,*”

“*ROBERT MORRIS HAZEN.*”

“*JAMES ROSS, Esquire, M. D.*”

“*Secretary to Provincial Exhibition.*”

“*WASHINGTON, D. C., 6th Sept., 1852.*
National Hotel.

“*SIR,*—I beg to solicit your kind attention to the enterprise, a copy of whose Circular I herewith transmit, and for any further numbers of such, or for any other information you may require, refer you to the Board, who, if addressed through Wm. Whetten, Esquire, 53 Broadway, their Secretary, will be happy to furnish you therewith.

"I have been appointed by the Board as the Special Agent to visit and solicit the interest of Canada and the other British North American Colonies, and am at present here to receive the sanction of the Hon. Executive Committee, under whose auspices, and with whose special introductions and commendations to the Governors of those respective Provinces I shall personally visit Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

"There is much interest felt here in your Provincial Exhibition, to be held in October next, and I beg, through you, as the Secretary of that enterprise, to lay before its directors, and call their special attention to the World's Fair at New York. It will be unnecessary to speak of the great mutual advantage to be derived from a creditable representation of the British North American Provinces on this occasion at New York. The opening will be an occasion of some ceremony. The President of the United States and other high officials will honor it with their presence; the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of the other Provinces will have invitations to attend, and the opportunity will be perhaps the best that can ever be afforded for personal explanations and friendly adjudications of the complex question of reciprocal trade between the Provinces and this country.

"Any communications addressed to me, care of Wm. Whetten, Esquire, Secretary, &c., 53 Broadway, will be kindly acknowledged.

"I beg to refer you to New York Albion, 4th September, 1852, noticing this matter,

"I remain your obedient servant,

"JAMES WHITMAN.

DAVID S. KERR, Esquire,

Secretary Provincial Exhibition.

"From these letters you will be able to judge what is best to be done, and perhaps some gentleman present will, in the course of the evening, propose a resolution on the subject for the consideration of the meeting. My own opinion is, that it is a subject that should be taken up by the Government, and a recommendation submitted to the Legislature for pecuniary aid.

"I think it necessary to call your attention also to a report made by Mr. Professor Jack, on the subject of existing difference in the size of the half bushel measures used in different places in this Province, which is as follows;—

{ "KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton,
7th October, 1853.

"The Jury appointed to determine the weight of the grains shown at the Provincial Exhibition, having called upon me to examine two half-bushel measures, in the contents of which they had detected a

discrepancy of 1-32, it appeared to me, from the rough measurements I was able to make on the spot, that the smaller of the two, or that marked "County of York," and stamped G. III. R., on the bottom, was the Winchester, (by which the grain was all measured at the Exhibition,) and the other the Imperial half-bushel. As both the measures, however, are very irregular in shape, their exact contents could only be obtained by a much more careful examination than I was at the time enabled to bestow on them; but as corroborative of the above conclusion, it may be observed that the Imperial bushel actually exceeds the Winchester by 1-32. The Winchester bushel of 1601 (which continued to be the English standard for dry measure up to 1825,) contained 2,124 cubic inches, though it was declared by the statute of the 1st William and Mary that it should be equivalent to 2,150. The Imperial bushel contains 2,218 cubic inches.

"In the year 1786, the weights and measures of this Province were ordered by an Act of the Legislature to be regulated "according to the standard of His Majesty's Exchequer," and since then no further action has been taken in regard to them. Some time ago, the want of uniformity in our weights and measures, not only with those of Great Britain, but also with each other, attracted my attention, and I prepared a paper on the subject to lay before the Fredericktown Athenæum. I am therefore glad that the present practical illustration of the necessity of such uniformity is likely to induce a body as influential as the New Brunswick Society to move in the matter.

"I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"W. B. JACK.

"To the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"New Brunswick Society."

"Such a discrepancy in the measures as this report mentions, ought not to exist, and requires some Legislative enactment to equalize by law the weights and measures throughout the Province, and this Society, I think, should take some action to bring it under the notice of the Legislature at their next meeting. I hope, therefore, some resolution on the subject will be passed this evening.

"I feel, gentlemen, that in justice I ought not to conclude these remarks without some honorable mention being made of those officers of our Society, who, in addition to our Corresponding Secretary, have taken a very active part in the labours attending the Exhibition. Mr. Fulton, our Recording Secretary, has had a great deal of work thrown upon him during the year, in the additional quantity of writing he has had to do, and considering his position in a public office, where his duties probably claim all his time during office hours,

must have made it necessary for him to attend to our business at other times, and as he has done this gratuitously, he is justly entitled to the thanks of the Society; he was also, as a member of the Committee, very active in other labours during the Exhibition week. I have also to mention Mr. Kerr, who we all know has taken a very active and energetic part in promoting the success of the Society from its commencement, and has been most indefatigable in his exertions throughout the whole year in the cause of the Exhibition, and took unwearied pains in securing accommodations for strangers during the Exhibition week. Mr. Carman, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Beckwith, have also been all very active members of the Committee, and rendered most important assistance in various ways during the Exhibition week, in receiving and taking charge of articles as they arrived, in arranging the sale of tickets of entrance, and making the entries of the contributions as they arrived. The Hon. E. Botsford, the President of Westmorland Agricultural Society, Mr. Jardine, of St. John, and various other Presidents of County Agricultural Societies, as members of the Executive Committee, we are much indebted to, for the readiness with which they gave their assistance immediately on their arrival here, in every way they could be useful; I merely mention the names of a few who took a prominent part, as I cannot enumerate them all, for there were many others, who afforded us most useful assistance, indeed there seemed to be a general desire in all to exert themselves to make the Exhibition go off well. But I must mention Mr. Jardine in particular, as rendering most valuable assistance to us throughout, as well in the preparing for, as during the Exhibition, and to whom I think the public at large owe their best thanks for his valuable services. Mr. Gregory has made a special report of the arrangements he made as to the sale of the entrance tickets, a department left in a great measure to his charge, which report will, in itself, shew the value of his services in that respect, and I know he devoted a great deal of attention and time to it, which was necessary to prevent loss from confusion or mistake. There is one other gentleman in particular, that I think it right to make special mention of, though not of the Executive Committee, particularly as from his holy calling in life we had no right to look for such services from him—I allude to the Rev. Mr. Churchill, who acted as Chairman of the Committee of Fine Arts, in the place of the one originally appointed, and kindly assisted in superintending the arrangement of the rooms in the Province Building, set apart for the various productions of the Fine Arts, and the arrangements there made were governed by so much good taste and judgment, that these rooms formed the greatest attraction in the whole Exhibition, and were universally admired for the beauty, taste, and good order displayed in the distribution of the numerous articles there exhibited.

For these services the Executive Committee felt greatly indebted to him and his able assistants, Mr. G. Botsford and Mr. Wilkinson.

"I think it right to mention to this meeting that some provision is required to be made for the safe and convenient keeping of the books, accounts, papers, and other documents belonging to the Society, which are now becoming too voluminous to be kept at the private rooms of the Corresponding Secretary, as it is already attended with some inconvenience to him; but this may be a subject for the Executive Committee to provide for, and if this meeting is of that opinion, it can be left to them to attend to; but these documents should be kept in some convenient place where members of the Society can have access to them.

"I now call on the Corresponding Secretary to read his report, after which, gentlemen, the Treasurer's account will be laid before you."

The Corresponding Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee, then submitted to the Society the Report of the Committee on the subject of the Provincial Show and Fair, held at Fredericton in October last. On motion, the said Report and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed and published forthwith.

The Treasurer read an abstract of his account with the Society for the year 1852, and handed in the same, together with his general account in detail and accompanying voucher, whereupon

Ordered, That Messrs. G. Botsford, S. Babbit, and W. H. Gall, be a Committee to audit and report upon the same.

Also ordered, That the said account and report be printed for general dissemination.

Mr. Gregory, on behalf of the members of the Executive Committee, resident in Fredericton, then presented the following Address to His Honor the President:—

"To the HON. JUDGE STREET, President of the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce.

"The members of the Executive Committee of the New Brunswick Society, before the close of their official existence, beg to express to your Honor their sense of the manner in which you have, during the past year, executed the duties of President of the Society, and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

"We deprecate the imputation of formality on the present occasion, and beg to tender to you the sincere homage of our joint and individual respect for that ability and those high principles by which you have been guided in the discharge of your duties, which have been executed not only to our entire satisfaction, but in such a

manner as to be the means of reflecting upon us as a body, a very considerable amount of public credit.

"The great act of our official existence has been the late Exhibition. Its satisfactory completion was the result only of unremitting exertions. The crisis demanded a mind ever ready to suggest a right course of action, or willing to devote itself to its accomplishment when suggested by others. Such a mind we have found in you, who have ever been foremost in the work. From the hour of your appointment up to the present moment, there has been no relaxation. On many occasions, the distance of your residence from our ordinary place of meeting, the respect due to your age and distinguished position as a Judge, occurred to us as sufficient reasons for putting off the transaction of business, the proper time for which seemed to have arrived; but we ever found to be useless our study of what we conceived to be peculiarly due to you: you were intent on the work, and no thought of your personal convenience had any weight with you. Self-respect entitles us to assert our active co-operation in the business of the Society; but when, on other and later occasions, we deemed that the calls for our time and attention at least equalled our resources, we cannot forget that in order to effect the most thorough discharge of the duty we had undertaken, you suggested daily meetings, and that, during the course of these, your punctuality was precise and uniform, your patience untiring, and your perseverance indomitable.

"We hope that you will find it convenient to give the Society the benefit of your services for another year; but whatever may be the result of the approaching election of office-bearers, we individually and collectively earnestly desire at the present time to express to you our high sense of the manner in which you have discharged your duty, the satisfaction we have enjoyed under your Presidency, our confidence in the integrity of your judgment, and our pleasure in recording, as the result of our intercourse during nearly forty specially appointed meetings, that the infirmities incident to our common nature, so slightly interfered in matters requiring perfect self-possession and the nicest discrimination.

"Be pleased, then, to accept our joint and individual thanks for your courteous and most ready and efficient aid; and be assured of our hearty desire that the Giver of every good and perfect gift may preserve you for many years in the possession of ample ability for the discharge of every private and public duty.

"R. CHESTNUT,
JAMES ROBB,
R. FULTON,
JOSEPH GAYNOR,
D. S. KERR,

W. WATTS, SENR.,
J. A. BECKWITH,
J. GREGORY,
W. CARMAN.

"FREDERICTON, *January 11th, 1853.*"

His Honor then replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"Next to the satisfaction it must always be to a man to know that he has faithfully discharged the duties of any office he may fill, and exerted himself to the utmost of his power to make the performance of those duties conducive to the public good, is the gratification of finding that such exertions have been justly appreciated by those with whom he has been called upon to act, and who are best able to judge correctly of what he has done. I therefore sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express to me your sense of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of President of this Society during the past year; but, while you attribute to me so much merit,—and more, I fear, than I deserve,—I cannot forget, and must not omit to mention, how cordially and actively you have all worked with me in the good cause we have been engaged in, and that without such assistance my exertions could have done but little. You have not only been always ready to carry out any suggestion of mine that you thought beneficial, but you have, severally, from time to time, assisted me by the most valuable original suggestions of your own, and I have felt great relief in the difficulties we have had at times to contend with, in having such an efficient business-like, working Committee associated with me in the work. But I have already, in the address I have just read to this meeting, (which was prepared before I was aware of your intention to pay me this compliment,) so fully expressed my sense of the services you have all rendered to the public in getting up the late Exhibition, that it is unnecessary for me to say more now on that head.

"As to your request that I will continue in the office of President for another year, if elected, I can only say, that although I would much rather, for several reasons, that some one else should be elected, it not being convenient for me to give up so much time to it as it requires, and I think in general it is better that the President should be changed yearly; yet as you have in so kind a manner requested me to serve once more, I will not be so ungracious as to refuse it, if this meeting should think it advisable to elect me again.

"In answer to the last passage in your address, gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the kind manner in which you have conveyed your good wishes for my future welfare, comfort and happiness, and I beg to assure you that the same good feeling for you all is reciprocated on my part."

On motion of the Rev. C. Churchill, the thanks of the Society were given to the President and other officers of the Society, for their very laborious exertions on behalf of the Society during the year 1852.

It was also resolved, That the best thanks of the Society were due to the gentlemen who draw up for the Society the various papers published in the last number of the Journal.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the year 1853:—

Honour—His EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, BARONET.

President—His HONOR MR. JUSTICE STREET.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

YORK,	R. Chestnut,
ST. JOHN,	J. A. MacLachlan,
CHARLOTTE,	R. Jardine,
KING'S,	Hon. H. Hatch,
QUEEN'S,	A. C. Evanson,
SUNBURY,	Hon. T. Gilbert,
CARLETON,	C. L. Hatheway,
VICTORIA,	H. E. Dibblee,
RESTIGOUCHE,	L. R. Coombes,
GLOUCESTER,	A. Barberie, M. P. P.,
NORTHUMBERLAND,	W. Napier,
KENT,	J. Wright,
WESTMORLAND,	Hon. D. Wark,
ALBERT,	Hon. A. E. Botsford,
	Lieut. Col. Clarke.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—J. Robb, M. D.

RECORDING SECRETARY—R. Fulton.

TREASURER—J. Gaynor.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—D. S. Kerr, J. A. Beckwith, J. Gregory, W. Carman, R. Gowan.

The following resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Society does not consider it advisable to hold any Provincial Exhibition in the year 1853, but is strongly of opinion that the Province should be adequately represented at one or both of the Exhibitions to be held in New York and Dublin; and further

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Provincial Government, with any other committees in the Province, and with any of the Agents acting on behalf of the aforesaid Exhibitions, as to the best mode of carrying out the same; and that Judge Street, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, Dr. Robb, and D. S. Kerr, Esquire, be the Committee.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Society be

appointed to collect, and make out a general list of all the Natural Productions and raw produce of the country hitherto discovered or known in this Province, with the name of every substance, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal, and whether used and known in commerce or not, and any and what uses to which the same or any of them are applied, and the probable facility with which they could be supplied in large quantities if required, with a view to transmitting such list to the Secretary of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in London, agreeably to their request of 23d November last; and that Drs. Robb, Toldervy, Hon. A. E. Botsford, R. Jardine, J. A. Beckwith, and William Carman, Esquires, be the said committee.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take up Professor Jack's report relative to the discrepancy of weights and measures, and to prepare a memorial to the Legislature at their next session of Assembly, praying that some legislative enactment may be made for regulating and equalizing the weights and measures throughout the Province; and further, if necessary, that they be authorised to draw up a Bill embodying any of the proposed improvements; and further

Resolved, That Professor Jack, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Beckwith, and Mr. Simonds, be the said committee.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider how the annual reports of the various County and District Agricultural Societies may be hereafter collected and brought together, so that, from the combination of all, an idea of the actual progress of the Province in agricultural improvement may be periodically given to the public; and further

Resolved, That Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Gregory, Dr. Robb, Mr. Simonds, Mr. Jardine, Col. McLauchlan, and Mr. Layton, do constitute the said committee.

Whereas an improved knowledge of the treatment, and ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, is very desirable for the interests of farmers and others of this Province, and men of science and skill in this department have been hitherto unknown here, and this Society having observed that Mr. A. Cuming, (a gentleman, lately from Scotland, and very highly recommended for his professional attainments and private character,) has been induced by the Saint John Agricultural Society to come out and settle in this country, and that he is desirous of making himself useful in his profession to the Province at large; therefore

Resolved, That this Society regards the offer of the eminent abilities and services of Mr. Cuming, as a valuable boon to this country; and as additional means of making Mr. Cuming known and his services available, that his letter to the Vice President of this Society and

testimonials of character, contained in the last Saint John Agricultural Report, be re-published in the forthcoming report of this Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to proceed immediately to call for subscriptions and donations in aid of the Society for the ensuing year, in order to obtain the Provincial grant for the same.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary, together with Messrs. Gregory and Kerr, be a standing committee for superintending the printing of the Society.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the objects of this Society by a meeting of its supporters in good fellowship, and as tending to strengthen and advance the cause of agriculture, home manufactures and commerce, throughout the Province, this Society do meet and have a Dinner during the approaching Session of the Legislature at a convenient time, to be fixed by the Executive Committee; and in which the officers, members, and supporters of this Society, in different parts of the Province, with others feeling an interest in the advancement of the country, are respectfully requested to join.

Extracted from the Minutes.

R. FULTON, Recording Secretary.

**Agricultural
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Report on the Provincial Exhibition of 1852.

GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY:—

The third Report of the Society, which was published in August last, fully details the steps which had been taken up to that period for holding a grand Provincial Exhibition in Fredericton; and the general plan therein sketched has since been carried out with the most complete success.

The Society may justly be congratulated on having exhibited to the public in a manner not to be impugned or misrepresented, "a true test and living picture" of the capabilities of the Province, and "the point of development to which they had attained" in the year 1852.

The late period of the year fixed upon for the Exhibition was a cause of some uneasiness, but on the whole it would have been hardly possible to have held it under a more favorable concurrence of circumstances. The chances of unpropitious weather and the darkness of the evenings in October, together with the distance of the Grove from town, induced the Committee to hold the chief part of the Exhibition in and adjoining to the Province Building, instead of the Grove, as was originally contemplated; and the progress of things fully justified the Committee in this change of plan.

Negotiations were entered into with M. Stead, Esq., Architect, St. John, who submitted an outline of a building to be placed immediately in front of the Province Hall, and the whole was put into his charge, subject to the control of a Committee, consisting of the President, the Vice Presidents for St. John and York, and the Corresponding Secretary. The arrangement with Mr. Stead was concluded on the 3rd day of July.

The Corresponding Secretary addressed letters to the various Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, Local Committees, Manufacturing Establishments, and individuals in various parts of the Province, from most of whom encouraging answers were received.

He likewise attended and addressed public meetings in St. John and Fredericton, and personally visited almost all the Manufacturing Establishments of these Cities. Premium lists, advertisements, and addresses were published and disseminated freely, not only throughout the Province, but elsewhere, and an interest in the scheme was thus generally excited.

By the beginning of September, the Executive Committee had assurances of very general support, not only in donations to the Exhibition fund, but also in regard to articles for Exhibition.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Lady Head, consented to assist at the formal opening of the Exhibition. Colonel Murray, of the 72nd Highlanders, promised the attendance of the admirable Band and Pipers of that Regiment. His Honor Judge Wilmot consented to prepare an Oration. The proprietors of the public conveyances offered the use of them for the transportation of articles for Exhibition, and to run them as often as possible at reduced fares. The Fredericton and St. John Telegraph Company allowed the gratuitous use of their offices for communications. The inhabitants of Fredericton offered to give up all the spare room in their houses to ensure the requisite accommodation for visitors, and to exercise a generous hospitality. The Press came forward in favor of the project. The heads of the various Societies, Fire Companies and Trades, assented to the proposition contained in a Circular addressed to them by His Honor the President, that they should assist in the Procession. In short, there was a determination evinced by all to make the Exhibition week one great Provincial holiday.

Early in September the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed Local Agents, whose duty it was to enter all articles for the Exhibition from their respective neighborhoods, and to forward a list of such entries to the Corresponding Secretary:—

For Grand Falls, - - -	<i>Sheriff Beckwith,</i>
„ Simonds (Carleton Co.), <i>J. Jones, Esq.,</i>	
„ Woodstock, - - -	<i>James Robertson, Esq.,</i>
„ York, - - - -	<i>R. Fulton, Esq., and Dr. Robb,</i>
„ Burton, - - - -	<i>Thomas S. Hicks, Esq.,</i>
„ Maugerville, - - -	<i>C. L. Hatheway, Esq.,</i>
„ Sheffield, - - - -	<i>J. Burpe, Esq.,</i>
„ Canning, - - - -	<i>G. W. Hoben, Esq.,</i>
„ Gagetown, - - - -	<i>Sheriff DeVcber,</i>
„ Hampstead, - - -	<i>Wm. Reed, Esq.,</i>
„ Saint John, - - -	<i>R. Jardine, Esq.,</i>
„ Saint George, - - -	<i>A. G. Wetmore, Esq.,</i>
„ Saint Andrews, - - -	<i>Hon. H. Hatch,</i>
„ Saint Stephen, - - -	<i>Rev. Dr. Thompson,</i>
„ Campobello, - - -	<i>Captain Robinson, R. N.,</i>
„ Hampton Ferry, - - -	<i>George Otty, Esq.,</i>
„ Sussex Vale, - - -	<i>A. C. Evanson, Esq.,</i>
„ Bend, - - - -	<i>B. Botsford, Esq., M. P. P.,</i>
„ Dorchester, - - -	<i>J. G. Layton, Esq.,</i>
„ Sackville, - - - -	<i>C. Milner, Esq.,</i>
„ Hillsborough, - - -	<i>J. Lewis, Esq., M. P. P.,</i>
„ Hopewell, - - - -	<i>G. Calhoun, Esq.,</i>
„ Harvey, - - - -	<i>J. E. Upham, Esq.,</i>

For Buctouche,	F. McPhelim, Esq., M. P. P.
Richibucto,	Hon. D. Wark,
Chatham,	James Caie, Esq.,
Newcastle,	P. Mitchell, Esq.,
Bathurst,	Wm. Napier, Esq.,
Dalhousie,	R. Simonds, Jr., Esq.,
Cambelltown,	A. Ferguson, Esq.

At the same time likewise, the following notice, additional to what had been already published with the Premium List, was put into general circulation:—

“NOTICE.

“All persons having Articles or Live Stock for Exhibition or Competition, are hereby called upon to enter the names of the same with either of the above named Local Agents, on or before Tuesday the 21st day of September, so as to enable the Fredericton Committee to make the necessary arrangements; and the said Local Agents are respectfully requested to forward a list of all entries (except of Live Stock,) made with them to the Corresponding Secretary immediately after said day of entry. Although the 2d of October has been named as the last day of receiving articles in Fredericton, Exhibitors are requested to forward all articles as soon as possible after the entries have been made.

“Arrangements have been made for the *free transmission* of Stock and all articles from the head of the Bay of Fundy to Saint John, by Mr. Whitney's steamers; from Charlotte County (*via* Eastport,) by the *Creole*; from St. John and intermediate places, to Fredericton, by the steamers of Messrs. Hatheway & Small; and from the Grand Falls and Woodstock, by steamers also, if the water is favorable.

“Parties intending to avail themselves of this privilege, must procure a Certificate from the Local Agent that the articles to be so conveyed have been duly entered for the Provincial Show.

“Aid to a certain extent will be given in other cases, as before published.

“Articles may be stored free of expense in the Custom House of Saint John, and will be taken charge of and forwarded from thence by Mr. George Sutherland.

“Three days' hay will be provided in Fredericton for Live Stock. All Stock must be wholly under the charge and at the risk of their respective owners or their agents. Owners must likewise provide sufficient halters.

“Live Stock should be on the Show Ground, in Mr. Odell's Grove, at or before 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 6th of October. They may be removed after 4 o'clock, p. m., if desired.

“Stock and all articles, when entered at Fredericton, will be indi-

ated by a numbered card, corresponding to the entry in the Secretary's book, so that the Judges may decide on the merits of the animal or article without knowing the name of its Exhibitor.

"Any communication or interference with the Judges on the part of Exhibitors, will prevent persons so interfering from receiving a Premium.

"Exhibitors are requested to affix proper labels and prices to all manufactured articles entered for Sale or Competition.

"After the Exhibition has been closed, an Auction Sale may be had if desired by Exhibitors.

"Vice-Presidents of the New Brunswick Society, together with the Presidents and Directors of Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, are respectfully invited to attend on Monday, and assist during the whole of the Exhibition week.

"The loan of Pictures, Ornaments and Curiosities of all kinds, is respectfully requested. Every care will be taken of the same, and the contents of the Exhibition Building will be insured against fire.

"The public are reminded that the Legislative Grants to the New Brunswick Society, are partly in aid of private subscriptions, and that the plan of the Exhibition is founded on the liberal support of the Provincial Society by the public as well as the Legislature.

"Special Juries will be appointed at the opening of the Exhibition, who shall be instructed to name a Chairman and Secretary from among themselves, and to award the Premiums under their respective classes.

"Agricultural Societies, Local Committees, and others, are invited to send in the names of competent parties (not exhibitors in the department,) and willing to serve upon the various Juries required as under. Juries are to report, in writing, on or before Thursday the 7th of October, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

"The following are the classes of objects for which Juries will be required:—

1.—Raw materials from the Mineral Kingdom.

2.—Machinery and Engines.

3.—Stoves, Cutlery, Brass, Tin and Copper Work.

4.—Carriages and Vehicles of all kinds.

5.—Farm Implements and Tools.

6.—Woods, and Implements, and Articles made of Wood.

7.—Musical Instruments.

8.—Garden Produce.

9.—Farm Produce.

10.—Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Honey.

11.—Horned Cattle,

12.—Sheep, Swine and Poultry, } To Report on Wednesday.

13.—Horses,

14.—Ploughing.

15.—Domestic Manufactures—Woollen, Linen or Mixed, Woven, Knitted or Plaited.

16.—Millinery, Tailor's Work, Embroidery, and all Needle Work.

17.—Hats, Caps, Furs and Furrier's Work, Dyer's Work.

18.—Leather and Leather Manufactures.

19.—Soap, Candles, Bread.

20.—Salt Meats and Fish, dried or preserved.

21.—Fine Arts (except Embroidery, &c.)

22.—Clocks and Philosophical Instruments.

23.—Discretionary, and non-enumerated articles."

On the 25th September, the Executive Committee, which heretofore only met about once a week, resolved to sit every day during the week preceding the Exhibition, so as to overtake the numerous details connected with the undertaking.

On the 28th, an arrangement was entered into with W. Thomas and J. Knowles, whereby the privilege of selling refreshments within the Exhibition Building and grounds, was secured to them.

The Programme for the week, and the rates of admission, at this time agreed upon, were as follows:—

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Procession—Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esq., High Sheriff of York, has been appointed Grand Marshal.

Societies, Companies and Trades, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and such Deputy Marshals as may be appointed by their respective Societies, &c., to meet in the Grove at 9, a. m.; start at 10.

Exhibition to open at 2, p. m.

Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Exhibition closes at 5, opens at 6, and closes at 9, p. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Exhibition open from 12 till 4, and from 6 till 9, p. m.

Cattle Show from 12 till 4.

Lecture in the New Market House, by His Honor Mr. Justice Wilmot, at 8, p. m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Exhibition open from 12 till 4, and from 6 till 9, p. m.

Sports in the Grove, to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Highland Games, Putting the Stone, Throwing the Hammer, Foot Races, Jumping Heights and Distances.

Ploughing Match to commence at 11, a. m.

N. B.—Two ridges to be ploughed, each competitor ploughing half a ridge on either side, and a full ridge in the middle. Furrow

slice to be 5 inches in depth, by 9 inches in width, and the horse work to be done at the rate of not less than one Imperial acre in ten hours.

Award of Juries at or before 4, p. m.

Farmers' Dinner in the afternoon.

Ball in the evening.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Exhibition open from 12 till 4, and from 6 till 8.

Regatta to commence at 11, a. m.

Tea Meeting from 6 till 8.

Display of Fireworks from 8 till 10, p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Exhibition open from 12, noon, till 8, p. m.

Presentation of Prizes for Essays.

Reading of Awards and Prizes at Exhibition.

By the permission of Lieut. Col. Freeman Murray, the Band and Pipers of the 72nd, or Duke of Albany's own Highlanders, will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME OF ROWING MATCHES.

Six-Oared Gigs.

Course—From Gaynor's Wharf to Short Ferry, and back to place of starting.

Entrance £1. First Prize, £7 10s. Second Prize, £2.

No second Prize unless 3 or more Gigs compete.

Four-Oared Gigs.

Course—From Gaynor's Wharf to Short Ferry and back.

Entrance, £1. First Prize, £4. Second Prize, £2.

No Second Prize unless 3 or more Gigs compete.

Four-Oared Gigs.

By Lads, under eighteen years of age.

Course—Same as above.

Entrance, 10s. First Prize, £3. Second Prize, £1.

No Second Prize, unless 3 or more Gigs compete.

N. B.—The names and ages of the lads are to be given in at the time of entering. No Prize to be awarded to a crew having a lad above the prescribed age.

Two-Oared Gigs.

Course—From Gaynor's Wharf to Pickard's Mills and back to the place of starting.

Entrance, 7s. 6d. First Prize, £2. Second Prize, £1.

No Second Prize unless 3 or more Skiffs compete.

*Punt Race.**Course*—Same as for Skiffs.

Entrance, 5s. First Prize, £2. Second Prize, £1.
 No Second Prize unless 3 or more Punts compete.

Canoe Races.

Birch and Log Canoes. *Course* same as for Skiffs. No entrance fee. First Prize, £1. Second Prize, 10s. No Second Prize unless three or more Canoes compete.

Birch Canoes. *Course* same as above. Prizes and conditions same as for Birch and Log Canoes.

Birch Canoes. Each Canoe to be paddled by two Squaws.—*Course*, conditions and prizes, same as for other Canoes.

Sailing Match for Gigs, provided the Stewards consider the weather favorable.

Intending competitors must enter their boats by name, and describe the dress in which their crews are to appear, on or before the 25th September, 1852, when further details will be published. Address "The Chairman of the Committee of Sports, Fredericton."

PROGRAMME OF FIRE-WORKS.

(Under the direction of Mr. S. K. Foster, of St. John.)

SIGNAL ROCKETS.

1. Bengal Lights.
2. "Maid of the Mist," commencing with a revolving battery, and terminating with a discharge of serpents.
3. "A four-case Wheel." Rockets.
4. "Pine Tree," made of Roman Candles, filling the air with stars.
5. "Telegraph." Rockets.
6. "The Polka." Rockets.
7. "The Plough," in Silver Lance work.
8. "A six-case Wheel." Rockets.
9. "Telegraph revolving." Rockets.
10. "Chinese Fan," composed of Brilliants of heavy reports, mingling with the reflections of colored Flower Pots.
11. "Two Telegraphs," meeting at a central station.
12. "A four-case Wheel." Rockets.
13. "The Mechanic's Arm," shewing the uplifted arm, hammer, &c., enclosed with a wreath of green leaves in perfect imitation of nature.
14. "A six-case Wheel." Rockets.
15. "The Crown," in various colored fires of great beauty, and fired amidst a blaze of Roman Candles, filling the air with stars, concluded by a volley of Rockets.

The whole to be interspersed with a variety of pieces, such as Mines, Batteries, and other fancy articles.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets for a single entrance, for Adults,	-	-	£0	1	3
Ditto ditto ditto for Children under					
fourteen years,	-	-	0	0	7½
Ticket for the week, for an Exhibitor,	-	-	0	3	9
Ditto ditto for Children,	-	-	0	2	6
Ditto ditto for all others,	-	-	0	5	0
Family Ticket for the week, to pass Parents and their					
Children under age only,	-	-	0	10	0

The members of the Executive Committee were divided into various sub-committees, and as the non-resident members arrived in Fredericton, they were drafted into the general scheme.

To Mr. Kerr was given special charge of the arrangements connected with the reception of visitors.

Messrs. Gregory, Carman, and Fulton, had charge of the ticket and admission office.

Mr. Beckwith took charge of the entry books.

Mr. Carman directed the opening of the packages.

Mr. Watts took charge of the arrangements in the Grove.

Hon. A. E. Botsford, Dr. Robb, and Mr. Jardine, were a Committee for arranging and placing the articles in the Exhibition building.

On Friday the first day of October, a few goods began to arrive.

On Saturday, the building itself, the Province Hall, the Grove, and the New Market House were now nearly ready. Strangers began to arrive, and a great many packages of goods from all parts were already in the building.

On Monday the 4th of October, the Executive Committee met at 6 o'clock, p. m., and declared itself to be in permanent session for the week, within the Supreme Court Room.

The general superintendance and control of the whole was undertaken by His Honor the President.

Messrs. Jardine and Botsford, with the Corresponding Secretary, were appointed a Sub-Executive Committee; and sundry Juries were nominated for service.

The whole of Monday the 4th of October, was a day of unceasing bustle and business for the Committee and their numerous friends and assistants; but by their united energy, activity, and good will, the chaotic mass of materials was rapidly disposed of in groups and masses of picturesque form and colour, but wholly subordinate to the same rigorous and methodical classification which characterized the published premium list. By strict adherence to the same system, the instruction derivable from the Exhibition was greatly enhanced—in fact, without it the object of the Exhibition would have been

greatly lost. It was at first intended to classify the articles by their respective counties, but after a brief attempt, that system was abandoned, as scattering and breaking up too much the different and unequal contributions from their respective counties. Until the communications and means of transport throughout the Province are much more perfect than they are as yet, it will not be desirable to attempt again any classification by counties.

The pavilion or building erected for the Exhibition was deemed by all to be highly creditable to the talent, taste, and skill of the Architect.

In future, however, it would be well to have more office accommodation near the entrance—a door for exit as well as for entrance—and more convenience for inspecting and storing of boxes; these points forced themselves upon the notice of the Committee during the progress of the week.

The chief pavilion was connected with the portico of the Province building on the one side, and extended across the enclosure 20 feet into the front street, which had been granted for the purpose by the City Council. The handsome front of the building thus became a prominent object from the river, and served as a great attraction to the thousands who were continually arriving by the steamers from Saint John and elsewhere.

The pavilion consisted of a lofty nave with two lower side aisles. The sides were of board, the clerestory was of glass, and the roof was made of canvas.

The canvas was so arranged that hereafter, if it be deemed necessary, those portions which covered the aisles might be used for the walls, and those which formed the roof serve for the covering of one single canvas tent. The canvas was fashioned and sewed by Mr. Gardner, Sailmaker of St. John, and we are happy to say that there was no occasion to call in the aid of foreign tent makers, as we had at first supposed might be the case.

The length of the interior was 150 feet, the breadth 75, and the height of the ridge pole 35.

The front presented, beneath, a massive rusticated base, above this rose four Ionic columns, supporting an elaborate entablature, then a pedestal on which stood Britannia, 12 feet in height, supported by the Lion and Unicorn, and bearing a spear and shield standard; the height of the spear-point above the ground was about 65 feet.

The words AGRICULTURE, ARTS, SCIENCE, and COMMERCE, were emblazoned in large letters, two on each side of the principal entrance; within, the whole space was divided into 20 bays, 10 on each side, separated by gaily painted columns. The roof was supported by nine vaulted arches, whose lightness of structure and brilliancy of colouring proved extremely effective.

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At each end of the building were spacious galleries, capable of accommodating about one hundred people apiece. The eastern one was styled the Ladies' Gallery, and the western one the Music Gallery. These galleries were supported by rusticated arches, and the upper entablature by caryatides or colossal figures of men and women, each nine feet high; the entablature of the western end bore the Royal Arms; the eastern one exhibited an agricultural trophy of sheaves of grain and agricultural implements.

The main avenue was bordered by fourteen pedestals on each side, supporting flowers, and near the entrance four young elms recalled the trees that graced the great Crystal Palace of the London Exhibition. Flowers and shrubs were also scattered abundantly throughout the area and galleries, and gave a charming effect to the whole.

Fifty or sixty flags floated lazily in the breeze above the roof, and reminded the beholders of the triumphs of Arts and Industry displayed within.

The chandeliers used for lighting the building represented huge winged dragons, cut in wood, and pointing respectively east, west, north, and south, with a brilliant flame of gas issuing from their mouths; below, heraldic gryphons liberally disseminated, served to light up the well loaded shelves to advantage. The whole was tastefully coloured and festooned, and presented a *coup d'œil* of brightness, cheerfulness, and harmony which satisfied the most fastidious, and worthily enshrined the rich and varied contributions of the people.

Within the Province Hall, the Supreme Court, the Law Library and the Judge's room, were occupied as Committee rooms. The House of Assembly was occupied with hats, furriery, cabinet work, fine sewed work, clocks and musical instruments. The Speaker's room was chiefly occupied with minerals, models, and philosophical instruments. The Legislative Council Chamber was used as a Picture gallery. The Committee room was crowded with carved and gilt work, while the Clerk's room was occupied with embroidery, Berlin work, crotchet work, and all the fanciful productions of the nimble fingers of the fair sex. The outer, or main building, was crowded to overflow with agricultural and horticultural produce, of every variety possible in this clime, and in all their manufactured forms, agricultural implements, tools, carriages, domestic manufactures, fish, cheese, butter, honey, leather, ropes, ships' furniture, paper—in short, it was such a display of substantial wealth as at once gratified the eye and satisfied the judgment of the many thousands, who in the course of the week came to see, wonder, and believe.

The contributions in all amounted to about four thousand, and the number of exhibitors to nearly one thousand.

It was originally intended to have had a Catalogue prepared for

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the opening of the Exhibition, but owing to the lateness of the arrivals it was found impossible. The Prize List, which forms part of this Report, indicates a considerable variety of the articles which attracted attention, and although it is by no means to be regarded as comprehending a tithe of the articles entered for Exhibition, still, on the whole, the Executive Committee cannot recommend the publication of a full Catalogue now, so long after the thing is over.

With our inexperience in such great Industrial Festivals, it was found difficult to be prepared for the amount of business which was precipitated upon the Executive Committee, or to meet the continual calls upon their attention by the thronging crowd of exhibitors and visitors. Every member of the Committee was kept on the *qui vive* from morning till night, and had it not been for the liberal and hearty aid of the officers of Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, Local Committees, and of energetic volunteers from all parts, the pressure of business would have overwhelmed the Committee: as it was, withal, sundry things and sundry persons may have been overlooked: bustle to a few may have sometimes seemed confusion, but, nevertheless, an infinite deal of work was got through, and was well and usefully got through, to the lasting good and benefit of the country.

By 12 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the 5th day of October, almost everything was in its proper place; the Hall of the Exhibition was cleared, and the public procession took place.

This was headed by the Band and Pipers of the 72d Regiment; then came the Engines and Fire Companies of Fredericton, next the St. John Companies, with beautiful Engines, and then the Masonic fraternity. The Fire Companies wore, of course, their smart uniforms, and the Masonic brethren their official insignia and costume. The signal to start was given by the fire of a field piece cleverly handled by a corps of young amateur artillerymen, and the whole was under the direction of B. Wolhaupter, Esq., High Sheriff of York. After marching through the principal streets of the City, the dainty Engines were deposited in their proper quarters, and most of the gentlemen adjourned to a public luncheon given in the new Market House by the Firemen of Fredericton.

The doors of the Exhibition were opened to the public at half-past one, and at two o'clock His Excellency Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Province and Patron of the Society, attended by a guard of honor of the 72d Highlanders, entered the building under a salute of nineteen guns. His Excellency and suite were received by the President and officers of the Society; chairs of state had been prepared for His Excellency and Lady Head, who, with a large party of officials and ladies, occupied the dais under the western gallery. The numerous avenues of the great hall were crowded with well dressed people; the eastern gallery was occupied

by the united choir of all the churches in this City, and in the western one was placed the full Band of the gallant 72d Highlanders.

The weather had been somewhat showery hitherto, but for the rest of the day the sun shone out most pleasantly. At this moment the instruments and voices together burst forth in the strains of the National Anthem, at the conclusion of which the Hundredth Psalm was sung with accompaniments in an admirable and most impressive manner.

His Honor Judge Street, the President of the Society, (attended by the Officers with their respective badges,) now addressed His Excellency as follows:—

“It has become my pleasing duty, your Excellency, as President of the New Brunswick Society and Chairman of the Executive Committee, to present to your Excellency this address I hold in my hand, and I can assure you, Sir, that I have seldom been called on to perform any public duty that has given me so much pleasure as the one I am now about to discharge, not only from the high respect and esteem I personally feel for your Excellency and Lady Head, but also from the warm interest you both have always taken in every measure that has had for its object the promotion of the public good. With your leave I will now read the address.”

He then read the following address:—

“*To His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Bart., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.*

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

“We, the Executive Committee of the New Brunswick Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, throughout the Province, on behalf of ourselves, and the Society generally, take this opportunity of offering to Your Excellency our sincere thanks for your patronage, influential encouragement, and substantial assistance, given to us at all times, when required since our Society was formed, and in particular for the kind readiness with which Your Excellency has complied with our request, to attend here in person, to open this our first Provincial Exhibition.

“By the Constitution of our Society, and by the Act of the General Assembly incorporating the same, we are authorised to hold Shows, Fairs, and such Exhibitions as may have for their object the carrying out or furthering the purposes for which this Society was originally organized; and although the first three years of its existence are now just passed, we have not, at an earlier period, been able to carry out this great and important part of the object of our constitution; yet, we are happy in being able to assure your Excellency that the Society has been rapidly advancing in usefulness in various other

ways, and we have reason to believe it is gaining the confidence of the public more and more every year, by the valuable information on the modern improvements in the sciences of Agriculture and Horticulture, it has already been the means (through its annual reports) of diffusing among all classes of the people, and, after this Exhibition, we confidently hope we shall be able to extend that information to various other subjects, forming other objects of our Institution.

"This Society, therefore, has not been idle during the three past years, but has been rather (by its exertions) preparing the way for this Exhibition, and in April, 1851, it was resolved that the Provincial Fair and Exhibition should be held in October, 1852, to carry out which, we were the more encouraged by the success that attended the one subsequently undertaken, by the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of St. John.

"The subject was again taken into consideration by a general meeting of the members of the Society, called for that purpose in October last, when it was unanimously determined, that the attempt should be made about this period, so as to give a year's notice to the public to prepare for it; at every subsequent general meeting of the members, a very warm and unanimous approbation of the scheme was expressed, and great zeal displayed for carrying it out. It was next brought under the consideration of the Legislature, who also approved of it, and made a special grant from the public funds, towards providing for the expenses; the Executive Committee were fully empowered by the general Society to carry the plan into effect; and all the funds that could be raised for the object placed at their disposal. Every exertion has been used by us, to give and widely circulate, through all parts of the Province, the fullest information on the subject, and a constant succession of printed publications, has been kept up and extensively circulated in every direction, during the whole of the year past, showing our proceedings from time to time as they went on, with full notice of what was intended and required, in order to keep the public attention alive to the importance of preparing for it, and calling on them for subscriptions and contributions towards the expense; as it has been our great and leading anxiety that the Exhibition should be one that would do credit to the natural resources of the Province, and the energy and industry of the people.

"The amount raised by private subscription, having fallen far short of what we expected, we have not been able to do all we wished, and were obliged to make some alteration in our original plan.

"We trust, however, the building and general arrangements we have now made, with the aid of our able and clever architect, M. Stead, (considering the limited means at our command,) will meet with your Excellency's approval, and give general satisfaction to the public at

large, which will afford us the most acceptable return we could desire for our exertions in the cause.

"We are well aware that these Exhibitions may be generally considered as too expensive, to be holden very often, but we think your Excellency will agree with us in opinion, that to have them occasionally, say once in every three years, alternately in different counties in the Province, must be productive of very general public good, as offering the best means of developing the internal resources of the Province, calling forth and encouraging both natural and acquired talent, inventive genius, improvements in the science of Agriculture and Horticulture, and giving a spur to industry and energy generally among all classes of the people, by creating among them that generous spirit of rivalry for excellence, which is the surest road to success.

"These are the objects the Society has kept in view, and by which it has been governed in getting up this Exhibition; and with such prospects of advantage to be derived from it, we trust the expence incurred, will be generally considered well applied.

"The example set by our Mother Country, in the Great Exhibition of Industry for the whole world, proved eminently successful, and has led to the adoption of the same mode for the advancement of national talent and industry in other countries, and forms such a precedent, as we need not fear to follow, even upon the very diminutive scale (in proportion) which we now offer to the notice of your Excellency and this large assemblage of persons here present.

"We have only to add our sincere hope, that the warm interest, we know by experience, your Excellency and Lady Head always take in promoting the good of the people at large under your Government, may, in this case, be enhanced by seeing them here assembled around you, in a praiseworthy trial for superiority in the various branches of Science, Arts, and Industry; and in obtaining useful and amusing information from the collection of subjects here offered, as well as joining in the enjoyment of the lighter amusements we may be able to furnish during the week."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

"I thank you for your address and for the reception which you have given me—you have exaggerated the assistance which I have been able to afford you. My absence in England during a portion of this year necessarily made me ignorant of much that was done. I have great pleasure in attending here on the present occasion and rejoice at your success. The building in which we stand is alike creditable to your taste and to the ability of your architect, Mr. Stead.

"When I arrived in this Province a little more than four years ago, I found all interests depressed; but there are two sorts of depres-

sion—that which makes a man despair, and that which stimulates him to fresh exertion.

“If we look to the past we have no reason to be discouraged. The time is not far removed when the greater part of the River St. John was traversed only by the Indian and the Beaver. The site of the City of Saint John itself was a wilderness within the memory of one or two persons now in this room. Now, happy homes and cultivated fields are seen on each side from St. John to the Grand Falls.

“If we look to the future, we may hope that the vast sea of forest which divides the Province into two parts, will be traversed by half a dozen roads, each bordered by thriving settlements. The progress of Upper Canada shows us what *can* be done—but all this must depend on your own exertions.

“These exertions will be materially aided by such Exhibitions and meetings as the present, which will be useful in three ways:—

“1st, By what they *do show*;

“2nd, By what they *do not show*;

“3rd, By the contact and intercourse which they produce.

“With regard to what they do show, we must not be disappointed at the small number of productions of the fine arts, or of ornamental manufacture; such things cannot be expected in abundance in a new country like this.

“There is no department of the Exhibition more important than that which relates to Agriculture. I am glad to see those Agricultural Implements; such a manufacture is important in all countries, but more especially in one where labour is scarce. Your first business in New Brunswick is to grow your own food.

“There is much to be learnt from what is *not shown*, because it is every man's business to consider how far it is advantageous or possible for him to supply some of those deficiencies.

“But, nothing in such gatherings as the present is more important than the fact that men from all parts of the country are brought together. One of the faults of New Brunswick is the division which sometimes exist among you. I wish to see the day when the Cornish motto, “*one and all*,” could be applied to you, and when every man shall lend his hand to that which benefits the whole Province, and not his own neighbourhood alone.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE,

“In again thanking you for your reception of myself and Lady Head, I desire to repeat my hearty good wishes for the success of your endeavours. I know at what you have aimed, and I know that I am expressing your feelings as well as my own, when I say that I hope this Exhibition may be an epoch in the History of New Brunswick.

"I hope that your sons and grandsons may look back on the year 1852, as the year in which a fresh impulse was given to the industry and prosperity of the Province. I earnestly pray that as that prosperity grows and strengthens, the ties of loyalty and affection which bind you to Great Britain may grow and strengthen—that these colonies—Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick may be destined, under Providence, to show to the world what can be done by British industry and energy under British Institutions, as applied in North America."

At the conclusion of the Lieutenant Governor's Address, the President conducted His Excellency and Lady Head over the Exhibition, which was now declared to be formally opened.

The crowd during the first day was overpowering, and some idea of the numbers may be had from the fact that during the day the large sum of £250 was received for tickets of admission.

The effect of the sight of our Exhibition of agricultural produce is well described in the following extract from a recent lecture of our clever and amusing friend, W. Watts, Esq., which it may be well to reproduce:—

"John Bluenose stood amazed, surprised, confounded, in view of the crops of *his own farm and garden—thought at first it must be somebody else's*—and when the glad surprise settled at last into the more glorious conviction, that it was all the fruit of *Provincial fertility and industry*—John fired up with new courage, cocked his hat, gave a tug to his shirt collar, and went home with larger faith, vowing he'd make the next show better.

"But you must not suppose that Bluenose was led to this conviction by the evidence of his own eyes employed on these trophies of his own fields—that had been too bold by half for him. He had to wait till a gentleman who had just returned from the great Upper Canada Fair, then lately held at Toronto, had first declared that our farm produce was greatly superior to their's; till another traveller who had been present at many of the great Agricultural anniversaries in the United States had given the same testimony;—till Mr. Sykes, the English railway contractor, had endorsed a similar opinion, and an Ayrshire farmer, who had time and again seen the finest Agricultural shows in Scotland, repeated the same tale;—then, and not till then, the glad assurance settled down into the heart of Bluenose, that notwithstanding his little faith—his imperfect husbandry—his paucity of agricultural implements—his wastefulness in manures—his carelessness in drainage—his disregard of systematic cropping, indeed of all the appliances of scientific agriculture—the simple fertility of the soil, and his own unskilled industry, had enabled him to gather on those shelves, a show of field and garden productions, worthy to be

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pitted against the best results of wealthy and systematic farming in the best agricultural districts of the old world or the new."

It was originally intended to have given only £250 of money prizes, but on attempting to apportion the sum among the many articles named, in the Schedule issued by the Society in February last, it seemed to be entirely too small, and the Executive Committee at once determined to double the amount, trusting to the future for their being sustained in the operation.

Prizes act in three ways—they induce some to come forward who might not otherwise have exhibited at all; they stimulate industry and ingenuity; and lastly, they reward merit.

The Committee consider the honorary diploma of the Society to be much more valuable than the money prizes, and they know that the producers and manufacturers themselves, to whom it was awarded, look upon it in the same light, their holders being at once signalized as the first and best, in their respective branches, within the Province, but it may be some time before awards not of money can be dispensed with in this country; still, however, the effort ought to be made to substitute honorary awards for money, so as to develop a higher and better principle in connection with these Industrial Exhibitions. It may never be requisite to give so much again; although for the first time a large pecuniary inducement seemed to be necessary.

The Committee would refer with great pleasure to the mechanical execution of the diploma by Mr. Avery of St. John, which, as a piece of ornamental typography, has seldom been surpassed.

In the evening the crowd was as great as before, but perfectly orderly and good humoured, and every one seemed more than satisfied. The effect of the whole by gas light was eminently beautiful; rich and poor, old and young, all felt that the credit of the Province was safe. A glance at the dazzling spectacle instantly dispelled all doubts as to the capabilities of the soil of New Brunswick to bear all the proper products of a temperate climate, all doubts as to the capabilities of the mechanics of New Brunswick to vie in skill and ingenuity with any others in the world. The first and valuable result of our Exhibition is that *New Brunswick now has faith in itself*. Professor Johnston's report did as much as a *written* report could do toward that object, but the *sight* of the agricultural products contained in the Exhibition building gave evidence and "proof as strong as Holy Writ."

The great effort of the age, as has been well said, is a *seeking after facts and their relations*; we have now established the productiveness of our country as a very decided fact. Let us never again lose sight of it.

Wednesday was the day of the Cattle Show. The Grove was the

site which had been fixed upon for the purpose. This piece of ground is about 12 acres in extent, beautifully situated in the rear of this City, and at the base of the upland. It is a fine old park studded with picturesque clumps of beech, maple, birch and hornbeam trees. On the day of the show, the sky was cloudless, the sun was warm, and the leaves were decked out in their gayest autumnal colours.

The arrangements in the grove had been chiefly managed by Mr. Watts, Sen. There were pickets for horses and cattle, and pens for sheep, pigs, and poultry. These were laid off in rows and groups so as to produce a pleasing effect. Across the main avenue in the line of pens, was erected a handsome arch decorated with flowers and ever-greens. Water and hay for the stock were in abundance.

Early in the forenoon the stock was placed, that is, each kind of stock, and each different breed was put by itself; as far as possible, the principle of classification laid down in the premium list was literally adhered to. The advantages of classification in this department are even stronger than elsewhere.

The Juries thus worked easily and effectually.

The chief direction of the field was in the hands of Hon. W. Odell, assisted by members of the Executive Committee; but very much was due to the advice and assistance rendered by Mr. M. A. Cuming, an experienced Veterinary Surgeon, from Scotland, who had just arrived in the Province, and hastened to visit the Exhibition.

The number of animals exhibited was not very large, but there was a very considerable proportion of pure breeds among them. In each kind of stock improvements are going on, and, on the ground were bulls, cows, stallions, sheep and pigs, which would have attracted attention anywhere.

As Mr. Cuming is about to establish himself in the Province as a Veterinary Surgeon, it may be hoped that better practice and doctrines on the subject of the diseases of our domestic animals may prevail in future.

The show was well attended during the day, and after the business was over, most of the Judges dined together under the chairmanship of Mr. Odell. In the evening the officers of the Society attended the lecture by Judge Wilmot, in the New Market House. By eight o'clock the room was filled, and at the request of the Lecturer, Mr. S. K. Foster, of St. John, sang the "Song of the Great Exhibition." This was a beautiful and appropriate composition by Mr. Foster, to words by W. Watts, Esq. The song was composed, set to music, and printed in a marvellously short space of time, and the profits of the sale of it were generously handed over to the Exhibition fund. The following is a copy:—

EXHIBITION SONG.

"We sing, oh! we love to sing,

The wealth of our own free land,

From sons of toil, and a fair fresh soil,

See the harvest on every hand!

From forge, from bench, from mine,

From river, and lake, and sea,

From the strong of arm, and the cunning hand,

These glorious guerdons be.

"Swart labour, bold and brown,

With health and with hope a-glow,

Our artizan, and our husbandman

Their peaceful trophies show;

From forge, from bench, from mine,

From river, and lake, and sea,

From the strong of arm, and the cunning hand,

These glorious guerdons be.

"The arts in a glad array,

The glories of woman's skill,

Ho! good and fair in a union rare,

We hail them with right good will;

From loom, from lathe, from frame,

With spoils from the land and sea,

From the gentle taste and skilful hand,

These glorious guerdons be.

"We sing, we exult to sing,

The wealth of our own free land;

Ho! sons of toil, ho! our glad, free soil,

See your trophies on every hand;

God bless the bench and forge,

The mine and the generous sea,

The corn and fruit of the glorious land,

Whence all these treasures be!"

After the music, Judge Wilnot rose and spoke as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I fear the transition from music and song to the plain prose which I am to furnish as my portion this evening, will seem to you abrupt and unsatisfactory. You must expect no formal lecture from me. I never lectured in all my life, and cannot now attempt it for two sufficient reasons, first, I cannot write, and, because next, if I could, I

cannot read; and indeed, who would read and give his eyes to paper when they might enjoy the privilege of resting upon the more attractive faces of such an audience as I have now before me. You must be content then to accept from me a humble speech on the subject of our own good country.

"Now, to understand how good our country is, how fortunate its present position, I must invite you to a retrospect, not to the ancient trials and adversities of '83, but to the later difficulties which have been surmounted in the last ten years.

"In the lapse of ten short years our trade has been prostrated by the operation of a great commercial panic, which for a time seriously affected the value of our staple export, reduced the demand for labor within the Province, weighed down the hearts of our merchants, paralyzed the energies of our agriculturists, filled our courts and prisons, and compelled us to seek refuge in a system of general, not to say almost universal bankruptcy. Then our merchants and mechanics were driven to the forests, the laborer called in vain for employment, many a strong heart fainted, many a strong arm hung down, and to make the darkness deeper, our potato fields were blighted, and the protective duties of Britain which had assisted to sustain us, were withdrawn, the navigation laws repealed, and our whole Province, in town and country, were disheartened. Yet after all, and in spite of all, we have lived through these disasters and difficulties, and again God hath blest us with an abundant harvest, which is best of all. For we must ever bear in mind that while agriculture lies at the very foundation of national prosperity, the sunshine and showers which give success to agricultural labour come alone from God.

"Agriculture is entitled to the foremost place among all industrial employments in New Brunswick. Ancient and modern history have acknowledged it first in character and value. In every age it has been regarded as an honorable employment by the best and wisest of our race.

"In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The Kings and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scales of Empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war; then, with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plough, and greatly independent lived.

"But there are those who tell us ours is not an agricultural country, who refuse to believe in its agricultural capabilities, and who will not believe me when I produce statistics which are here before

me, and to which I invite examination and challenge contradiction, to establish that the value of agricultural labour in the year 1851 in this Province of New Brunswick equalled the enormous sum of £1,692,000, which, at six per cent., is the interest of £28,000,000. Yet astonishing and demonstrative as these facts are, there will still be unbelievers—men who will shut their eyes against the great array of witnesses gathered together in the Hall of the Exhibition, and showing a collection of agricultural productions which cannot be surpassed in any portion of the world.

“Is it any marvel that the world is ignorant of the resources of our country, when there are so many who are ignorant among ourselves? One good result of the labours of the New Brunswick Society will be to make us know and appreciate ourselves, and to make us justly known abroad. And it is high time the ignorance of our character and the character of our country was dispelled. Not long since, a person who married in this Province visited his friends in Britain, and when the subject of his colonial connexion was referred to, it was with the regret that ‘he had not waited till his return, so that he could marry a white woman.’ As another illustration of this ignorance, I may mention that an English gentleman, who fancied himself by no means deficient in intelligence, asked a Provincialist, who happened to be in England, ‘how far it was from Halifax to Nova Scotia?’ Again, a more painful, a more humiliating evidence of this prevailing ignorance is to be found in the book of geography, published by the National Society of Education, in the year 1849, in which it is coolly stated that the chief rivers of this Province are the St. John, the Shubenacadie, and Annapolis, and also adds that the chief employment of the people is in rolling logs down the banks through the winter, and taking them to Halifax in the spring. Out upon such ignorance and misrepresentation! Why, we have lakes three hundred miles in the interior which would swallow three Nova Scotia rivers. But the worst is, we disparage our own resources. We did so at the World’s Exhibition, when New Brunswick was represented by a lump of asphaltum, the figure of an Indian, and a bark canoe. This disparagement is as unjust as it is unpatriotic, for we may safely pit New Brunswick against any State in the Union for weight of wheat, bushel for bushel; and some of you will be surprised to learn that with all the boasted fertility of their grain-growing States, they only produce fifteen bushels per head in the United States, while we, unknown and dejected as we have been, are growing 12, and that while they grow but 5½ bushels of potatoes per head, we grow 14½. We are ready to enter the lists with them for fair competition, and leave to them to name both time and place.

“Then we can beat them easily in raising beef, for in grass, potatoes, turnips, and oats, we entirely outdo them both in quality and

quantity. With a free admission for Provincial beef in the United States' markets, our County of Westmorland would send them more beef before many years than would equal in value all our present exports.

"Now, if New Brunswick is not an agricultural country, where is one to be found? Some samples of our Gloucester wheat were sent, a few years since, to Britain, and so surprised the corn-brokers, that a sheaf had to be forwarded to satisfy them that the grains had not been picked. True it is our farmers have their difficulties—and other farmers in other countries have theirs—they are common to every employment and to every country—flies and rust injure wheat elsewhere as often as in New Brunswick, and the blight has destroyed other people's potatoes as well as ours. The immense importance of agricultural success to national prosperity is shewn in England by the anxiety with which every indication of fair or unfavorable weather is watched, not only by the agriculturist, but by the merchant and the statesman. One week of bad or good weather, at a critical season for the crops, will affect the markets of the world.

"There is no ground for discouragement or dissatisfaction with our country—there is no necessity for emigration from it. New Brunswick possesses a wealth in her potato fields superior to the gold fields of Australia, and our winters are infinitely better than their droughts. Much has been said about and against our winters—much that is exaggerated and untrue. Why, cold as they are, they are healthy—fertilize our soil—make us good and easy roads and bridges, and do us much good service. Who that knows New Brunswick would have a New Brunswick with no snow?

* * * * *

"Our farmers are improving, and they will improve. They will cultivate a smaller surface of land, and work it better and more advantageously: they are progressing with the intelligence and improved facilities of the age. We hail their improvement and prosperity with satisfaction, because it is identical with the improvement and prosperity of our country. Agriculture feeds us, and in part clothes us—it is the central pillar, which is the chief support of all Provincial enterprize and success.

"When we turn from Agriculture to Manufactures, we find that but one-fifth of the value is expended in Manufacturing labor that is given to Agriculture; or, in figures, a scale of £391,351. The gross value of Provincial labour in Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fisheries, in the year 1851, amounted to £2,692,920, equivalent, at six per cent., to a capital of £44,000,000.

"The New Brunswick Society, whose representative and organ I have the honor to be to-night, has made the improvement of our domestic manufactures an object only secondary to the paramount

interest of agriculture. Believing with Lord Bacon that the essentials of national prosperity are to be found—first, in fertile fields; secondly, in busy workshops; and, in a third essential to which I shall presently allude, the Society have spared no effort or encouragement to draw out the ingenuity of our home mechanics, and seduce them into new and valuable fields of labor. And nobly have the manufacturers of New Brunswick responded to this invocation! Their industry and ingenuity is attested on the tables and shelves of the Exhibition, which demonstrate to every fair and intelligent observer that there is nothing deficient in the skill of our mechanics. But they are exposed to a severe and prejudicial competition with those who supply the markets of the world, receive the orders of millions, and enjoy all the vast facilities of machinery—what we want is neither industry nor skill; we want *increased demand and larger markets for the products of our mechanical labour*. Many of the articles exhibited by our mechanics would have been received with favor at the World's Show; but I will not, as I ought not, attempt to discriminate at this time.

“Lord Bacon's third essential is, easy means of conveying men and commodities from one place to another. And here I must remind our friends from a distance that, honorable and satisfactory as the present Exhibition is on all hands acknowledged to be, it is by no means a just illustration of all the capabilities of New Brunswick; for, if we enjoyed the rapid and cheap modes of inter-communication familiar to our western visitors, this Show would be vastly larger—more varied and more creditable. But in this very matter there is land ahead. The glorious vision of the Portland Convention is about to receive its realization—the pathway of the world is to cross our country—men and commodities are to have easy way assigned them—the day of Railways, of rapid progress and development, is opening auspiciously before us. It is objected that in these remarks I am venturing too near the party ground of politics which, as a Judge, it is my duty to avoid? If so, I answer, it is a sort of politics which touches the dearest interests of my native land, and from which I will never be deterred. I would, indeed, I might enact the Judge to-night in this question of Railways! I am sure the intelligence and patriotism of such a jury as is now before me would neither cavil nor hesitate with the doctrine of my charge; and that, by common consent, we should find in favor of a Railroad. (Cheers):

“We have some old fashioned folks among us who have kept themselves out of reach of the light of the age, and don't know the good of Railroads: pity they couldn't go elsewhere and see, and save themselves from the contempt which belongs to an ignorance alike unfortunate and irrational. Why, I venture to prophecy that the very day which witnesses the completion of the Railway contract will see

the real estate of the Province increase in value at least fifty per cent ! Yet there are those who have opposed, and will oppose, all Railroads that do not pass beside their door steps. Some of these people would remove the St. John river if they had their way ; and many of them, certainly, if they had been consulted, would have opposed its running where it does.

“ Now, in the development of Railway enterprises, Engineers will be required. Where are they to be found ? The schools of the Province do not furnish them—and even these, defective as they are, are not attended as they should be. It is a lamentable, a degrading fact, that there are 34,000 children between the ages of 6 and 16 years in New Brunswick who attend no school, and only 18,000 who do.

“ It is unpardonable that any child should grow up in our country without the benefit of, at least, a common school education. It is the right of the child. It is the duty, not only of the parent, but of the people: the property of the country should educate the country. All are interested in the diffusion of that intelligence which conserves the peace and promotes the well being of society. The rich man is interested in proportion to his riches, and should contribute most to the maintenance of schools. Though God has given me no child of my own to educate, I feel concerned for the education of the children of those who do possess them. I feel concerned in what so intimately touches the best interests of our common country. I want to hear the tax collector for schools calling at my door. I want the children of the poor in the remote settlements to receive the advantages now almost confined to their more fortunate brethren and sisters of the towns. I know that full well God has practised no partiality in the distribution of that noblest of his gifts—the intellect ; I know that in many a retired hamlet of our Province—amid many a painful scene of poverty and toil—there may be found young minds ardent and ingenious, and worthy of cultivation as the pampered children of our cities. It is greatly important to the advancement of the country that these should be instructed.

“ What constitutes a State ?

Not high-raised battlement and laboured mound,

Thick wall and moated gate ;

Not cities proud with spire and turret crowned ;

Not bays and broad armed ports ;

But men—high-minded men—

These constitute a State !”

“ In this all important subject of public education, we have lately made a step in the right direction. Our Legislature has for many a year been liberal in its appropriations for this great object. Twenty

years ago we appropriated more money for the support of schools than was given for the same purpose in England. Still the bugbear of taxation is the resort of quack politicians, but I confidently trust the time is near us when the wisdom of our law makers will away with this delusion. Let our Legislature be as intelligent and firm as they are and have been liberal, and soon the light of knowledge will irradiate the darkest corners of our country.

“ A false impression has been fostered among us to the effect that talent and education are misapplied or degraded when they are employed in industrial pursuits. If a youth of superior parts or accomplishments is discovered, it is at once suggested he must be a Lawyer, a Doctor, or a Parson. Yet agriculture and the arts afford the finest field for the exercise of genius and of cultivated intelligence. Some of our best and finest intellects are now engaged in farming our soil or prosecuting our manufactures. *We are amply, nobly, sufficient to ourselves in mind and in material production—all we need is education*—this we must have—and our success is sure. Need I refer you to the illustrious and encouraging example of the noble fruits of genius, education, and industry, in the story of Sir Joseph Paxton—the poor gardener’s boy—the plodding labourer, toiling with mind and arm—becoming the architect of the magnificent Palace of the World’s Industry—receiving the plaudits of his country and of all countries—earning and wearing the just honors of his sovereign, and becoming associated with the record of the most glorious and philanthropic enterprise of this glorious and philanthropic age ?

“ Though I dare enter into no detail respecting the articles exhibited, at this time, I must not omit to present the great aggregate—the Exhibition as a whole—as a most gratifying and conclusive evidence of the wisdom and success of the New Brunswick Society. I trust and believe that the effect of the comparisons now instituted between the produce of agricultural and manufacturing industry from the various sections of the Province, will be to excite a healthy and general competition—an ambition to grow more and make better, which will advance every important interest. I trust it will be regarded as I regard it, as a splendid illustration of the true dignity of labor, and of what constitutes the real wealth of a country. I trust it will at least give the death blow to that disparagement of the value and respectability of labour which has heretofore been too general among us. Let our young men know and remember that the labour of a country supports its wealth and power. It lies at the foundation of the greatness of Great Britain ; her army with all its victories—her unconquerable navy—her widespread commerce—her diffusive missions of civilization and christianity—all, under God, rest upon the labor of those who toil in her fields and workshops. It is a noble ambition of patriotism to take part in thus sustaining all that is good—all that is

essential to the promotion of public prosperity: let our young men and our old men emulate this ambition, and all will yet be well."

Judge Willnot was again and again honored in the delivery of this address by the most flattering and cordial expressions of approbation and delight from his audience.

At the close of the address, Mr. Foster sang "God Save the Queen," in which he was joined by a chorus of many voices; then three times three, and three more enthusiastic cheers, pronounced the loud and glad Amen of Wednesday.

Thursday the 7th, was warm, bright and beautiful as a day in June; this was fortunate, as much of the interest was in out-door work.

The Grove was the scene of the sports and manly games which had been promised by the Society: such amusements are rather rare in New Brunswick, whatever they may be in "Merrie England." The want of public holidays and a common rendezvous may perhaps conduce to this, or, perhaps the New Brunswickers prefer all work and no play. Nevertheless, the Society ventured upon the experiment.

The field was under the control of Lieut. Col. Hayne, A. D. C., assisted by the Hon. E. Botsford, as referee from the Executive Committee.

Nothing could have been more genial than the weather, or more picturesque than the chosen spot; crowds of visitors were coming and going all the while; the Pipers of the 72nd, in tartan and plumes, charmed the hearts of our many Scottish friends with the echoes of their fatherland, and never, it is believed, had these mountaineers seen better specimens of manly strength and agility in "their ain countrie." A full record of the various sports and games will be found in the report of the Committee, farther on.

Perhaps the spirit and vigor displayed by the various competitors may have been attributable to the presence of Lady Head and the fair daughters of New Brunswick, whose "bright eyes rained down influence."

The ploughing match was also of very general interest; while the young and gay amused themselves at the Grove, the quiet old folks wended their way to a field near Government House, belonging to the Hon. W. H. Odell, of Rookwood. The field was of a cohesive clay soil, and was well suited to show the ploughman's handiwork.

Fourteen ploughs from different parts of the Province were afield, and at the end of the day their workmanship elicited general admiration; in fact it was all good. Before starting, the odds were in favor of the Northumberland men, but at the close of the day, when the judges came upon the ground, the prizes fell to York and Saint

John. The Wilkie plough was decidedly the favorite, and was used by the three victors. This public and indisputable proof of the merits of the Wilkie plough was not one of the least valuable results of the Exhibition of 1852.

There were two competitors for the prize for ploughing with oxen ; these stepped out handsomely, and were little behind the others, either in time or workmanship. Both ploughmen belonged to York County.

The advantages of good ploughing are so great and obvious that there can be no need in insisting upon them here ; we conceive that there ought to be parochial, county, and Provincial ploughing matches annually—a good ploughman is not likely to be a slovenly farmer.

In the evening there was a grand Ball, under the patronage of Lady Head, where work and care were forgotten under the magnetic influence of beauty and music.

Notwithstanding the many out-door attractions, the Exhibition building was thronged with visitors the livelong day, and three or four steamboats were constantly plying, day and night, between St. John and Fredericton, filled with passengers on each trip.

Friday was showery in the forenoon, and wet in the afternoon, so much so that the Exhibition Fire-Works were unavoidably postponed until Saturday.

At the Regatta, the gig races were very fair, but not exactly such as we have seen in St. John harbour. The canoe races, however, were excellent.

As most of the pleasure-seekers were walking or driving along the river bank, the attendance at the Exhibition building was rather thin ; nevertheless there never was a more busy day for the Committee, who had to occupy themselves in collecting and collating the various reports, in finding out from the entry books the names belonging to the numbers affixed to the articles returned as for diplomas, prizes, or honorable mention.

The juries had been selected with some difficulty ; they were, as it were, pressed into the service ; if they were not the best in the Province, they were the best that could be had ; and manfully and faithfully they did their work, moving with pain and labor through the crowded hall to complete their responsible duties. The Executive Committee have the highest confidence in the good faith of all parties concerned, and much satisfaction in publishing the awards.

If possible, however, the judges hereafter should be chosen before the Exhibition, and specific instructions ought to be prepared for their use and guidance. Whatever errors, or inadvertencies, or omissions, may be observed in the present case, must be attributed to our inexperience.

Circumstances made it utterly impossible for the Committee themselves to take notes of, or even to examine a great part of the articles exhibited, and much that was worthy of notice may not have had even a meagre record in the list of awards; the public journals adverted to some of the things, and the reports of the juries refer to others; yet, under all the circumstances, and knowing that more ought to have been done, the Committee cannot venture now, of their own knowledge, to particularize the merits of such things as they chanced to observe, lest they should incur the charge of neglecting others equally worthy, which might have escaped their notice.

On Saturday the attendance was less crowded; but still the building was quite full, when, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Head again came down and were received with nearly the same ceremonial as at the opening. Mr. Carman, on the part of the Executive Committee, declared the awards of the juries on the various subjects committed to them; the draft then read was somewhat imperfect, and has since been printed in an amended form, and is incorporated with this report.

The list of awards includes 45 diplomas, no less than 277 recommendations for prizes, and 169 cases of honorable mention. In addition to the lists of these in their regular order, we have appended sundry extracts from such of the reports themselves as offered matter of interest to the public; and furthermore, we have given extracts from letters received from exhibitors in illustration of their contributions.

The report on farm produce is perhaps the most satisfactory of the whole, as proving beyond all question the productiveness of our soil and climate. The statement might have been considered more satisfactory if in each case we could have subjoined the cost of production.

In connection with this report we may advert to the casual detection of a discrepancy in the bushel measures which had been intended to be used for the grain. This has been made the subject of special report by Professor Jack, of King's College; the detection and proof of this discrepancy is one of the many useful results of the Exhibition, and, we trust, may lead to a revision of our system of weights and measures by legislative authority. It may be well to add that the smaller, or Winchester bushel, was the one actually used by the jury.

His Excellency presented the several services of Plate to the Prize Essayists, and after the other awards had been declared, addressed a few words to the officers of the Society and to the public. His Excellency was pleased to express his gratification at the complete success of this Exhibition, and his sense of the taste and the great

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exertions and unwearied assiduity of the Committee of Management. Repeated and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen, Sir Edmund, Lady Head, the Exhibition, &c., were then given, and His Excellency and suite departed.

On His Excellency and Lady Head retiring, his Honor the President stepped forward and addressed the assembled crowd as follows :—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“On behalf of the Executive Committee I think it right to say a few words to you before we part, and first, for the satisfaction of those who have been competitors on this occasion, we much wished to have read the Awards of the different Juries, along with the declaration of Prizes that has just been made, as Honorable Mention has been made therein of many articles, which, though they have not obtained prizes, are highly creditable to those who produced them, but the Awards were so numerous that it was found there would not be time enough to read them all, and we were obliged to confine ourselves to a mere declaration of the prizes; but the substance of all these Awards in which Honorable Mention is made of other articles than those to which prizes have been awarded will be hereafter published. I have to return the contributors the best thanks of the Executive Committee, for the praiseworthy spirit of competition they have shewn in coming forward so extensively with the productions of their respective industry, arts, and science, on this occasion notwithstanding the difficulties many have had to contend with in the want of means of transport from the distant parts of the Province; the result will, I trust, amply repay them for all the expense and trouble they have been at, in the credit and name they will gain by this public exhibition of their abilities and skill in their several branches of business, besides the development it has produced of internal resources that few, if any, were before aware we possessed. To those gentlemen who have kindly taken on themselves and discharged the important, and in many ways, difficult duties of jurors, I tender the sincere thanks of the Committee. The great pains they have taken to come at correct decisions in all cases, and the impartial manner in which they have discharged their arduous duties entitle them to the thanks of all concerned. I have also to return our best thanks to the different sub-committees, who kindly undertook and performed the different parts allotted to them in the general arrangements requisite to be made for carrying out our object, and particularly to those gentlemen from a distance, as well as residents in the town, for the ready manner in which they volunteered their services in the arrangement of the articles as they came in, in the different departments of the building, and for the able and expeditious manner in which this service was performed. Indeed, (owing to the lateness

of the hour when the great bulk of the contributions arrived) I don't know what we should have done without such assistance to have got everything in order previous to the time appointed for opening the Exhibition. I have also to express the high admiration as well as thanks of the Committee to the public at large, for the admirable, good, orderly, and quiet demeanor, shown by all classes of the people during the whole time the Exhibition has been open, for, notwithstanding the unusually large concourse of people that has assembled here daily, and the dense crowds we have sometimes had, there have been no transgressions of any moment committed by any one. A general and universal respect seems to have been shewn by all to the rules and regulations made by the Committee for the government of the whole, and an anxious desire to avoid any infringement thereof; and I will venture to say few instances can be adduced in any country where the same number of people of all classes, have been so promiscuously congregated together and surrounded with so many temptations and opportunities to transgress and pilfer, where such peaceable, orderly, honest, and good conduct has been displayed throughout; this in itself speaks volumes for the right minded feeling and good morals of the people at large in this Province. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I trust you will all agree in the remark just made by His Excellency, that this Exhibition has proved eminently successful, indeed I have reason to believe far more so than most people expected: I hope it is only a beginning of what is to follow, and that we shall have hereafter at fixed periods a regular succession of such Exhibitions. It has just been suggested to me that, before I conclude, I should allude to a subject that concerns us all, that is, the coming Exhibition in New York, where I trust this Province will be properly represented: We stood almost alone among the British Colonies unrepresented at the great London Exhibition, but I hope that will not be the case in the one to be held by our neighbors in the States, and that the Farmers, Mechanics, and Artists, who have done so much for this, will exert themselves in preparation to do equal credit to the Province in the one to be held in New York. Many of the articles exhibited here, particularly of the agricultural produce, would, I am convinced, take a high place in the competition there.

"I have only to add, that I trust you all have been pleased and gratified by the Show, and the arrangements that have been made, and that few, if any, will go away disappointed, in which case we shall not regret the pains and trouble we have taken to please you all."

During the afternoon of this the last day of the Exhibition, many of the things were removed or sold, and the night boats were crowded with passengers who were now hastening homewards.

The evening was warm, quiet, and dark—perfectly adapted for the grand display of Fireworks, which was managed with great *eclat* by Mr. Foster, of St. John. His pyrotechnic display far exceeded in beauty, variety, and mass of light and colour, any thing of the kind that had ever been seen in the Province.

Nothing could be more appropriate as a conclusion of the week's work, and the cheers of the assembled multitude testified their entire satisfaction with the whole.

On Monday, October 11, there was a full meeting of the Executive Committee, at which, on motion of the Corresponding Secretary, it resolved unanimously,

1st, That this Committee desire to record an expression of their earnest and heartfelt thankfulness to the Almighty Giver of all good, in that He has crowned this year with peace and plenty, and blessed so abundantly the labours of the Husbandman. They also desire to praise His Name for the fine and genial weather vouchsafed to us of late, whereby the exceeding richness of the earth, and the various products of the skill and industry of the people, (employed upon materials furnished by Him alone,) have been enabled to be brought together from far distant parts of the country, without injury, and exhibited to the best advantage, before the eyes of the whole people.

2nd, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are, publicly tendered to His Excellency Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, and to Lady Head, for the warm interest which they have taken in the Great Provincial Exhibition of 1852.

3rd, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly offered to Lieut. Colonel F. Murray, 72d Highlanders, for permitting the attendance of the admirable Band and Pipers of the Regiment, whereby the attractions of the Exhibition were so much enhanced.

4th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly tendered to His Honor Judge Wilmot, for the eloquent and impressive Oration which he delivered at the desire of the Committee during the Exhibition week, and that he be requested to prepare a copy of the same for publication.

5th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly offered to the Exhibitors at the recent Provincial Show and Fair, for their numerous and valuable contributions thereto, and which have excited such great and general satisfaction in regard to the resources, the skill, and the industry of the country.

6th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly offered to the Gentlemen and Ladies who have acted as Judges, Committee men, Stewards, and Assistants, in connection with the Exhibition, and who have so faithfully performed the arduous and important duties devolving upon them.

7th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly offered to the Messrs. Odell for the liberal and generous spirit evinced by them in throwing open their beautiful Grove and Grounds for the Sports, Cattle Show, and Ploughing Match.

8th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly tendered to the numerous Musical Amateurs who assisted at the opening of the Exhibition, and likewise to William Watts, Jr., Esq., and to S. K. Foster, Esq., for the Words and Music of the "Exhibition Song."

9th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly tendered to S. K. Foster, Esq., of St. John, for the care and labour which he bestowed on the superintendance of the Fire Works during the Exhibition week.

10th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are tendered to the Presidents and Officers of the various County Agricultural Societies—to the Chancellor and Council of King's College—and to the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute and gentlemen of St. John, and other places, for their valuable contributions, and for the services rendered under their direction in preparing for and assisting at the arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition.

11th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly tendered to the President and Directors of the Fredericton and St. John Electric Telegraph Company, for the gratuitous use of their line for the purposes of the Exhibition.

12th, That the thanks of the Committee be, and hereby are publicly tendered to the Proprietors of Steamboats and other public conveyances, for the conveniences which they have afforded to contributors and exhibitors.

13th, That the thanks of this Committee be, and hereby are publicly offered to the Gentlemen of the Provincial Press, for the very favorable mention which they have been pleased to make of the Exhibition, and for many gratuitous favors rendered by them.

14th, That this Committee desire to express their gratification at the good conduct and right feeling displayed by all classes of the people during the Exhibition week.

15th, That the foregoing Resolutions be printed in the *Head Quarters* of Wednesday next, and that all the other Newspapers of the Province be, and hereby are requested to copy the same.

16th, That the Lists, Entries, Awards, Reports, and Addresses, in connection with the recent Exhibition be copied, collated, and prepared for publication in pamphlet form as soon as possible.

In the course of the same day there was an auction sale of many of the remaining articles, and soon afterwards the Exhibition building was despoiled of all its treasures and adornments.

As the Legislature was to meet immediately in Special Session, the building was allowed to remain until the public business was brought to a close.

Soon after the prorogation, the materials of the building, with the exception of the canvas, were sold at public auction, and the whole was removed before the winter set in.

Although the receipts from the sale of the building were not very great, it is satisfactory to know that the funds at the disposal of the Society have been amply sufficient for all the expenses of the Exhibition year.

After the many eloquent and practical addresses given in the course of this report of proceedings in connection with the Exhibition, it will be unnecessary now to dwell upon the many advantages derivable from it, or from others to be held hereafter in New Brunswick. The Committee can now look back with pleasure to the time of the first development of the idea, although it was one of great doubt and anxiety—to the period of its progress and preparation, although it was one of care and toil—to the epoch of its full consummation and reality, which was one of thankfulness and triumph.

During the short Session just alluded to, Bills closing and confirming contracts, provisionally made with great English capitalists for a Railway or Railways throughout the Province, were all but unanimously passed by the Houses of Legislature. Let us hope that the year 1852—the Railway year, and the Exhibition year—may prove what it was designed to be—an era in the history of New Brunswick!

Submitted on behalf of the Executive Committee.

J. ROBB, *Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

List of Juries.

On Prize Essays.

Dr. Robb, J. A. Beckwith, J. Gregory.

On Diplomas.

Dr. Robb, R. Jardine, A. E. Botsford, R. Fulton, W. Carman.

On Raw Materials from Mineral Kingdom.

Dr. Robb, Dr. Toldervy, Professor Jack, Dr. Paterson, Otis Small.

On Grinding and Polishing Materials.

Otis Small, Dr. Toldervy, William Morgan.

On Bricks.

Dr. Fletcher, R. Foulis, James Beatty, M. T. C. Andrews.

On Machinery and Engines.

Dr. Toldervy, Dr. Fletcher, Otis Small, William Morgan.

On Stoves, Edge Tools, Brass, Tin and Copper Work, and Agricultural Implements.

Alex. Goodfellow, T. R. Robertson, Thos. Stewart, Robert Foulis.

On Carriages and Vehicles of all kinds.

Rev. C. Churchill, Thos. Allan, John Wright, Dr. Fletcher.

On Wood and Implements chiefly of Wood.

James Brown, John J. Munro, Robt. Stevenson.

On Cabinet Makers' Work.

Otis Small, Dr. Toldervy, Dr. Fletcher, William Morgan.

On Musical Instruments.

Chief Justice Carter, Dr. Fletcher, Dr. Toldervy, George Roberts.

On Fine Arts.

C. Wardlaw, D. L. Robinson, J. Wilkinson, M. B. Desbrisay.

On Clocks and Watches.

Professor Jack, Dr. Toldervy, Dr. Fletcher, J. Wilkinson, James Robertson.

On Astronomical, Surveying, and Electrical Instruments.

W. B. Jack, M. R. Fletcher, James Paterson, J. Robb.

On Philosophical Machines and Models.

J. B. Toldervy, J. Robb, W. B. Jack, M. R. Fletcher, James Beatty.

On an Improved Truss.

Dr. G. P. Peters, Dr. M. H. Peters, Dr. Toldervy, Dr. Odell, Dr. Robb.

On Ornamental Gilding.

J. B. Toldervy, W. H. Odell, W. B. Jack.

On Garden and Farm Produce.

A. Jardine, M. T. C. Andrews, R. S. Armstrong, W. Pyewell, P. Mitchell, Peter S. Cox, Alex. Jessamine, Isaac Burpe.

On Green House Plants.

William Watts, Senr., Geo. E. Snider, Thos. G. Allan.

On Fruits.

Dr. Fletcher, M. T. C. Andrews, Geo. A. Perley.

On Grain Manufactures.

A. M'Killigan, G. A. Perley, G. E. Snider, Robt. Lormer.

On Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Honey.

Thomas Davidson, William Reed, S. F. Black.

On Domestic Manufactures.

John Thomas, Alexander Goodfellow, G. E. Snider, Alexander T. Paul, John M'Donald, Abner Bull.

On Millinery, Embroidery and Needle Work.

Mrs. Parker, Mrs. R. D. Wilmot, Miss Churchill.

On Hats, Furs, Tailors' Work, &c.

J. S. Conner, Martin Lemont, S. D. Macpherson, Thomas Essington.

On Leather, and Leather Manufactures.

R. Sutherland, W. F. Jones, S. Whittekir, John Little.

On Soap, Candles, Bread and Confectionary.

Joseph Gaynor, William T. Baird, Thomas Davidson.

On Salt Meats and Fish.

Thomas Davidson, G. E. Snider, John Little.

On Horses.

M. A. Cuming, Rowland Crocker, Thos. T. Smith.

On Cattle, (Distinct Breeds.)

A. Barberie, Dr. Black, Dr. Peters.

On Cattle, (Mixed Breeds.)

Hon. J. Brown, Jas. K. Trenholm, Hon. Wm. Harrison.

On Sheep.

A. C. Evanson, Hon. T. Gilbert, C. L. Hatheway.

On Swine.

W. H. Stockton, Carleton Peters, T. R. Barker.

On Poultry.

Geo. A. Perley, Stephen Burpe, R. S. Armstrong.

On Ploughing.

Hon. J. Brown, Robt. Keltie, Robt. Gray.

On Articles overlooked or non-enumerated.

R. Jardine, H. E. Dibblee, Dr. Fletcher, M. Stead, James Beatty,
C. E., M. Desbrisay, Dr. Toldervy, M. T. C. Andrews, M. Lemont,
Rev. C. Churchill, Prof. Jack, Hon. A. E. Botsford, Dr. Paterson,
Dr. Robb, Robt. Stevenson, Judge Wilmot, Otis Small.

[MEMORANDUM.—*This Report, when complete, will embrace, besides the foregoing, the List of Awards, Extracts from Reports of Juries, Extracts from Communications received from Exhibitors, Financial Statements, &c. &c.*]
J. R.

atty,
mont,
rson,

race,
ports
itors,
R.

