

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Members of the Agricultural Society and others interested in Agriculture, took place in the Mechanics' Institute in this City, for the purpose of meeting the celebrated Agricultural lecturer, Professor Johnston, who is now making a tour in this Province, with the view of ascertaining its Agricultural capabilities, the nature of its soil, &c.

The Professor was introduced to the meeting by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who occupied the chair upon the occasion.

We regret that we have neither time nor space at present to publish the lecture entire; we give, however, the leading features in the Professor's remarks. From his observation on the natural capabilities of the several districts which he has already explored, Professor Johnston is convinced that this Province is well adapted to the various agricultural pursuits peculiar to a similar climate; but, in order to make these capabilities available, he recommended as absolutely essential, a thorough renovation in the present mode of tillage. He suggested several kinds of improvement and recommended as an important one, and suited to many sections through which he had travelled, the system of thorough drainage, as adopted and pursued with success in Britain. The importance of applying manures chemically adapted to the soil, was strongly adverted to; also the adaption of lime; the mode of feeding and housing stock, with the different kinds of food most nutritive and suited to the different species of cattle. The Professor forcibly recommended the dissemination of proper Agricultural instruction, and called upon the people to urge Legislative attention and aid to that important subject, and to the development of the other resources of the Province. He stated, that it is a well known fact, that the people of England knew but little of the value of the Agricultural means of this country; and he gave it as his opinion that an approved system of emigration into this Province would operate favourably on the farming interests.

There is one circumstance which particularly attracted the attention of Professor Johnston, and which he considered well worth the attention of the farmer. On minute inquiry he found that the lands of this Country were generally well adapted to the growing of oats, and that where that crop has been tried, the yield has been safe and abundant; yet in every direction he could meet with loads of American flour being carried into the interior, not excepting even those localities where the soil is exceedingly fertile. On reflection, the Professor felt convinced that a great want of due economy must prevail in the Province. He illustrates the importance of the growing of oats by reference to Scotland and other places where that crop was deemed an essential item in the scale of farming products, and constitutes the principal food of a hardy and robust people, thereby depending upon the resources of their own farms for comfortable subsistence.

The Professor did not speak so flatteringly of our mineral wealth. So far as it had yet appeared to him, our mineral resources—of which we are wont to speak so boastfully—are diminished in his estimation. His anticipations as to the extent of coal-fields, &c. in the Province, are far from being realized, and he deems it important that scientific enquiry should be immediately instituted to ascertain to what extent those mines do exist, which must be essential, in order to arrive at a true conclusion as to what our real position is, and to blend our different means ere we can effect a melioration of our present condition. Professor Johnston complains of not being possessed of sufficient local information for the more satisfactory prosecution of his researches. This want must be a very serious obstacle, particularly to a stranger, and we sincerely trust that such an obstruction will be efficiently removed.

His Excellency, in closing the meeting stated that very beneficial results were likely to accrue from Professor Johnston's visit to this Province, and called upon those present and upon the people generally, to furnish the required information, and to aid, by every available means the exploration now going forward.

Mr. Johnston will continue his investigations for a few weeks longer, and we shall endeavour, from time to time, to give the public the result of his observations.—*St. John Courier.*

RAILWAY ASSURANCE.—A new system of life assurance in the event of accidents by railways, is now in operation over the London and North Western, and also the Lancashire and Yorkshire lines. The assurance tickets for a single journey, irrespective of distance are obtained at the same time that the passenger takes his ticket; the first class passenger paying 3d insures £1000, the second class paying 2d insures £500, and the third-class for one penny insures £200 in the event of loss of life, to be paid to their representatives; and they are entitled to compensation in cases of personal injury. It is understood that tickets will be procurable next week over the Lancaster and Carlisle North British, Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Chester and Holyhead, Eastern Counties, Cockerham and Workington, Stockton and Hartlepool Railways; and that arrangement is in progress to afford the same accommodation to the travelling public on other lines as speedily as possible.—*European Times, Aug. 11.*

IMPORTANT MEETING.—To-day the Honourable L. A. Wilmut, Attorney General, and the Hon. J. R. Partelow Provincial Secretary, left this City en route for Halifax, as delegates from this Province, to attend a meeting of delegates from the Executive Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, which is to be held in Halifax on the 1st proximo. This meeting will in all probability be decisive of the momentous questions now agitating the public mind in all these colonies, and on the unanimity and prudence of its members depend, in a great measure, the future peace and prosperity of British America. We earnestly hope that their

deliberations may be productive of permanent benefit to the respective countries which they represent, and that a speedy union of these colonies will be determined upon and effected. Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Merrit, are the delegates from Canada.—*Head Quarters.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DISPUTES.—GOSHAM P. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has delivered his judgement in this case in the Arches Court. The plaintiff was appointed vicar of St. Just, Cornwall in 1842, by the then Lord Chancellor, and was regularly instituted by the Bishop. In 1847, Mr. Gosham, was presented by the present Lord Chancellor to the living of Bamford Speke in the same diocese, to which the Bishop of Exeter refused to admit him, on the ground of unsound doctrine as regards baptism. The judgement was very long. At its conclusion, Sir Herbert said, the point to be determined was, did or did not the Church of England hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration? Undoubtedly it did. Did Mr. Gosham deny the truth of that doctrine? It was clear from the whole tenor of the examination that such was the case. The Bishop, therefore, had shown sufficient cause for not instituting Mr. Gosham to the living of Bamford Speke, and he must consequently be dismissed with his costs. Notice of appeal was given.—*London Paper Aug 11.*

THE CHOLERA IN BANGOR.

A few cases of cholera have occurred in our city and some have died while others have recovered. This disease, like others, is found to yield to proper treatment when seasonably applied. There is, then, no occasion for dread and alarm in the matter by those who live in temperate and cleanly habits, who avoid excesses of all kinds, and pursue the even tenor of their way, in calm reliance upon Providence, and a faithful discharge of duty. Our counsel to all is, to avoid anything like panic, and to go quietly forward in the discharge of life's duties, neighborly kindnesses, eating and drinking suitable nourishment, and sleeping quietly.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
Saturday, Sept. 1st. }

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier:

Sir, I have to report to you the following persons who have died of cholera:

August 30th.
Thomas J. Severance, Madison Hilton, Mrs. Burnham.
August 31—up to 9 o'clock P. M.
David Terry—Mrs. Burke—James Mulherine—Thomas Sellers—Dennis Regum—Rebecca Colcott. Mrs. Torsey, who was reported as dead, is yet living.
Yours, &c. Per order,
H. B. FARNHAM, Health Officer.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
Sept. 2, 1849. }

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier:

Sir,—The following deaths from cholera have been reported at this office:

Aug. 31st.—Thomas Reidy's child, additional to Friday's report.
Sept. 1st.—Sarah A. Godfrey, Mr. Kelligan, Margaret McWade.

Sept. 2nd.—up to 9 o'clock P. M.
Chesmand Smith; Joseph Fuller; James Wood; Ellen Munks; Ellen Doherty; Nancy Crangle; Thomas Gallagan; William Seward; Mrs. Cassidy; Freeman Duren, cooper; Daniel Wallace; Miss Torsey; Mrs. Hay; child of Mr. Torsey; Benj. Cobb; Francis Fuller.
Total 16.

No. of persons attacked Sept 1st, 7

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It should be remarked, that almost every person who has thus far been attacked with cholera had either been suffering for a number of days previously with diarrhoea, or had been imprudent as to diet.

Per, Order,
H. B. FARNHAM, Health Officer.

Bangor Courier.

A very large meeting was held in New York on Wednesday evening last, to express the sympathy of the people with the Hungarians. Twenty thousand people were present, and they were organized at three separate stands: the first of which was occupied by the French and Italians, and was presided over by General Avezzana. The second was occupied by Americans, presided over by Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents and Secretaries. The third was occupied by Germans.

From each stand, strong resolutions were read and approved, amid shouts of applause.—*Id.*

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Fredericton, 13th June, 1849.

TO PARISH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A sufficient number of the Male Teachers not having voluntarily come forward to keep the Training Schools in Fredericton and Saint John in full operation; Notice is hereby given, that the Male teachers who do not, before the 1st day of October next, put themselves in communication with the Secretary of the Board, with the view to attendance at one or other of the Training Schools, will be reduced to the lowest class.

The periods appointed for entering the Fredericton School are the 2d of August, 11th of October, and any time between the 5th of January and 8th of February next; and

The Saint John School, the 1st of August, and such time thereafter as may be agreed on, not interfering with a week's recess at Christmas, and the month of July, appointed as the Vacation.

By order of the Board.

J. GREGORY.

We had, yesterday, a visit from and a conversation with a very intelligent Mic-mac Indian, who with 4 other

families came all the way from Cape Breton across the Bay of Fundy and up the rivers St. John and St. Lawrence to Quebec in a canoe.—He is a cooper by trade and named Julian George. He says he cannot get sufficient employment here and will go home again after visiting St. Anne's. We should be glad to have frequent visits from the white inhabitants of the Lower Provinces by the same route.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

It has been announced officially that the Queen, to express to the citizens of Dublin her unmixed gratification at the loyalty manifested towards her on all occasions during her stay, had intimated, through Sir George Grey her intention to confer on the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin.

THE JESUITS.—In the progress of events this Protestant country has become the paradise of Jesuits. In almost all Catholic countries they have made themselves so odious by their intrigues and their villainies, that the people have demanded their expulsion or secularization, and the governments with a hearty good will have complied with the demand. Here in the United States, they have full sweep, and we are not prepared to say that the case should not be otherwise.—Where intelligence and the Bible are so widely diffused, an antiquated and universally detested order like the Jesuits, are not likely to accomplish much mischief. If they would call themselves by their right name, instead of passing under the general designation of Catholics, they would be universally shunned. In Catholic countries, where there is so much ignorance and superstition for them to work upon, the danger is much greater. Even some of the South American republics have found it necessary to take them in hand, as will be seen by the following passages which we translate from the recent Message of Governor Rosas, the executive of the different Provinces comprising the Confederation, that of San Juan declares itself deeply sensible of the great evils which the traitorous and perfidious conduct of the Jesuits have brought and are likely to bring upon the Republic, and their malign influence can only be avoided by the disappearance of the Jesuit Society from its midst. "The said government adds, that being animated by these sentiments, and desirous to fulfil its own duties it had ordered that the Jesuits residing in San Juan could not remain there in community and under the regulation of the Jesuit Society, nor continue there at all unless they should resolve to leave their cloisters and secularise themselves; and that this ordinance having been complied with by the Jesuits, they having accepted the condition under which it permits them to remain."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

LEGERDEMAIN.—Some time ago, a professor of legerdemain performed before an audience in an English village which was principally composed of colliers. After "astonishing the natives" with various tricks—metamorphosing wine into water, he asked the loan of a half penny from any of his admirers. A collier with a little hesitation, handed out the coin which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said, transformed into a guinea. "An' is that my bawbee?" exclaimed the collier. "Undoubtedly y' answered the juggler. "Let's see it," said the collier; and turning it round in examination with an ecstasy of delight, thanked the juggler for his kindness, and putting it in his pocket, said, "Pse warrant y'e'll not turn't into a bawbee again."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—It is stated, that three clergymen in succession, who were appointed chaplains to the Liverpool Cemetery, have become mentally deranged. The circumstance is attributed to their constant repetition (sometimes as often as six times in a day) of the funeral service, and the impressiveness of the sad spectacle of which they were habitually the spectators.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—I was for some time at a loss to know who in our community could string together such a set of mis-statements as appeared over the signature of "A Friend to Truth," in the *Head Quarters* of the 29th inst., until hearing that one of our knowing ones was housed, I called upon his physician to ascertain his complaint.—"Oh poor fellow," said the Doctor, in attempting to get down from the top of a fence, where he had been for a long time perched, he fell and knocked his well known veracity all to pieces. I fear he will never be able to write or speak a word of truth again." From this I immediately concluded that my floored friend was the unhappy cove, who in attempting to bolster up a fallen party, had unluckily fallen himself. I really pity the poor fellow; only think, never to speak or write a word of truth again! It is really horrible, Mr. Editor. I would like to see his veracity, upon my word; it must be a funny looking thing, I mean before it was smashed; I have heard a great deal about it, but have never seen it. I suppose it is so broken up, now, one could hardly tell what it is like; perhaps he might get a wooden one. I never could tell, for my part, what kept him always poked on the top of that ugly fence. But some folks here are malicious enough to say that it's all a farce; that he never had any veracity or brains or anything of the sort; only a little roll of cotton wool done up to make believe, like a lady's bustle—and that it was nothing but a fright; he thought some of the Orangemen, who took him for a Turkey, were going to shoot him, and "that's what cased him to fall." Dear me, I am sure I don't know, but I wish, Mr. Editor, you would tell me all about it; and tell me how he came to send his writing all the way to Fredericton, and why he couldn't let us see it first—I am sure we have as much right they have—but I am determined to find out all about it, and if I do, Mr. Editor you shall hear immediately from your friend.

MRS. PARTINGTON JUNE.