

3. Expensive in winter, particularly if not kept in warm stables.

DAVID MOWATT, Charlotte.

5. Cattle require more fodder and better shelter than is generally given.

JOHN MANN, Jr., Charlotte.

6. Very prejudicial in all cases, but more particularly when hay is scarce.

JOHN FARMER, Charlotte.

7. Stock must be kept in a warm place and well attended, or otherwise the long cold will materially injure it.

M., Westmorland.

8. The growth of stock or cattle is much retarded during winter, but with warm housing they will retain a fair condition upon coarse hay.

R. K. GILBERT, Westmorland.

9. They get thin and weak towards Spring.

HOWARD D. CHARTERS, Westmorland.

10. The long winters have a bad effect upon stock, as it requires much care, attention and experience to keep them in good condition.

ROBERT B. CAAPMAN, Westmorland.

11. No harm with proper care.

R. B. C. WELDON, Westmorland.

12. Long and cold winters are unfavourable to stock.

WM. CRANE, Westmorland.

14. The stock frequently become poor during the long winter.

JOHN TRENHOLM, Westmorland.

17. Stock if well fed and warmly housed suffer no deterioration.

GEORGE OTTY, King's.

18. The stock of neat cattle do not thrive so well particularly cows.

A. C. EVANSON, King's.

19. The long winters hurt the growth of stock, and without the greatest attention they get reduced.

HENRY HAYWARD, King's.

20. The stock do not suffer so much as might be expected; if warmly housed and well fed they are subject to few diseases.

THOMAS BEER, King's.

20 1-2. If judiciously fed and well housed, in better condition than when put up.

ANDREW AITON, King's.

21. The winters have no injurious effect if cattle are comfortably housed and liberally fed.

MATTHEW McLEOD, King's.

22. Cattle throughout the whole winter must be attended to with great care, their houses made as warm as possible, and proper attention to cleaning, watering and feeding. Stock well attended will winter admirably.

DANIEL McLAUCHLAN, King's.

24. If the stock is well housed and fed, they thrive as well as in Summer.

DANIEL S. SMITH, Queen's.

25. Stock put up in good order, with care, improve in the winter.

ALLAN COSTER, Queen's.

28. The stock do not improve much in growth unless kept well on the best of provender.

WILLIAM REED, Queen's.

29. The winters are very severe on the stock.

WM. PINDAR, Queen's.

31. The winters are very severe on stock; unless well fed and warmly housed, they are subject to many diseases, especially the horn distemper.

ROBERT SMYTH, Queen's.

32. Stock well housed and fed, thrive well in winter.

C. L. HATHEWAY, Sunbury.

34. Stock do well in winter if taken proper care of.

CHARLES H. CLOWES, Sunbury.

36. Cattle if properly housed and fed, lose but little.

EDWARD SIMONS, York.

41. The winter has a bad effect on stock unless they are well fed and comfortably housed.

ROBERT D. JAMES, York.

44. The stock is much injured by the long winters, having to feed on dry food for six months.

ISRAEL PARENT, York.

45. It is injurious on the quality and quantity of the stock owing to the difficulty of procuring fodder.

WILLIAM DOW, York.

46. The stock in very cold weather require to be carefully housed and fed.

JAMES RANKIN, Carleton.

47. The winters are injurious to stock.

JAMES L. PICKETT, Carleton.

50. The stock, if kept housed in warm stables, do not mind the cold weather, and if properly attended will improve during the coldest of the winter.

JOHN LEWIS, Albert.

51. The stock, if kept in warm stables, do not mind the cold, and if properly attended to, will improve during the winter.

WM. WALLACE, Albert.

53. On account of the expense of feeding cattle during the winter they are generally poor in the Spring, and it requires the whole summer to revive them.

JOSEPH C. WHETEN, Kent.

55. The winters are not injurious to stock of any description when comfortably housed, either from their length or severity.

JAMES CAE, Northumberland.

58. Long and severe winters are doubtless trying upon cattle, and if not well housed and attended to, reduce their strength and weight, but are seldom fatal.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, Gloucester.

62. On stock it is not so severely felt as is the climate of Britain, for instead of your wet chilling atmosphere, here is a clear dry frost, bracing the nerves, from December to April, with not more than two or three rain showers during that period. Sheep thrive best fed out in the open air, with an open house or shed for them to enter at pleasure.

DUGALD STEWART, Restigouche.

68. Give the high bred cattle the same chance of feed and care in this Province as they do at home, and they

will vie with them, as far as sheep, pigs, Durhams, Devons, Herefords or Ayrshires are concerned.

JOHN H. REED, York.

These opinions are nearly all favourable to the climate of the Province as fitted for the rearing and feeding of cattle. With proper care they not only winter well and gain size and flesh, but according to Mr. McLauchlan they winter admirably; and according to Mr. Dugald Stewart, the climate of Restigouche, the most northerly part of the Province, is less severe upon stock than that of Great Britain.

A proper degree of warmth, however, good housing and good feeding, are necessary to the health and improvement of the Cattle; and upon this point much alteration may be made for the better in the ordinary practice of the Colony.

It is acknowledged at present by chemical physiologists that warmth is equivalent to a certain portion of food—that an animal which is exposed to more cold will eat more—and that one which is better housed and warmer kept will eat less. To keep an animal comfortable therefore is to save food, and this alone ought to be a sufficient inducement, where a scarcity of winter food is complained of.

(To be Continued.)

REPORT ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN.—Continued.

GRAND BAR.—Survey No. 9.

Seven miles from Woodstock the River divides into two channels to the right and left of a half-sunken Island, 1 1/4 miles in length, called the "Grand Bar;" the channel on the right is contracted and rendered dangerous for the passage of large boats by reefs of rocks, which project into its bed; that on the left is the one generally used; has a comparatively smooth bed, formed of coarse gravel, with deep water until it crosses the foot of the Bar. This section of the River exhibits most unequivocal traces that its stream has cut its course through an alluvial deposit; from the form, &c., it seems probable that the oldest and only water-way was the channel on the right, at which period the Island (or bar) formed a tract of intervalle along the left bank, remnants of which are still visible at A and B. It does not appear that any new deposit takes place at this bar; the current is rapid, without eddies, and sufficiently strong to carry forward any stones and gravel transported hither by the stream; the depth of water where the channel crosses the bar is thought by the pilots to be less than formerly; but this seems to be the effect of the water spreading over a wider space by the gradual erosion of the more elevated portions of the foot of the Island; under such circumstances the remedy to be applied is to endeavour again to contract the water of the River where it is shoalest, and which is considered can be effected in the readiest way by a dam from the left bank, opposite the foot of the Island, stretching obliquely 500 yards with the stream, towards the right bank; also to weather the foot of the Island with a protecting embankment. Should this prove insufficient, the flow down the right channel, at low water, should be stopped by a dam across it from the head of the Island, GH. The probable cost of the dam, CD, and embankment, EF, will be £140.

DIBBLEE'S BAR.—Survey No. 10.

The appearance of the country for 3 miles below Woodstock, betokens most undeniably, that the stream is continually cutting passages for itself through the alluvial deposit of one of the chain of Lakes which at a former epoch existed; one of these passages has separated Fraser's Island from the main Land; this Island will itself probably in the course of time be swept away by the action of the stream, or be converted into a barren mound, resembling the Grand Bar, (last described,) covered with shingle and gravel; thus has been already formed the sunken neck of land at its lower extremity, called "Dibblee's Bar;" the current having been deflected towards Fraser's Island, has excavated through the soft soil a deep winding channel, which is now generally preferred for the passage of boats, in consequence of having a soft even bottom; whilst the bed of the old channel, which follows the right bank, is extremely rough and uncertain, as well as being full of sharp projecting points of rock; this new or left channel has from 10 to 6 feet water through its whole extent, except where it crosses the narrow strip of Dibblee's Bar, where only 2, 9, is found during dry seasons. Complaints are made by Pilots of the very sudden turn in the channel, and of the danger experienced of being carried by the current, before they can bring the boat round, against some large detached masses of rock situate close to the right bank. The two most advanced of them should be removed, and the course of the channel improved by forcing the stream against the west point of Dibblee's Bar, by means of a jetty, a b, 130 yards in length, in order to cut a straighter passage for itself, and which at the same time will have the effect of protecting the foot of the Island, c d, from erosion. The growth of bushes and brushwood should be encouraged as much as possible on the sloping bank of Fraser's Island, to diminish the erosion of the current; the probable cost of the works proposed will be £135.

BELVISOR'S BAR.—Survey No. 11.

The accumulation of ice below Cronkite Island, (where it packs against the left bank,) has caused a deposit of stones, gravel, &c., brought down the stream during the period of the Spring Freshets, and formed a bar from the foot of the Island obliquely across to the right shore, where it spreads into a large bank of shingle, known as "Belvisor's Bar." The water is deep down the branch of the River, on the right of the Island, until the channel, in crossing to the left bank, cuts a passage through the narrow neck of the Bar, where it shoals from 5 feet to 2, 3, but deepens again quickly, giving soundings of 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet within a short space; a sufficient depth can be obtained in this channel, by stopping the spread of the water over the bar by means of an embankment composed of stones, brush and gravel, extending from the foot of the Island about 500 yards down with the stream; the danger to be apprehended at this section of the navigation, is that after passing the bar, the current sets directly

towards the steep bank on the left, carrying the boat very swiftly towards several large detached rocks, two of which are situate immediately in its course; when these are removed, there is a free and deep channel for more than a mile, when a bar formed of stones and coarse gravel, and caused in a similar manner to the one described, crosses the River near a large cubical rock called the "Governor's Table." The water shoals here to 3, 3, in the average dry seasons, but the bar is not considered at present an obstruction to the navigation; in the event of the accumulation increasing, a greater force of current should be directed against it, by stopping the flow of water through the masses of rocks found above the Governor's Table, A A A. The probable cost of the dam at foot of Cronkite Island, and the removal of rock, below Belvisor's Bar, will be £250.

UNITED STATES.

The following is a copy of the petition of Professor Webster to the Governor and Council for pardon, on the ground of his entire innocence, which was presented near the end of April, and withdrawn at the beginning of the last month:—

PETITION FOR PARDON.

To his Excellency George N. Briggs, L. L. D., and to the Honourable Council of the State of Massachusetts.

Having been convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Murder of Dr. George Parkman, I would most respectfully and humbly petition Your Excellency and the Honourable Council, to be permitted to declare, in the most solemn manner, that I am entirely innocent of this awful crime; that I never entertained any other than the kindest feelings towards him; and that I never had any inducement to injure, in any way, him whom I have long numbered among my best friends.

To Him who seeth in secret, and before whom ere long I may be called to appear, would I appeal for the truth of what I now declare, as also for the truth of the solemn declaration, that I had no agency in placing the remains of a human body in or under my rooms in the Medical College in Boston, nor do I know by whom they were so placed. I am the victim of circumstances, or a foul conspiracy, or of the attempt of some individual to cause suspicion to fall upon me, influenced perhaps by the prospect of obtaining a large reward.

When first charged with this dreadful crime, I did not publish to the world a declaration of my innocence, or any explanation of the circumstances tending to bring suspicion on me, solely in consequence of entire ignorance of the course I ought to adopt, and implicit reliance on the calmer judgement of others. I had, however, prepared for publication a document to that effect, but as there was a strong disposition, from the first, to misinterpret and misrepresent my every look, action and expression, it was deemed more advisable for me to preserve and maintain silence; the document was, therefore, with no little struggle on my part, withheld. Immediately upon my arrest, every means was resorted to, to bend even the most trifling appearances in my laboratory, and insignificant circumstances, to add to suspicion, and to pervert them to my disadvantage.

In the state of mind in which I was, silence was constantly urged upon me, and I complied, more strictly perhaps than I ought to have done. Every method of poisoning the public mind, and exciting prejudice against me was resorted to; falsehoods, imputations and fabrications were daily diffused, and I soon perceived that the contradiction of one would lead to others, and that the refutation of them all would be an endless task. I therefore submitted in silence and resignation, believing that the time must shortly arrive when He who bringeth light out of darkness would cause the truth to appear, and my innocence to be made manifest to all.

Had I previously been aware of the use that was to be made of some circumstances on my trial, to give an unjust and erroneous impression if unexplained, I should have been provided with evidence to explain them most satisfactorily.

Some of the statements, references and circumstances, however, could not be fully explained or disproved without the testimony of my wife, of which, unfortunately I could not avail myself. I now pray your Honours that the evidence may be reviewed by you, and that the testimony of my wife may be heard and received, as also my own statements and explanations.

Repeating in the most solemn and positive manner, and under the fullest sense of my responsibility as a man and as a Christian, that I am wholly innocent of this charge, to the truth of which the searcher of all hearts is a witness, I would humbly and respectfully pray that the privilege I have asked may be granted. I do this under the full belief that the testimony and explanations I would now offer, are such as will disprove many things, impair very greatly the evidence of at least two witnesses, and place in their true light circumstances that are now obscure.

On this review of my case, your Honours will, I trust, find sufficient reasons for reversing the decision of the Court, and for the interposition of mercy.

The knowledge of my feelings and habits, and of my various engagements and occupation of time, both before and after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, have, from the first, been sufficient assurance to my afflicted family of my innocence; and neither that nor their trust in Him who has sustained both them and me in our days and nights of sorrow and sadness, have been shaken by the unlooked-for result of my trial. They would pray to be permitted to unite with him who is their sole earthly dependence, in this petition, believing that Your Excellency and the Honourable Council will find sufficient grounds for granting me a pardon, and of restoring to them the husband and father, for which I most respectfully and humbly pray.

(Signed)

Boston, April 24, 1850. J. W. WEBSTER.

[Withdrawn on application of Dr. Webster, June 4, 1850.]