

2nd do. to David Creighton, as servant to Mr W. L. Scott.

3rd do. to John Renney, Farmer, Newcastle.

SECOND CLASS OR NATIVE PLOUGHMEN.
1st Premium to to Edward McKay, son of Donald McKay, Esq. Northesk.

2nd do. to Andrew Woodside, Douglas-town.

These friendly competitions of skill are yearly exciting in the community an increasing interest, and have already had effect in improving the ploughing of the soil, upon which its successful cultivation so much depends; and it is earnestly hoped that our native youth will be more and more ambitious to earn for themselves distinction on such fields of honor.

Last spring the Society imported three barrels of ROHAN POTATOES, which were sold out to members in small quantities, and the committee have heard of several instances in which extraordinary returns were obtained. That of Charles J. Peters, Esq. Chatham, was reported in the Gleaner of the 20th October, and is as follows:

On Saturday last we had the satisfaction of witnessing on the premises of Charles J. Peters, Esq. the produce of six pounds on a piece of land measuring 10 by 26 feet, namely two barrels and a half, each barrel weighing one hundred and forty five pounds."

The principal objection to this species of Potatoe, appears to be its quality, which is only second or third rate. It is likely, however, to prove a valuable Potatoe for feeding stock, and is therefore worthy of the attention of farmers. It is remarkably full of deep set eyes, each of which produces a vigorous stem, in using it therefore, a considerable saving of seed is effected.

BONE DUST enters extensively into British Husbandry, and is universally approved of; as by means of it turnips can be raised of a much larger size, and to a much greater extent, than with barnyard manure alone. In order to give it a fair trial in this quarter, the committee have imported sixty bushels, in casks of four bushels each. The quantity used varies from eighteen to thirty bushels per acre, which is scattered into shallow drills, and slightly covered with mould. Before applying it to the soil, many persons prefer mixing it up with a preparation of ashes or fine compost, pouring a quantity of water on the heap, and allowing it to stand for eight or ten days to ferment; which hastens the decomposition of the particles of bone, and, it is said, gives much better crop than when the dust alone is applied, especially if the season proves to be a dry one. It is hoped that some of our Agriculturists will give it a fair trial, and report the result to the public.

Last season a small quantity of Spring Tares or Vetches was sown by a member of committee. The patch of ground selected for experiment was rather moist; upon it a light top dressing of compost was spread, and the tares mixed with an equal quantity of oats, were sown and harrowed in, about the beginning of July. The crop proved a very luxuriant one, the tares averaging about three feet in length. Spring tares are used very generally in Britain, as green food for cattle, and cows fed on them are said to yield a large quantity of milk. Tares require a rich, pliable mould, rather damp, and on such soil yield a most abundant crop; and when cut green, very slightly exhaust the soil; drawing, it is believed, the chief part of their nourishment from the atmosphere. A friend to Agriculture has ordered a quantity of the seed this spring, so that a further opportunity will be afforded of testing the value of this crop in this climate. By sowing the seed at different times, say early in May, June, and July, a succession of crops may be obtained.

The Committee would call attention to the great return of Carrots raised by Henry Cunard, Esq., the account of which we copy from the Gleaner of the 27th October.

"On the farm of that enterprising agriculturist Henry Cunard, Esq., we last week had the gratification of witnessing that on a space of ground, not exceeding one third of an acre, there was being dug such a crop of carrots, as speaks volumes in favor of the capabilities of our Miramichi soil. The quantity raised on the above space of ground was Eighty barrels! The greater number of the carrots were of an extraordinary size, some of them, being 26 inches in length, and 12-12 in circumference. Several of these were found to weigh not less than from two and a half to three pounds. Such statements should certainly stimulate others to try the experiment so successfully made by Mr. Cunard.—It is perhaps not generally known that Carrots are highly beneficial in the feeding of horses and other animals."

This very valuable root might be introduced into our field culture with much advantage, our soil being generally well adapted to produce it; and, with due attention would yield a much greater return than can be obtained either by Potatoes or Turnips. These are occasionally subject to partial failure, Carrots very rarely disappoint us, and on these accounts deserve increased attention. The fine breed of Cattle imported by the Society, has stood our climate well. These animals are easily kept, and are greatly prized by

their owner, Mr. Henry Cunard, and when they come to extend over the County, will prove, it is hoped, a valuable addition to our native stock.

The Society has just received a supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, including Peas and Beans of different sorts. They imported last fall about Nine Hundred Weight of Red Clover Seed, and they expect a supply of Timothy Seed by the first arrival from Halifax, after the opening of the navigation.

It is desirable that the Society should make another importation of stock of different descriptions. To enable the Society, however, to carry out fully their plans, it is necessary that arrears of subscriptions should be paid up, and new Members added, that the Society may be enabled to draw the £100 granted by the Legislature. Farmers are called on to patronize the Society to a greater extent than heretofore. They, in the first instance, are to reap the chief benefits of its operations, and the effort ought to give their countenance and support. The time is come when we must depend, to a much greater extent than ever upon the products of Agriculture. Let all then prosecute or patronize it to the utmost of their ability. Our climate is healthy, our soil good, and capable of producing all sorts of grain usually raised in Britain, and the neighbouring Colonies; Grist and Oat Mills are now erected, or in course of erection, in different parts of the County, affording increased facilities for the manufacture of bread stuffs; our intervals are extensive, our wild pastures very valuable, and capable of raising a large stock of animals which, in the course of time, may supply our markets with beef, butter and other articles of provision, which at present must be imported at a heavy expense.

With such advantages, we must be greatly to blame if we require to import to the future, the necessaries of life to any thing like the same extent as heretofore. Let due encouragement be given to the introduction of capital among us, without which farming cannot any where be carried on to advantage; let our population be sober, industrious and prudent, let them strive as much as possible to save the sums yearly paid to others for articles which they may produce for themselves, and Miramichi, with the important advantages of an extensive trade, and ready market, cannot fail to advance in prosperity.

The following is a brief statement of the Society's funds:

Amount received for Seeds sold, and Subscriptions during the past year,	£41 10 2½
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, per Acct audited,	75 15 0½
Stock of Seeds, Bone Dust, &c. value about	100 0 0
	£217 5 3

JAMES SOUTER, Secretary.
Miramichi, 31st March, 1841.

SUPPLY OF FRESH FISH.

The following notice was printed last Saturday and distributed in the several settlements. The object of the meeting is a very desirable one, and we recommend it to the attention of the public.

A meeting will be held in the Band Room, in the Commercial Building, Chatham, on the morning of Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, precisely, to devise some means by which the settlements on this river may be supplied with FRESH FISH: All persons feeling an interest in so desirable an undertaking, are requested to attend.
April 3, 1841.

FRENCH FLEET IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE Novascotian contains the following extract of a letter, dated, Liverpool, March 20, 1841.

"The Sisters, James More, arrived here on Wednesday, from St. Dominica and St. Thomas, in 16 days. He says a large French fleet arrived in the West Indies, just before he left, consisting of twenty ships—many of these ships of the line, and five steamers. Much surprise was expressed in the British Islands as to their destination or intentions."

THE REVENUE BILL.

We are indebted to the St Andrews Standard, for the following notice of the alterations in our Revenue Bill

"On Foreign Sugar, 1s. 3d. per cwt additional: Tobacco, 1 1-2 per lb. do: Snuff and Cigars, 10 per cent: do: Foreign Molasses, 1d. per gallon, do: Oxen, 5s each, do: other horned Cattle, not Cows, 5s. each, do: Tea 10 per cent: Silk Goods 5 per cent., Green Fruit, say Apples, Peas, Oranges, Lemons, &c. from Cedar, Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock Shingles from the United States, 10 per cent."

LETTER FROM THE HIGH SHERIFF.

WE obtained the following letter from the High Sheriff, only this morning; but notwithstanding we have but little time to make any comments thereon, we cannot allow his remarks respecting us, to pass unnoticed.

By publishing the proceedings of the second meeting, we merely performed an

act of justice to a large body of respectable individuals, who were called together at Newcastle, by public notice, on a subject of paramount importance, and were prevented attending the first meeting, and expressing their sentiments, from an untoward occurrence, the like of which we trust never again to have cause to record.

Our publishing their proceedings without note or comment, as well as the report of the first meeting, which was furnished us—as we read the notes received from the Sheriff—as a special favor, and after solicitation, we thought would have screened us from any ill-natured remarks particularly from the Sheriff; in this, however, we have been disappointed.

They had a right to be heard, and the only channel open to them was the Press, and it would ill become us, to deprive them of that privilege, in face of one of their Resolutions.

The names of the parties are attached to the sentiments expressed, and the Resolutions adopted; if the Sheriff feels himself aggrieved, he knows where to seek a remedy. Why then does he complain of our conduct? Did he wish us to shut the mouth of the public, because they accuse him of endeavoring so to do? As public journalists, we shall pursue that path pointed out by our own judgment, peaceably if we can, dealing justice to all parties; but no individual, be his station what it may, shall intimidate, or dictate to us, or bestow any gratuitous remarks or conduct, without speedily hearing from us.

MR. PIERCE.

Your last Gleaner contains the proceedings of a second meeting held in the Court House, Newcastle, on the 27th March last, after the county meeting had terminated; and a Resolution appears to have passed there, strongly reflecting upon my conduct, as Sheriff and as Chairman of the first meeting.

But few persons can account for the motives, which could induce any number of individuals (however lost to all sense of justice, propriety or feeling) to take such outrageous proceedings against an absent Public Officer; and I think there are few public Journalists who would have given them insertion; and for the information of the public, I make the following observations.

Pursuant to requisition, I called a public meeting for Saturday the 27th ultimo, at three o'clock; at which hour I was in attendance at the Court House; a few minutes afterwards I was called to the chair, which I accordingly took, read the printed requisition and stated that I should be glad to hear any gentleman upon the subject matter of it.

The business of the meeting then proceeded, each speaker making such observations as he thought proper; when the respective resolutions were proposed and seconded, they were separately handed to me,—read, and after waiting to ascertain if any person wished to address the chair, were put pro and con: and carried.

I was called to the chair by the meeting, it was competent for them to appoint whom they pleased, and they did me that honor: had I refused, doubtless they would have appointed another. Can any reasonable man, acquainted with the usual mode of proceeding at public meetings, say that I could have done otherwise as chairman, than I did?

It is alleged that "the meeting commenced too soon?" was it before the time appointed? they do not even say so.

Is the Chairman then to blame? Or are the persons who called the meeting, and attended at the time? or those who came after the meeting was over?

Blame is endeavoured to be attached to the Chairman for closing the county meeting so soon. It certainly was not closed so soon as is alleged, but when the business for which it was called was done, in the cool, peaceable, orderly manner, that it was, I cannot conceive why it should continue longer—and it certainly was not in the power of the chairman to keep the chair when requested to leave it.

This is all I deem it necessary to say upon this subject, the independent portion of the community can judge for themselves, and to them I leave it.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Chairman of the County Meeting.
Miramichi, 5th April, 1841.

ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL.

March 30—Mrs W. J. Layton, Richibucto; Mr H. M. Aaron, do. 31—S. Hetherington, do. April 2—Mr Richard North, Annapolis; Mr Robert Lawton, St. John; Mr John Wolfendale, do. Mr Z. Phinney, Richibucto. 6—Mr Charles Bogart, St. John; Mr George Clarke, Richibucto.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

By the mail this morning, we obtained an extra, printed at the Halifax Morning Post Office, bearing date, Saturday, 3rd April, 1 o'clock, p. m. which makes no mention of the Acadia, which vessel was to bring the second British March Mail. If this vessel sailed at the time advertised, she was then 15 days out.

The Steamer Caledonia had arrived from Boston, on her way to Liverpool,

and brought papers from the above city to the 1st inst. They furnish the following intelligence respecting the trial of M. Leod.

Case of McLeod.—The Albany Argus contains a letter from Lockport, giving the proceedings in this case as far as they could go. On the opening of the court, Judge Dayton directed the clerk not to call the Jury, deciding at the same time not to hold the court in consequence of an informality, of rather a material error of the clerk, in giving but five instead of six days notice of the drawing of the jury for the term.

McLeod was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. His counsel, Messrs. Gardner and Bradley, then moved the court for two commissions to issue: one for the examination of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington—the other to examine McNabb and others, in Upper Canada.

Affidavits were also served for the purpose of removing the cause to the bar of the Supreme Court by certiorari, or to enable the prisoner's counsel to move for a change of venue so as to have the trial in some other county.

We trust that these proceedings will begin to open the eyes of those Editors who have been so amazingly puzzled as to what was done or what could be done in this case. They show that neither McLeod's counsel or any body else acquainted with the laws of the country, expect his release without a trial before the proper judicial tribunal in the State of New York. The commission for the examination of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox, is of course for the purpose of presenting to the court the facts in relation to the position which the British Government has officially assumed in the matter. The question of national law will then come up for argument before the court as to whether that position exculpates McLeod, in case he is shown to have been one of the party that committed the murder. This is precisely the course which we have designated from the first as the plain, direct and legal course, and the only one which could possibly be taken. We trust that it will now be seen that our laws and institution are not so very complicated as to prevent their being administered with ease and effect.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
Secretary's Office, }
29th March, 1841. }

His Honor Judge Parker with John Ambrose Street, Esquire, and the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Commissioners to prepare an Ordinance of Fees in the Supreme Court, and to consider the propriety of introducing new Rules of Pleading in Civil Actions, agreeable to an Address of the House of Assembly of 27th February, 1841.

John Fraser, Justice of the Common Pleas, Gloucester.

The following Persons appointed Justices of the Peace:—

William McLeod, James Long, Kent. The following persons appointed Members of the Boards of Education:—
Rev. George McDonald, Gloucester; Rev. James Steven, Restigouche.
Daniel Hannington and William C. Smith, Commissioners for certifying the running of the Packet between Shediac and Prince's Edward's Island.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 23d March, 1841.

Militia General Orders.—The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments to the 3d Battalion Northumberland Militia.

To be Captains. Captain Elijah Fowler, transferred from 2d Battalion; Captain Abel Pond, do; Captain John J. Donalds, do; Captain Thomas Underhill, do; Lieutenant John Munroe, do; 22d March; Alexander McLaggan, Gent., 23d March.

To be Lieutenants. Lieutenant Jacob Hovey, transferred from 2d Battalion. Lieutenant T. Coughlan, do; Lieutenant Robert Wasson, do; Lieutenant John Arbo, do; Ensign John Pond, do; 22d March. J. L. Price, Gent., 23d March.

To be Ensigns. Ensign Alexander Campbell, transferred from 2d Battalion. Ensign Charles M. Raw, do; Ensign James Reddy, do; William Doak, Gent., 22d March, 1841; John Decantillon, Gent., 23d March, 1841; James McLaggan, Gent., 24th March, 1841; Daniel Small, Gent., 25th March, 1841; Captain George Priestly, Sunbury Militia, to be 3d Major in the same, 22d March, 1841.

By Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.