

applying manures, and of suiting different kinds of it to different crops. He would also recommend a cautious imitation of all improvements made and tested in other countries; and the application to one particular locality, of that treatment which had been found most successful in another like locality. He would, in a word, advise Farmers to study the science of agriculture; but not to attempt the application of science to agriculture,—because the former belongs to the Farmer—the latter to the Philosopher.

If by any means then, the science and art of Farming, as practised all over the mother countries, in Europe and America, were brought within the reach of the farmers of this country,—if they knew what they ought to learn, and how they may learn it, the Board cannot see why they should not be able to make such progress onwards, as would, by and by, enable them to cope, not only with their brethren of the sister provinces, but attain to such a degree of perfection, as would ultimately bring them close in the wake of older countries, now far—very far—ahead of them.

If they could but convince farmers generally that they are really thus far behind, and that being so, they have the more need to push forward the faster, the Board flatter themselves they would have attained one great step towards an amendment; for with such a conviction, there could scarcely fail to be a commensurate thirst for information; and this thirst would not—could not, be satisfied, merely, by each farmer contenting himself as at present, by comparing his practice with that of his next door neighbour; but it would suddenly lead to the adoption of methods, such as whole settlements assembling together to impart information for the general good; to an interchange of opinions and practices between separate settlements; to Club Meetings, Lectures, reading, reflection, &c. &c., by which means knowledge would circulate speedily—widely—and well.

Although it be evident that lack of scientific and practical knowledge, together with the want of capital, the high rate of wages, and other local hindrances—to which the Board shall not refer—have conspired to retard our progress in agriculture; and although it be equally true, that sheer ignorance in the mother country, of the fertility of our soil, and of our many advantages, which older countries seldom enjoy, have retarded the general settlement of the county, and turned the tide of emigration to other shores; still the Board cannot conclude this Report without congratulating the early farmers of Northumberland, upon the measure of success which has already crowned their honest industry. Think how many of their number—now nearly independent—had at the outset, with light purses and scanty provender, to muster around them their young progeny, and march away from the shores of the Miramichi, to the lonely backwoods, there to burrow a hole, as it were, in the bush, wherein to erect a temporary abode, prior to commencing the forbidding task of cutting down, clearing, and cultivating the prospective farm! With what sore trials, toils, and privations, had these men to contend, while roads were yet unopened, and implements of every kind difficult and costly to procure. Could any enterprize, under the sun, have seemed more discouraging than this. Yet in almost every case, where industry has characterized the habits, and prudence, aided by frugality, marked the conduct of such men—after years of hard labor it is true—their lot has now become more enviable, perhaps, than that of any other class in the country; and when the hour of their departure from this world shall have arrived, they may mingle with the sorrows of the parting scene, this consoling reflection, that their remaining progeny are not to be left without a Home, or the means of ample sustenance.

Yes, farming even in Northumberland is a most desirable occupation,—not only because it secures a competency to the farmer, and his family after him, but because it is eminently calculated to promote human happiness and human virtue. Farming is that avocation to which statesmen, warriors and merchants, have retired—when wearied of the pomps and vanities of the world—to find that sweet serenity of mind which no other situation in life could bestow. Health of body, peace of mind, and competence of estate, attend this honorable and happy calling; and in giving these, it in reality gives all that the present life can bestow; while it opens through its influence the pathway to that eternal rest which remaineth for all earth's true and faithful husbandmen.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

Moved by James Johnson, Esq., seconded by William Loch, Esq., and Resolved unanimously—That the Report of the Board, as now read by the Secretary, be adopted; that the same be published in the *Gleaner*, Newspaper; and that the Secretary procure One Hundred Copies of the *Gleaner*, containing said Report for circulation, under the direction of the Board.

Moved by Alex. Davidson, Esq., Oak-Point, seconded by John M. Johnson, Esq., V. P., and Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Secretary, Mr. Caie, for the zeal he has manifested in the prosperity of the Society; and for the very able manner in which he has prepared the Report of the Board just adopted.

Moved by John M. Johnson, Esq., seconded by R. Hutchison, Esq., and Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this Society be given to George Kerr,

Esq., the Treasurer, for his valuable services, as *Treasurer*; and the very deep interest he has always evinced for its welfare.

Agreeably to written intimation previously given by him, It was moved by James A. Pierce, Esq., seconded by Mr. A. Marshall, and resolved unanimously—That the annual Meeting of this Society, in future, be held on the 3rd Wednesday in January in each year instead of March as stated by the 4th Rule, and also that in the 5th Rule the word 'Annual' be substituted for the words 'Meeting in March.'

A topic, having reference to the present circumstances and future prosperity of the Society, was here cleverly introduced by Richard Hutchison, Esq., and skilfully conducted throughout by him and James Johnson, Esq., of Chatham. These two influential gentlemen, having effected their primary object—which was, no doubt, to excite, if possible, a greater degree of emulation among the members present—volunteered their services as a committee to increase the Society's means of usefulness, by obtaining for it additional members, and soliciting contributions to its funds. This discussion having ended most harmoniously—it was Resolved unanimously—That the Subscription List, as drawn up and presented by J. M. Johnson, Esq., V. P., be circulated, in order, if possible, to obtain further subscriptions for 1847, upon the strength of subscriptions made for the same year. And further Resolved—that Richard Hutchison, and James Johnson, Esqrs., be a committee to obtain the same.

The President having now pronounced the business of the year to be concluded—it was forthwith moved, seconded, and resolved, that John Wright, Esq., vacate the chair, and that John M. Johnson, Esq., do occupy the same. Whereupon it was resolved unanimously—that the thanks of this Society be tendered by the chairman, to John Wright, Esq., for his straightforward—independent deportment as President of the Society, and for the steady and staunch advocacy he has long continued to put forth in its favor. Vote by Ballot being dispensed with on the present occasion—it was moved by James Johnson, Esq., and carried by acclamation, that J. Wright, Esq. be President of this Society for the past year. Whereupon the chairman resigned the chair to the newly elected president of the society.

The following persons were then severally elected Office Bearers for the present year:—
Vice Presidents—John Porter, and John M. Johnson, Esquires.
Treasurer—George Kerr, Esquire.
Secretary—James Caie.
Committee—Hon. Alex. Rankin, John Chalmers, John Rainnie, G. Johnstone, (Napan), A. Fraser, Jun., R. McLeod, David Steele, [Napan], C. J. Peters, D. Weatherall, Wm. Loch, A. Davidson, Oak Point, J. A. Pierce, and John Wyse.

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

Abstract of Treasurer's Account, from 24th March, 1846, to 24th March, 1847.

To paid balance of expenses on	
Horses from Vermont,	£39 19 0
Clover and Garden Seeds from	
Britain,	70 9 10
Premiums at Ploughing Match,	9 15 0
Do. Annual Exhibition,	28 9 6
Printing,	6 8 0
Salary of Secretary,	7 10 0
Sundries,	13 12 11
Balance on hand,	23 12 3
	£209 16 6
By balance on hand, March, 1846	£23 17 5
Subscriptions & Donations,	37 11 10
Proceeds of Seeds sold,	99 7 3
Received in part of Horses sold,	48 10 0
Error in last account,	0 10 0
	£209 16 6

Provincial Legislature.

OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 19.

SETTLEMENT OF PROVINCE.

Extract of Despatch No. 65, of July 2, 1846, from Sir William Colebrooke to Mr. Gladstone.

The Loans authorized to be made to poor Settlers through the Justices of the Peace in Counties, to be returned in labor upon the Roads, have in some Counties been taken up; the principle is not inapplicable to the condition of the people in the remote settlements where the greatest distress has prevailed, and when, having no access to markets, could not look forward to being able to repay such advances in money.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Extract of Despatch No. 31, of November 12,

1846, from Earl Grey to Sir William Colebrooke.

I have advised Her Majesty to leave to its operation the Act No. 1699, which provides for making Loans to poor Settlers, for the purchase of Potato Seed. But I must remark, that the proposed mode of obtaining the repayment of these loans by Labor on the Roads is a bad one. All experience shews that labor in payment for debt is always inefficient; the Settlers should pay by instalments in money. If it be necessary to enable them to do so, they might be given employment on the Roads at fair wages, which, if possible, should be paid by the piece.

GREY.

Fredericton, N. B., 29th December, 1846.

My Lord,—I do myself the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Emigrant Agent at St. John, with his annual Report, and quarterly and annual Returns, made up by anticipation to the 31st inst., in order to admit of their transmission by the present Mail.

In reference to Mr. Perley's observations upon the advantage of settling lands on credit to be repaid in work on Roads, by which the Wilderness would be opened and the settlement of the Country accelerated, it may be proper to remark, that the adoption of such a plan for opening the Wilderness has not been contemplated, beyond the privilege proposed to be accorded to the Settlers of liquidating the sums due for Land purchased by them at public Sales, by means of Certificates from the Commissioners and Supervisors of Roads of the sums due to them for work actually and effectually performed, either for wages or on contract by the piece. Such contracts are often taken for the purpose of earning the means of paying for land, and the appropriations for the whole Province are necessarily limited to such sums as can be so applied from the Commercial Revenue, and have no reference to the amount required to meet the growing demand for settlement Lands, especially in seasons when Emigrants arrive in great numbers, who would be willing to settle them on such conditions. The Forests of New Brunswick being more dense than those of Upper Canada, the Settlements, for many years, were limited, for the most part, to the margins of the numerous Rivers and Streams which intersect the Province, and the cultivation of the rich alluvial bottoms, left dry after the spring floods or freshets. Where Roads have been made through the Forests, Settlements have been formed along them, and in case where Settlers have entered the Wilderness before communications had thus been opened, they have been exposed to great hardships and privations, tending sometimes to the abandonment of their locations. The attempts of Capitalists to effect such settlements by means of hired labor, have not heretofore been successful, although contracts to work by the piece are taken on reasonable terms; the Lands so reclaimed affording for a long time only a subsistence to actual Settlers, and making no return upon the Capital so expended, from the difficulty in finding a market for produce. Such markets in the interior of the country, and remote from the Rivers and Seaports, must for some time depend on the demands of the Lumberers, of whom large parties are annually employed in cutting Timber for Ship building and for exportation, and who require the produce of the neighbouring Farms for their Horses and Cattle.

The advances of funds for the construction of Roads and Bridges, on security of the Lands traversed by them, will not obtain till permanent markets may be established, which would enable settlers to depend on realizing the means of defraying the incidental charges which such advances would occasion, and the ruder and more simple method of opening Roads and settling the Forest Lands, as practiced in the United States, will for some time be alone available.

I have, &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c.

Downing Street, 29th January, 1847.

STR.—I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 29th December, No. 120, enclosing the Letter and Annual Report for the Agent for Emigration. The information thus afforded to me is satisfactory, so far as regards the effectual enforcement of the Passengers Act, and the absence of abuse, or of any difficulty in providing for the Emigrants who have remained in the Province of New Brunswick is proceeding so slowly, and I am of opinion that the attention of the Legislature might with great advantage be directed to a consideration of the means which it may be in their power to adopt, with a view of promoting the mere rapid advance of the Colony in population and wealth, and the development of its great natural resources. Her Majesty's Government will be most anxious to co-operate, so far as they have the power to do so, in any well devised measures which may be suggested for this purpose. I concur with you however in considering that it would not be expedient to allow Land to be sold to Settlers upon credit, to be repaid in work on Roads.

You will express to Mr. Perley, my approbation of the zeal and ability which has displayed in the execution of his important office.

I have, &c.

GREY.

March 23.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in support of sick and distressed Emigrant poor during the year 1846, having had before them the following Petitions, beg leave to Report—

"No. 1. The Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, for the expenses incurred by them in support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants, amounting to £86 11 9; £14 7 6 of which was expended in relief of thirteen Emigrants,—£9 15s. in assisting them to proceed,—£3 19s. for Medicine and Medical aid,—the balance in Food, Clothing, &c.; £52 4s. was expended in relief of thirty Emigrants from a wretched vessel, in very destitute circumstances, some of them were diseased,—£19 of which was expended in assisting them to proceed to Quebec, the place of their destination, the balance in food and clothing; the emigrants arrived within the year: the accounts are fully stated and certified by the sessions: The committee recommend £66 11 7 to be paid.

No 5—The petition of Dugald Stewart, emigrant agent at Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, for the amount of £3 10s. expended by him in 1844, in assisting a destitute emigrant and family: It appears that advance was made immediately upon the arrival of the emigrant, and is properly chargeable upon the fund: the committee recommend the same be paid.

No 6—The petition of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland for £52 5 7, incurred by them; It is stated that the expense was incurred in consequence of some emigrants being infected with the small pox, which rendered necessary their being placed in the Lazaretto at Chatham, which was done by order of the session, a committee of whom regulated the expenditure; there is a detailed account of necessities furnished, amounting to £18 7 7; £10 5 6 for medical aid, and the balance appears to have been paid in cash to certain parties for services not distinctly specified; there is also a charge of £2 12 2 for interest on advances; this account is duly certified as being audited and allowed by the sessions: it appears that the persons relieved arrived from Quebec; and should the house be of opinion that expenses incurred in support of destitute persons from the adjoining colonies are properly chargeable on the emigrant fund, your committee would recommend it to be paid.

No 7—The petition of overseers of the poor for the parish of Chatham, in the county for expenses incurred by them amounting to £29 8 9: this account is fully stated; £15 was advanced to destitute emigrants to enable them to proceed to their friends, the balance for clothing and other necessaries, including 30s. for medical aid; the parties relieved had arrived from Quebec, and these applicants have the same claim as No 6.

To his Excellency, the following sums for the great and other roads throughout the province; for building and repairing bridges, and opening and improving roads to and in new settlements, viz:—

£200 for the road from Dorchester to Shediac, £20 of which on the new road from the steam mill to Bateman's. £75 for the road from Shediac to the Bend of Peticodiac. £550 for the road from Richibucto to Chatham. £270 for the road from Newcastle to Bathurst; £30 of which to be expended in the improvement of the ferry landing on the west bank of the big river Nepisiquit. £600 for the road from Bathurst to Chatham. £1000 for the road from Fredericton to Newcastle. £500 for the road from Shediac to Richibucto. £360 for the road from Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche; one half of which to be expended in Northumberland and the remainder in Gloucester. £230 for the road from Campbellton to Upsalquich. £25 for the road from Salmon river to Richibucto. £100 for the Bend of Peticodiac to Richibucto, via Irishtown. £59 for the road from the Bend of Peticodiac to the mountain settlement. £150 for the road from Pokemouche to Shippigan, via the Plains. £100 for the road up the big Nepisiquit river, towards Northumberland. £10 for a bridge at Tabusintac, near Forein's. £58 to extend the ferry blocks on the south west branch of Caraqueet river. £20 for a bridge over the Schouadac in Westmorland. £100 for a bridge over the Kouchibouguais, in the county of Kent. £200 for improving and laying out a road from the Pabineau Falls to Chaplain Island road, including balance due for over expenditure. £125 for the road from Miramichi to Tracadie, including Bartibog bridge. £60 for the bridge across O'Beare's creek, on the road from Chatham to Escuminac. £25 for exploring and opening the road from Dixon's ferry to Corry's, Bartibog. £45 for the road from the river Miramichi to the mouth of the Bathurst road. A sum not exceeding £800 to complete the bridge over Richibucto river, payable in the year 1848, and not to be drawn from the Treasury until it shall be satisfactorily certified to his Excellency that the sum of £800 has been raised by individual subscription, and paid to the contractors for building the said bridge on account of his contract.

March 24.

Read a second time—a bill in amendment of an Act, intitled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province.

March 25.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to regulate the measurement of Firewood and Bark. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

The Committee of Accounts having had under consideration the Accounts of the several High Sheriffs in the Province, for expenses incurred in holding the late General Election, recommend the following amounts to be paid;—

To the High Gloucester, Kent, 38 13 "In addition recommend Sheriff of Saug the City each to all allowances in all cases charge of established b

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