

said to be disadvantageous. It is most important to a farmer to understand well the nature of the climate of his country; and therefore the relation of the climate of New Brunswick to the profits of the New Brunswick farmer, is a necessary point of enquiry. It is of no consequence to discuss the general subject of 'Climate'; we need merely enquire whether the Climate of this Province is such, as to interfere materially with the profit of the New Brunswick Farmer, and to injure his condition in comparison with the farmers of neighboring countries.—In my Report, I set out with allowing two things as indisputable; first that this climate is exceedingly healthy; and 2dly, that, as far as I can judge, the climate is not such as materially to interfere with the amount of the produce of the land, and that in spite of the climate, the average produce is greater than in the adjoining countries of Canada and the United States. This clears away much difficulty, and leads me to discuss the question, of what are the probable profits of the farmer in this country. It has been so often stated to me, that in this Province the winter eats up the summer; that the immense stock of hay required to maintain the stock of cattle during the winter greatly decreases the value of the farm produce, and that therefore it is impossible for the farmer to realise any great profit on his operations, that I was compelled to give attention to these statements. I have therefore considered these points fully in this portion of my Report. I will not now go over the arguments and facts contained in my Report, on this head; but will merely state the general results deduced from them. The first objection made is, that the extreme shortness of the season for agricultural labor requires greater exertion than in climates with longer summers, and leaves a larger portion of the year in which agriculturists must be supported without raising any produce, and that therefore farming in this country is more expensive than elsewhere. This is a very reasonable argument, and requires investigation to test its soundness. I have compared the answers to my printed queries, as received from fifty different persons (practical men in this Province,) who have given an opinion on this question. Of these, there are 25 who say, that the fact does not in reality affect the profits of the farmer, and 25 who say that it does, and that it lessens those profits. Therefore the evidence is exactly balanced on that point. Then I take the question of paid labor; whether it is profitable for the farmer to pay for labor in this country? The same difference of opinion appears on this point also: there are just as many who say that it is and just as many who say that it is not.

[To be concluded.]

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

St. John Morning News, Jan. 9.

Our California Friends.—Letters have been received in town from Mr Carmichael and Mr Cudlip, (two gentlemen who started from here some time since for the 'diggins,') dated at Panama, which is the distance they had accomplished at that time. It is stated that Panama was 'filled with people' awaiting an opportunity to get a passage—that the regular steamers were engaged for some time in advance; so that they would have to bide their time until a chance offered. A most gloomy account is given of the hardships and privations which they had to undergo, and were still undergoing. They were not only obliged to sleep on the floors of the house, without covering; but had to pay eight dollars a night for the accommodation.

Bible Society.—The Hall of the Institute was not only crowded to excess on Friday evening; but hundreds of persons, it is supposed, were obliged to leave the building for want of accommodation. It is a great pity that this should be the only room in St. John, for public meetings, when one about twice the size is required for so large a population. It seems to us that there could be no better place for public accommodation in this way, than the Northern wing of the Custom House building, (now occupied by Mr Coigley,) if fitted up; and made comfortable as a public room; indeed it is strange that this has never been thought of by the proprietors. It would make a spacious and magnificent room, and bring in a good revenue.

His Honor Judge Parker took the Chair at 7 o'clock. Almost every denomination was represented on the platform, in the persons of their respective pastors.

The speeches were not only excellent but some of them eloquent. If there was any fault at all it was in the excessive length of a few of the speeches. Where there are six or eight persons to speak in the course of a single evening, they ought to confine themselves each to twenty minutes, at the outside. No doubt, all the speeches will appear, as usual in the Courier. There is one striking feature connected with the Bible movement. It effects once a year a fusion of denominations. All are agreed as to the Bible being THE BOOK. Whatever minor differences may exist in Church polity, forms, rules, and non-essentials, there is but one guide and compass to direct to the ark of safety, the haven of refuge; and it is a good thing to see all differences upon minor points laid aside, once a year, and the ministers of every denomination uniting upon one platform, to aid by their advice and advocacy, the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures. The meeting did not break up until after 11 o'clock. The amount of collection taken we did not learn.

St. John Observer, Jan. 8.

A public meeting was held at Fredericton last week, at which His Worship the Mayor of that City presided, and resolutions passed in favor of taking measures for having the principal streets of that city lighted with gas.

The ship James Stewart, Capt. Kinney, sailed on Friday last for San Francisco, with an assorted cargo of building materials, &c., valued at upwards of £1000, and shipped by the owner of the vessel; C. C. Stewart Esq. Messrs. N. Milby, and W. J. Bradley, of this city, John Ruddock, of Portland, and J. A. Miles, of Fredericton, went passengers; and several young men of this city form part of the crew.

St. John Christian Visitor.

The total quantity of tons of Shipping, and Timber, Deals, &c., shipped from this Port of St. John, to Ports in Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1849, are as follows:—183,724 tons of Shipping, carrying 93,137 tons Red and White Pine Timber: 10,959 tons Birch Timber: 1,616 tons Spruce Timber: 85,055,000 superficial feet of Deals: 191,319 pieces Railway Sleepers: containing 5,062,000 superficial feet: 1,326,000 feet of Boards. Shipped in 1848:—125,974 tons Pine: 8,531 tons Birch: 1,386 tons Spruce: 93,061,000 superficial feet Deals: 6,742,500 superficial feet Railway Sleepers: 1,283,400 feet Boards.

Canada.

Quebec Chronicle.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—The Eastern Township's Advocate, of the 27th, publishes an address to the Electors and inhabitants from the County of Stanstead, expressing their concurrence in the principles of the Montreal Manifesto, in reference to a peaceable separation of Canada from the mother Country, and a union with the United States and calling upon John McConnell, Esq., M. P., for that county for a public declaration of his views on the subject.

The address dated the previous day, had received about 600 signatures. The Gazette learns by Telegraph from Toronto that Mr Meudell is gazetted Collector of that port; and that 14 other dismissals from the Militia are published, the resignation of members of the Executive Government and the subsequent appointments to fill the vacancies are exciting a good deal of discussion. The rumour of a speedy dissolution of Parliament gains ground.

Copper Mine near Quebec.—The Quebec Canadian says that a copper mine has been recently discovered at St. Marie, (Nouvelle Beauce,) in the seigniorship of M. Perrault, about thirty miles south of Quebec, and three or four miles from the River Chaudiere. Metallic veins, varying from one to four feet wide, have been followed and examined, in the space of a thousand feet in length. There has also been found a vein of argenteous lead, encouraging the supposition that a vein of silver is not far off. The mine is not far from where gold is found on Mr DeLery's seigniorship.

United States News.

From the Boston Transcript.
Prospects of California.—There seem to be some apprehensions of a scarcity of provisions the present winter in California. At the time of the sailing of the last steamer, provisions of all kinds had advanced. Bread was a dollar a bushel—Mechanics' wages had advanced to \$16

per day; laborers \$10—both having stood out for it; and all were employed.

With regard to the danger of famine, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, it will be noticed that the accounts already begin to wear an ominous appearance. We may presume that several causes have united to make the result inevitable. The engrossing eagerness of the pursuit for metallic treasure has naturally interfered very seriously with the attention to agricultural labor which might have been given, with advantage even in that comparatively sterile region; while the immensely redundant supplies from abroad, tempted thither by the first enormous profits, have had the twofold effect of checking the current of importation and of inducing the most extravagant wastefulness on the part of the thoughtless customers. It may be said that sufficient supplies can be obtained from Oregon. It should be recollected that our last accounts inform us that a large portion of the working class had left for California, and that the harvest &c., would suffer from that cause. That being the case where can the Californians look for such a supply of vegetables &c. as will be required?

We publish in another column an extract from the able report of the Secretary of the interior in regard to the mineral lands of California. It is believed that the mass of gold in the country has as yet been scarcely encroached upon to any noticeable extent. The great richness of the mineral deposit will ultimately be found to exist in the rocky formations; that in the beds of rivers and among sands is rather accidental than otherwise; and, at any rate, must be soon exhausted. The metallic wealth of the country must soon be tolled for on a large scale and by the application of large means.—Whether this will be a desirable change from the present *guillera* mode is doubtful.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Southern members here are much incensed at that part of the President's Message which expresses his determination to adhere to the Union, happen what may.—They say that the passions of Congress and the sectional feelings already sufficiently prevailing throughout the country, did not require additional fuel, but rather a curb; and that if the message made allusion to the difficulties which now attend the settlement of grave political questions, it ought to have been in a conciliatory spirit, and not couched in language which may be construed into a threat. They also object that he does not avow his sentiments on the Wilmot Proviso.

St. John New Brunswicker, Jan. 8.

Later from Washington.—Washington, Jan. 3.—It is stated that several important resolutions will come before the Senate to-day, including Mr Cass's for the suspension of intercourse with Austria. It is understood that Mr Clay will oppose the resolution.

Wemore's defalcation has been reduced to \$176,000.

Attempted Revolution in Mexico.—32 Conspirators Shot!—A letter from Vera Cruz dated the 18th Dec., says:—'The Diligence from the city of Mexico 15th inst., arrived here last evening, in the extraordinary short run of 23 days, bringing advices from the capital no less astonishing than the suppression by the Government authorities of a formidable and wide spread scheme of rebellion, got up by the friends of Santa Anna, whose aspirations to power in this country never seem realized again.

Two editors, and five officers of distinction, and twenty seven others, all the partisans of the exiled chieftain, were shot in their attack on the President's palace, and were it not for the steadiness of the troops, and the dislike they entertain towards the fallen hero, the consequences would have been far more fatal, as the present Cabinet is not in good odor with the masses. Independently of this, however, there is a good deal of discontent with the Government, said to prevail in Mexico.

An Emigrant Ship on Fire.—Narrow Escape of Four Hundred Persons.—The *Tay* (with the West India mail) brings an account of the total loss of the emigrant ship *Caleb Grimshaw*. Captain Hoxie, by fire, 16 miles S.E. of the island of Flores, one of the Azores. The emigrants, 290 in number, with the crew, were providentially saved from destruction. The cry of 'fire' was raised at about eight o'clock on the night of the 12th ult. The heat was so intense that no one could live below, and the immense quantities of water poured into the ship by the crew and passengers generated

steam, and the heat at length became insufferable. But this was the only means by which the ship was kept from being rapidly consumed. The boats were towed astern of the burning vessel for five days and nights, filled with poor emigrants bewailing their fate, while about 60 were on a raft, when a ship, which was seen bearing towards them, and proved to be the barque *Sarah*, Capt. Cook, bound from London to New Brunswick, in ballast. As soon as the captain of the *Sarah*, saw the signal of distress he immediately approached the *Caleb Grimshaw*, but was only able to get on board, during the night of the 17th, three boatsful of passengers owing to the wind blowing hard. The next day, the 18th, he got on board about 150 passengers. Night approaching, and the wind still increasing he was obliged to lay to. On the 19th there was a heavy sea and no more could be got off. On the 20th about 10 persons, who had escaped from the burning ship, volunteered to return and relieve those who were on board at work, as by this time there was no more water or provisions to be got without raising the hatches. The mainmast was now settling down and the upper deck was working each way. On this day the ship floated to the leeward of Flores into smooth water, and during the night all the passengers that remained on board got off. Before the last of the crew left they lifted the hatches, and immediately the ship burst into a terrific blaze. The escape of all the persons, 399 in number, was most miraculous, the ship being on fire for eight days and nights! Nothing but the continual flooding the ship prevented her from being burned to the water's edge, and every soul on board perishing before relief could be had. The men and crew worked like heroes. The conduct of the master of the *Sarah* was beyond all praise. For three days and nights did he hover round the burning ship, amidst the most tempestuous weather, taking every opportunity to lower his boat to save some of the passengers. Nothing could exceed his heroism and humanity. To him, under Divine Providence, the unhappy emigrants owe their preservation. Although perpetually obliged by the tempestuous wind and heavy sea to leave them apparently to a dreadful fate, he always endeavored to keep in sight, and cheer their aching hearts with a prospect of escape. The *Sarah* arrived at Fayal with the crew and passengers of the *Caleb Grimshaw* in safety. The passengers had lost everything on board, and were perfectly destitute, for they had the greatest difficulty to get food from the burning ship to keep them alive. Captain Hoxie chartered the *Sarah* to take the passengers to New York. The *Sarah* had not left Fayal when the *Tay* took her departure, but the American Consul was using the most strenuous efforts to arrange everything for her leaving. The *Caleb Grimshaw* belonged to Messrs Grimshaw, of Liverpool. The origin of the fire was not known.—III. News.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Superior and Fast Sailing Packet brig "MINERVA," Delaney, Master, having ample Cabin and Steerage accommodation.

Should a sufficient number of Passengers offer before the 10th day of February next, this vessel will sail from here for San Francisco (calling at New York) on or about the 16th day of March next, but will in the meantime be continued on the line between this City and New York. The sailing qualities of this vessel are now so well known that they require no description here, and as she will be thoroughly equipped, and in every way well fitted for the voyage, it will afford a safe, comfortable, and expeditious mode of conveyance to persons desirous of visiting the Gold Regions.

FARE—Cabin, Provisions found, \$250; Steerage, without Provisions, \$125.

Persons desirous to sail by this vessel can obtain a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months on a small advance on the above prices, upon approved security.

N. B.—An experienced Surgeon will be on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES McDONNELL, New York; WM. HOWARD St. John, N. B.; MARTIN CRANNEY, Esq., Miramichi; EDWARD LONERGAN, Yarmouth; MR CHARLES TAYLOR, Restouche, N. B. or (post paid) to M. McDONNELL, Halifax, January 1, 1850.

FOR SALE.

The STOCK, TOOLS, MOULDS, &c., at the MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY, Will be Sold on reasonable terms; and the PREMISES will be Sold or Leased with the Stock. For particulars apply at the Office of the Assignees of Mr Currier. Chatham, December 31, 1849.