

GRAINS, &c.

For best sample White Bald Wheat, M. Searle, 66 lbs. 2 oz.,	£0 12 0
Second best Do., John Wyse, 65 lbs. 10 oz.,	0 7 6
For best sample Red Bald Do., R. Coulthard, 64 lbs. 4 oz.,	0 12 0
Second best Do., R. P. Whitney, 65 lbs.,	0 7 6
For best sample Black Oats, John Wyse,	0 6 0
Second best Do., George Johnston, Napan,	0 4 0
For best sample White Do., Chas. Marshall, 44 lbs. 4 oz.,	0 6 0
Second best Do., John Wyse, 45 lbs. 2 oz.,	0 4 0
For best sample Barley, John Dixon, 55 lbs. 14 oz.,	0 8 0
Second best Do., Finlay McDiarmid, 55 lbs. 12 oz.,	0 5 0
For best sample White Field Pease, J. Brown, 66 lbs. 6 oz.,	0 10 0
Second best Do., John Dixon, 66 lbs. 4 oz.,	0 7 6
For best sample Green Do., D. Baldwin, 67 lbs. 4 oz.,	0 10 0
For best Buckwheat, D. Baldwin, 52 lbs. 9 oz.,	0 10 0
For best sample Timothy Seed, James Creighton, 47 lbs.,	0 10 0
Second best Do., Finlay McDiarmid, 44 lbs. 3 oz.,	0 5 0
For best sample Red Carrot, Michael Searle,	0 4 0
For best sample Red Beet, Daniel Weatherell,	0 4 0
For best sample Swedish Turnip, Michael Searle,	0 5 0
Best sample Indian Corn, 1 bushel, A. Rogers, Jan., 62 lbs. 8 oz.,	0 7 6
For best sample White Beans, D. Weatherell, 61 lbs. 10 oz.,	0 7 6
Best colored Do., R. P. Whitney, 65 lbs. 4 oz.,	0 5 0
Best Windsor or Broad Do., R. Coulthard, 59 lbs. 9 oz.,	0 5 0
Second best Do., Michael Searle, 55 lbs. 12 oz.,	0 2 0

The Board think it will not—or at least it ought not to be denied, that the *Timber Trade*, has done much for this country. It has built its villages, made its roads, and till lately it was the chief support of its inhabitants. Unfortunately, however, it has been of less advantage to ourselves than it has been to those countries that have supplied us with the necessities of life.—Our Forests have been a mine of wealth; but they have been exhausted to enrich other places more than this. Had one portion of our population kept to the cultivation of the soil, while another part was engaged in the manufacture of Timber, Deals, &c., much of the money made in the County, instead of passing into other pockets, would have remained in ours, and left us in very different circumstances from those in which we are now placed. Had the farmer stuck to his farming, and the lumberer to his lumbering, they would have mutually benefited each other. It can be of little avail, however, to fret about the follies of our past history, or to talk about the habits of improvidence which lumbering has engendered. Our Forests are now so thinned of their heavy growth of pine and hardwood—what remains is so distant from us—and the price of woods of every kind is so reduced in the British market, that with "Othello" we may say, as far as lumbering is concerned: "Our occupation is gone," having ruined nearly all who were engaged in it. Instead then of fretting about what cannot be obtained, let us rather from our past history derive wisdom, whereby to act more wisely for the time to come.

It is boldly asserted by some, as a reason for their grumblings, and their itching desire to leave us—that this country cannot raise food for its population, at least for many years to come; and such individuals at once turn their thoughts to the gold of California, and the glorious things of the Far West. They assure us that gold in California is so easily obtained that like pins dropt in the sand, it may be pocketed for the trouble of picking it up; and that in the Far West luxuriant crops are reaped without the cost of cultivation. Now all this may do "well enough for Marines, but Sailors won't believe it." Granting it to be true that Northumberland, for a few years to come, may not be able to grow food enough for its population, ought we on that account to turn our backs upon its healthy climate, its fertile soil, and pure water; its ample resources, liberty and laws, to seek a home among strangers, amid disease, and numerous discouragements which are but little dreamed of by those who thus ignorantly talk. If Farmers have not been able as yet to produce the quantity of breadstuffs consumed by our population, the cause is surely not attributable to any incapacity in the soil or disability in our Farmers to accomplish this. Without, therefore, heeding such grumblings let our Farmers press forward "hand in hand," "shoulder to shoulder," in noble efforts to better the condition of this the District of their adoption; and if we cannot for a few years to come raise the whole of the food that is required in the County, let us raise two thirds of it, and if we cannot raise two thirds, let us raise as much as we can. That is—let us go on lessening our imports, and saving the County annually, by Farming—if not £15,000, let us save it £10,000, and if not £10,000 let us save it £5,000. Let economy, industry and enterprise distinguish our future history as conspicuously as indolence and extravagance have done the past, and there need be no fear but Northumberland will not only succeed in growing food for its population, but it will rise rapidly in wealth and importance. In an Agricultural point of view its capabilities are unknown and unappreciated: what effect the forthcoming Report of Professor Johnston may have in the way of opening our eyes to the capacity of our soil, and directing attention to the discovery and cultivation of the numerous resources of the County, your Committee have no means of predicting: this, however, they do know, for it has been amply verified, viz: that the soil of the County is good, its situation advantageous and healthy, and its resources abundant.

[Remainder next week.]

United States News.

New York Herald, Jan. 18.

Testimonial of Capt. David Cook—Meeting of Merchants at the Exchange.—At three o'clock yesterday, a meeting of the merchants of the city was held in the Exchange, Wall street, to take into consideration the most suitable testimonial to be presented to Captain David Cook, of the British barque Sarah, for his humanity and noble exertions in saving so many human lives at the peril of his own. The attendance was very large; not only those who

were present at the other meeting, just concluded, remained but a new accession augmented the numbers.

Mr Joseph Hoxie called the meeting to order. He said—Fellow citizens, this meeting is not called to take into consideration the value of stocks, or any other pecuniary matter. It is peculiarly an affair of the heart—the praiseworthy conduct of Captain Cook, of the British barque Sarah. I propose, for the purpose of organising this meeting and expressing its sentiments, that Mr James Brown take the chair.

[After the meeting was organised a number of merchants addressed it—several resolutions were passed, expressive of their feelings, and a committee was appointed to raise funds to present Capt. Cook with a 'testimonial.' The Herald goes on to say]—

Mr Hoxie then said—I know Captain Cook is on 'Change and I will bring him up here as it will do your very souls good to look at him.—(Applause, and cries for 'Cook.')

Shortly after, Mr Cook made his appearance on the platform, and a scene of enthusiasm followed which is rare, indeed, in a meeting of New York merchants—the habits of money making and dry speculations in figures not being the most conducive to the development of the finer and softer feelings of man's nature. The cheering was most rapturous and protracted, coming evidently from the heart. There could not be a greater compliment to the gentleman, coming as it did, from quiet business men, who never join in the shoutings and half cheering of public meetings. It was evident he felt it. He said as a tear dimmed his eye, and his utterance was checked with emotion: "You make me feel proud. You make me think I have done a great deal, when I have done nothing that was but my duty and that my Maker did not require it at my hands. I cannot give expression to my feelings at present. I am not in the habit of speaking in public. I feel most grateful for your kindness, and I shall not soon forget it." Mr Cook here retired, quite overcome by his feelings. He is a very fine looking fellow—just such a man as would do a good action for its own sake, and think he had only done what he would be a scoundrel if he did not do. He is a native of Nova Scotia, so that he belongs to this continent.

St John Morning News, Jan. 30.

Marine Disasters on the Lakes.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday, publishes a statement of the disasters and losses as near as it is possible to ascertain them, which have happened on the lakes during 1849. The total loss of property destroyed is estimated at \$368,171; number of lives lost 34. Total loss of 1848, \$420,512— which exceeds the loss of '49 by \$52,341. Loss of life for 1848, 55, exceeding the loss of '49 by 21.

From the New York Globe.

In a recent expedition to search out Sir John Franklin, they were eighty days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. They served out their rations of fifth-proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet. Of course it was first-chop.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

Cod Fishing Bounties.—More than \$36,000 had been paid by the collector of this port, to owners and crews of cod fishing vessels belonging to this district, on Monday last.—The amount to be paid to vessels employed in this business the past season will swell this sum up to a little rising \$41,000.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Case of Professor Webster.—In the Municipal Court, before Chief Justice Wells, at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, John White Webster was placed at the bar, and duly notified that the Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment against him, for the murder of George Parkman,—that the indictment would be certified up to the Supreme Judicial Court that he would be furnished with a copy of the indictment, and that, by order of the Court, he would be committed to the Commonwealth's jail, for safe keeping, until the final order in his case. Mr Webster then left the court room in custody of two officers. His appearance was perfectly calm, and much the same as it ever was, prior to his arrest.

It is said that the President has sent instructions to Mr. Marsh, our representative in Turkey, to use the influence of our government in favor of the Hungarian refugees in that country.

New York Post, Jan. 18.

The Printer's Festival.—The [144th] anniversary celebration of Franklin's birthday, took place last evening at Niblo's establishment, according to previous announcement.—There was a very large attendance, and the whole affair seemed to give the highest satisfaction to all parties concerned. The literary exercises were conducted in the theatre before an audience of some 2000 persons, and the supper and ball were attended by about 700 of the members of the Typographical fraternity. Several toasts and speeches were made at the table; among others who delivered addresses on the occasion, were Dr. John Francis, and Judge Edmonds whose remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

From the Boston Post.

Remarkable Escape of a Slave.—We understand a vessel has arrived here from Washington, N. C., bringing a yellow girl belonging to George W. Davis, of that city. She was secreted on board by the mate. A bed was thrown in the poop for her to lie upon, and concealed by piling wood around it. The authorities at Wilmington, almost knowing her to be on board, made repeated searches, and smoked the vessel several times, after loudly announcing that they would smother her if she did not show herself. Upon coming out of the river the vessel was boarded by the posse for the last time, and had the girl been found the captain would have been in great peril, notwithstanding he knew nothing of the runaway. During the voyage the girl was fed in the watches, without the knowledge of the master. At the wharf here, the vessel was entrusted to the care of the second mate; but in the evening the first mate went aboard, and persuaded the second mate to go on shore upon an errand. He returned, however, so quickly that the mate had not time to get off with his prize, but hid her in another place, where she was discovered by the steward. He told the two mates, who were then conversing in the cabin,

that there was a woman on board; but the first mate laughed at the story. Soon after, the second mate went into his own room, when the mate took the girl from her concealment, and run with her rapidly up the wharf.

From a Philadelphia paper.

A Northwest Passage.—The British frigate Amphitrite, sloop of war Hecate, and the Royal Thames yacht, club schr Nancy Dawson, 4 guns, at Mezzatlan, arrived on the 19th inst. from the Northern Ocean. They have discovered a N. W. passage in lat. 73, and about 303, and went one degree and a half further North than any vessel has previously been. Have discovered a new continent, but on account of ice could not approach nearer than fifteen miles to land. Did not find Sir John Franklin, and on account of ice was forced to leave.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

St. John Observer, Jan. 29.

Shipping.—There were owned at this port, at the close of 1849, as far as can be ascertained, 505 vessels amounting to 93,192 tons—showing an increase, as compared with 1844, of 105 vessels, 24,699 tons.

The new vessels built at this port in 1849, (including those built for owners in the United Kingdom) was 85, tons 31,279.

There are now building at St. John and its immediate vicinity, 14 vessels of 9850 tons; at Fredericton and Oromocio, 3 vessels, 750 tons; at Quaco, 29 vessels, 14,950 tons; at Dorchester, Hopewell, and the Bend, 6 vessels, 3070 tons—total building in the St. John District, 52 vessels, 26,620 tons.

In the Miramichi District there were owned in 1849, 90 vessels, measuring 7,464 tons. The new vessels built in that District, in 1849, were 21, measuring 6,763 tons.

There are now building in the Miramichi District, as follows:—At Dalhousie, 2 vessels, 850 tons; at Bathurst, 3 vessels, 1,250 tons; at Miramichi, 6 vessels, 3,320 tons; at Richibucto, 2 vessels, 1,400 tons; at Cocagne, 1 vessel of 600 tons—total building in the Miramichi District, 66 vessels, 34,040 tons.

St. John New Brunswick, Jan. 29.

Coming this way.—We learn from the Boston papers that a new line of Telegraph from that city to Portland, by way of Newburyport and Portsmouth, is in course of progress.

A prospectus is out in New York for the establishment of a journal to advocate disunion.

St. John Morning News, Jan. 28.

The County Gaol—and the Escape of Prisoners.—On Thursday morning His Honor Judge Parker, charged the Grand Jury, in a very effective speech, upon the escape of William Dunbar from the County Jail. He said it was useless for the Court to take cognizance of criminal offences; and waste its time with trials, if prisoners afterwards could make their escape from the hands of the law. He thought it due to public justice, as well as to the officers in charge of the Jail, that the Grand Jury should find a bill, in order to have the case fairly tried, and see where the blame, if any, rested, for the escape of Dunbar. The Grand Jury found a bill—so that the matter will undergo a thorough searching and investigation before the Court at a future day.—We wish to offer a few remarks upon this subject. We are credibly informed that the present state of the jail is altogether unfit, from its insecurity, for the purposes of its design—that the lower story, intended chiefly for criminals, is not a bit more safe, (if as safe,) than the upper story—in consequence of which the Deputy Sheriff, has on several occasions preferred making use of the upper rooms, instead of the lower ones, whenever he felt that his responsibilities were greater than usual—that he has frequently had persons up stairs, confined in the very same room that Dunbar was in, for he knew that in the event of their escape he would be liable for thousands of pounds out of his own pocket—that this room, especially, was directly over his sleeping apartments, hence he thought every thing the more secure, inasmuch as if any noise were made in the night he would be likely to hear it. It is also stated that it was not within the knowledge of the Sheriff, or the Deputy, that the garret had not been finished. We believe that there is no ready access to the garret, hence a person may have been in and about the jail, for a life time, and never taken the trouble to inquire into the fact. This jail, if we be correctly informed, has cost the County something like £10,000, and up to this day our citizens are taxed for the liquidation of the debt. Out of such a sum as this, two such jails might be built; and yet we have one by no means perfect—a mere mockery for a jail. In our humble opinion the parties who should be tried for the escape of Dunbar, ought to be either the Commissioners who received the work from the hands of the builder as "complete"—or the Magistrates, whose