

present, and sincerely hopes for the future. That much, very much remains to be done, is as perspicuous as any axiomatic truth. But the munificent Author of nature, of Providence, and of all good to man is presenting us with many forcible motives to exertion. It is our obligation and it will prove our honor to be alive to those motives and strenuously to act upon them.

Before bringing this Report to a conclusion, the Committee may be permitted to call the attention of the Society to the article of Flax. In the mother country the value of it is greatly enhanced for the purposes of manufacturing industry and commerce, and as a substitute in some instances for cotton. We read of the Distillery giving place to the Flax-mill in Ireland. The New York State Society in its published directions for the method of Flax cultivation, observes that "the importance of this crop to the farmer has just begun to be appreciated." The Directors of the St. John Agricultural Society "call especial attention" to this subject in connection with their own country. They observe that "as an article of clothing, it might, to a considerable extent, supersede the imported linen and cotton, and the seed is of much value. The dressing, spinning and manufacture of the fibre, would also afford profitable indoor employment during the winter." The utility and desirableness of its culture among the population of our country, will be apparent. And it is hoped that the advantages of it will soon be experimentally known.

That the spirit of improvement is at work among our population, the committee confidently believe. That the youthful tiller of the ground especially may be imbued with it, they heartily desire. Every such agriculturist should learn to appreciate justly, the dignity and vast importance of his calling, both to himself and his country. Let him who would succeed and excel, become conversant with knowledge, particularly those departments of it that bear immediately upon his profession. Meteorology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, with many cognate branches, claim to be studied by him, who would attain a comparative mastery of the science that enters into the business of a farmer. It is to the application of them to agricultural purposes, that we are indebted for the great improvements in farming implements that have taken place of late years. The diligent, skilful, and indefatigable, may be said never to fail. We may here be allowed to give the observation of Sprengel, adverted to by Professor Johnston. "He states that it has frequently been observed in Holstein, that if on an extent of level ground, sown with corn, some fields be marled, and others left unmarled, the corn on the latter portions will grow less luxuriantly, and will yield a poorer crop, than if the whole had been unmarled. Hence if the occupier of the unmarled field would not have a succession of poor crops, he must marl his land also. Can it really be that the Deity thus rewards the diligent and the improver? Do the plants which grow in a soil in higher condition, take from the air more than their due share of the carbonic acid, or the vegetable food it may contain, and leave to the tenants of the poorer soil a less proportion than they might otherwise draw from it? How many interesting reflections does such a fact as this suggest? What new views does it disclose of the fostering care of the great Contriver—of his kind encouragement of every species of virtuous labour! Can it fail to read us a new and special lesson on the benefits to be derived from the application of skill and knowledge to the cultivation of the soil?"

It is said that the "mixed husbandry" farmers of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Northumberland, are "the most skilful and intelligent in the country." Why should not our farmers who certainly in the land of their nativity or adoption, are called to perform the functions of "mixed husbandry," strive to be worthy of similar praise? It is reported, that our Lumberers in the forest have transformed the camp into a night school for reading, writing, and the acquisition of useful knowledge. May not settlements and farmers' houses become imbued with a zeal as praiseworthy? "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones; that our garner may be full, affording all manner of store, that our oxen may be strong to labor, that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case."

In connection with the importation of cattle from Cumberland, and winter feeding them, the following facts have been furnished the committee, by Francis Ferguson, Esq., President of the Society. On the 15th November, 1849, 17 oxen were received from Cumberland and weighed. They were wintered as follows:—Four were fed on hay and turnips, four on hay alone, and nine on wheat, barley and oat straw. Upon the 1st of June, 1850, the cattle were again weighed, and it was found that the turnip fed cattle had gained 234 lbs. each, the hay fed ones 175 lbs. each, and those fed upon straw 141 lbs. each. Mr Ferguson also states that from his farm last season, a number of sheep were killed that weighed from 90 to 100 lbs. One deserving of particular notice weighed 145 lbs. Such facts speak strongly in favor of stock and sheep farming, and demonstrate the reward attendant upon superior and skilful management.

APPENDIX.

The exhibition of Grains, Domestic Manufactures, and Dairy Produce, was held in the premises of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co.

* Stephens' Book of the Farm, Vol. 1—page 84.

In grains, it was inferior to that of last year; in other respects it was fully equal. Thirteen specimens of wheat were shown—the heaviest weighing 65 lbs., the lightest 62 lbs.: Three of barley weighing 49, 50, and 54 lbs.: Nine of black oats, weighing from 38 lbs. to 41 lbs.: Seven of white oats, the lightest 44 lbs 14 oz., the heaviest 47 lbs.: Two of buckwheat, weighing 49 and 52 lbs.: Three of Indian corn, 57 lbs. 14 oz. 60 lbs. 8 oz., 61 lbs. 8 oz.: nine of white beans, from 65 lbs. 4 oz. to 70 lbs.: One of peas 68 lbs.: Four of Timothy seed from 40 lbs. 2 oz. to 45 lbs. 6 oz.: of vegetables there were six specimens of carrots, six of Swedish turnips, two of yellow turnips and three of mangel wurtzel. In dairy produce there were seven competitors in cheese, and eleven in butter. Four specimens of colored woollen cloth were exhibited, six of woollen blankets, three of plaid wool checkered, two of Flannel, all wool, five of colored cloth cotton and wool, three of flannel cotton and wool, one of double mitts, two of mens' socks, and three of lamb's wool stockings.

The Judges of Grain and Vegetables, were Messrs. Woolner, Waterson, and Partelle; of Cloth, Messrs. McKenna, T. Carman and Eadie; of Dairy Produce, Messrs. James Paul, and R. Dawson, Junr.

At the close of the exhibition the following prizes were adjudged.

Wheat, best, John Chalmers.	£1 0 0
2nd do., Wm. Fleck,	0 15 0
3rd do., James Chalmers,	0 7 6
Barley, best, James Chalmers,	0 15 0
2nd do., R. Brown,	0 10 0
3rd do., A. Brown,	0 5 0
Black Oats, best, R. Moody,	0 15 0
2nd do., T. Armstrong,	0 10 0
White Oats, best, A. Brown,	0 15 0
2nd do., D. Landels,	0 10 0
Buckwheat, best, A. Brown,	0 10 0
2nd do., T. Armstrong, Johnston's Report	0 10 0
Indian Corn, best, J. Galbraith,	0 10 0
2nd do., W. Malloy, Johnston's Report	0 10 0
Pease, best, A. Alexander,	0 10 0
White Beans, best, R. Dawson, Junr.	0 10 0
2nd do., Wm. Napier,	0 5 0
3rd do., Wm. Malloy,	0 3 6
Timothy Seed, best, John Chalmers,	0 10 0
2nd do., R. Moody, Johnston's Report	0 10 0
Carrots, best, Rev. G. Macdonnell,	0 10 0
2nd do., Wm. Fleck,	0 5 0
Swedish Turnips, best, R. Ferguson,	0 7 6
2nd do., Alex. Taylor,	0 5 0
Mangel Wurtzel, best, Wm. Napier,	0 7 6
2nd do., R. Moody,	0 5 0
Cheese, best, R. Moody,	0 12 6
2nd do., James Galbraith,	0 7 6
3rd do., R. Ferguson,	0 5 6
Butter, best, James Chalmers,	0 12 0
2nd do., R. Ferguson,	0 7 6
3rd do., Wm. Fleck,	0 5 0
Colored Woollen Cloth, best, Wm. Malloy,	0 15 0
2nd do., Richard Millar,	0 10 0
Blankets, Woollen, best, R. Barbour,	0 12 6
2nd do., Wm. Wilson,	0 7 6
Plaid, Wool, checkered, best, Wm. Malloy,	0 7 6
2nd do., R. Barbour,	0 5 0
Flannel, all Wool, best, John Millar,	0 10 0
2nd do., Wm. Malloy,	0 7 6
Colored Cloth, Cotton and Wool, best, A. Alexander,	0 10 0
2nd do., John Chalmers,	0 7 6
Flannel, Cotton and Wool, best, Wm. Malloy,	0 7 6
2nd do., Alex. Brown,	0 5 0
Double Mitts, best, E. Melancen,	0 6 0
2nd do., John Millar,	0 4 0
Lamb's Wool Stockings, best, A. Alexander,	0 6 0
2nd do. E. Melancen,	0 4 0

£20 2 0

Between five and six o'clock, a number of the members and friends of the Society sat down to an excellent Dinner in Mr Bowser's Hotel. Besides the usual expressions of loyalty and patriotism, much useful and animating information was elicited from the speeches of F. Ferguson, Esq., President, John Woolner, Esq., Vice President, and various other gentlemen present.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.
NEW BRUNSWICK.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE DEBATE.

Mr JOHNSON rose to speak on the side of the opposition. He greatly regretted that he felt it his duty to oppose a government at the head of which now stood a gentleman for whose private character he entertained the highest respect; and because of that respect he regretted that he had accepted office and connected himself with the present government. Hon. members of the part of the government, said the question should not be brought forward at the present time. He was glad that it was brought forward, for two or three reasons. One was because the Attorney General was not present, and therefore need not be considered as included in the condemnation. Another reason was, that this question being settled, either way, the business of the country could be proceeded with; and, if the opposition were unsuccessful, the members on either side of the house could act in concert for the general good, and assist the government in all those measures for which the country called, which the Speech referred to, and which the government had now for the second time promised: and, thirdly, because this question, coming up at the beginning of the first session of a new house, an opportunity would be afforded to every new member to state his opinions; and he, a young member, could nail his colors to the mast at the outset of his political career. He

could, if he pleased, remain quiescent for the first three years of the present house; and this would be far the more profitable course for him to pursue—offering a quiet and ineffective opposition to the government, and towards the close of the last session, bring forward a motion similar to the present; but such were not his principles, and he now came forward regardless of all personal consequences. An honorable member had made a threat of dissolution, and he should be glad that the people should get an opportunity of deciding whether they approved of the conduct of some of their representatives on this question: he believed they would say to many of them "We want you no longer" (hear, hear). For his part, he had much rather return to his constituency, and be rejected upon this question, than vote in support of the government and be returned, because he could then say that the people had changed their views, and forsaken him, while he maintained his principles, and had not forsaken the people.

If the opposition were a majority, then they would have an opportunity of doing what the country sent them to do. If not, and those measures enunciated in the Speech were carried out, then they would be carried by the force of the opposition, not by the honest good will of the government. They cannot longer trifle with the people. If the Speech were only altered in date, that of last year might answer for this, and much trouble be saved. Why did they not carry out the measures they promised? Before going into their conduct in this respect, he would make a few observations on what had been said.

Mr Barberie, in his speech, had boasted of his enlightened constituents, and they must be truly so, for if they were not politically enlightened, they had evidenced by their representative that they were at least well versed in polite literature and the Belles Lettres; and the honorable member from St. John had not done the County of Restigouche justice when he stated that they had no Press, for he could inform the house that for some years back they had a local press in Restigouche, and that hand-bills and bills of parcels were printed there by a gentleman of information and ability.

He was yet too unaccustomed to parliamentary phrases, and to the phraseology of the house, to know whether such elegant expressions as *fighting-cocks*, and others, were usual; or whether members generally take their figures of speech from their particular pursuits. He spoke of lawyer's speeches, and of a bill to exclude lawyers. He may be of opinion that such a law may be passed, and nowise affect some who claimed to be on the bar-roll, for by a solemn decision of the whole court it would be determined that many such did not come within its operation. It was a popular cry to denounce lawyers and their speeches, but it would be found by the debates that others made speeches quite as long, as if the strength of a speech were reckoned by its length. The government had found an able advocate in that honorable gentleman. That honorable member had said that this was a mere scramble for office; that the *outs* wanted to be *ins*. This, however, could not apply to him (Mr J.); he was too young a member and a man to expect or seek for anything, and if he were entitled to or offered anything, he neither could nor would accept it. The honorable member had himself been long enough in the house to expect something, and he hoped the government would not now forget him, should they be sustained; and by the time he had been as long in the house as that honorable member, he might also expect something; and he hoped that he should then have consistency enough not to receive it from any government but that which was composed of men who entertained the same political views with himself. When the honorable member spoke of a scramble for office, did he know on what dangerous ground he stood? Did the hon. member know that the *outs* might be *ins*? that more than one of the opposition were offered seats in the government, and treated the offer with contemptuous scorn (hear, hear). (Mr Partelow denied the assertion.) (Mr Ritchie repeated that it was true, and Mr Needham stated that three of them had been offered seats. Mr Johnson continued.) If the honorable member of the government denied the statement, he (Mr J.) could name the parties. (Mr Partelow said he did not know of it, if such had been offered.)

The honorable from Victoria, and of the government, said he had come down to the house without statistics for his defence. Was ever such a thing heard of before? The debate had been adjourned for the express purpose of enabling that honorable member to prepare his defence, and he now admitted that he was not prepared with statistics. Let it be proclaimed through the length and breadth of the province, that the honorable Secretary had for once found himself wanting in statistics and figures, and the inference would be irresistible, that there were none to be had, because the government had done nothing, and therefore had nothing to show. He had told the house that they had in four years (Mr Partelow, two), well, in two years they had brought down five acts (Mr Partelow, twenty), no, not twenty; he had taken them down as enumerated by the honorable member, and the number was six, two of which contained about 6 lines each, and might well have been embodied in one. They talked of Consolidation of Laws, and the honorable member from St. John (Mr Ritchie) had said that this Consolidation had facilitated his professional business, but he should have said increased it, because the criminal acts had been such as to allow persons to escape pun-

ishment, and the civil to increase litigation. Other really important acts were brought forward and then neglected. The hon. member for Westmoreland had dealt with private character. Mr Street's honesty and integrity were, he said, unquestioned. He (Mr J.) was sorry they should be so endangered. Why had the hon. member spoken of the Secretary's extravagance to St. John, but to stir up little petty jealousies, to break up the opposition if possible. The people of Victoria will now have the benefit of his extravagance; he would carry the same principles with him; the leopard could not change his spots. "Colum non animum mutant qui trans mare curant."

They were told by an honorable member for Westmoreland that it was the potatoe blight and the weevil which had attacked the government, and rendered their efforts unproductive; and an honorable member from St. John had said that the government had caused these evils in the crops, and he thought that one of these gentlemen was about as near the truth as the other. The potatoe blight could not affect the government, or the government the blight; but when the people were suffering under two great evils it was their duty to cure one of them as soon as possible, and by a vote of want of confidence they could effect this.

The hon. member for Westmoreland had said the people wanted self-reliance, and he agreed with him, for Responsible Government was self-reliance. But how had this been carried out. Could a coalition carry out Responsible Government, one party pulling each way? There had been two ingredients in the composition, one of which neutralized the other, and therefore they had produced nothing. Was it Responsible Government to appoint to the Legislative Council men who had been rejected by the people at the late elections? Was it Responsible Government to take into the upper house one of the opposition of this house, in order to weaken the opponents? Was it Responsible Government, when an honorable member of it, who stated on the floor of the last house, and at the end of the last session of it, that the measure proposed through the then Attorney General, as leader of the Government, (he meant the reduction of salaries) was breach of public faith, and who having, as he said, retired from such a Government, was yet found one of its members. It was said that the Government was changed by the elevation of the present Attorney General—but how changed. That hon. Gentleman had last Session asserted his decided opposition to any reduction in the salaries of the then incumbents, and stated that it was private robbery. He had opposed the Elective Legislative Council Resolution. He had publicly declared not only that the Government were politically dishonest, as had been said by the hon. member for St. John, but his language was stronger; he said "Its members" were politically dishonest." How, then, could he accept office with those members. Had they become all at once purified by his admission among them; that could not be, because he himself had always been opposed to liberal measures. Could they expect the Hon. Attorney General and this Government to proceed with measures. Would they not rather be now as heretofore, a hindrance to popular reform; or, if they did go forward, it would not be as leading popular opinion, but being driven by it. This was not what the country required; they wanted men whose hearts went with their work. When the Government ship had been stranded, when every timber was unsound, and when she had been so universally condemned, would it be said that she had become seaworthy and ready to embark on the political ocean freighted with every hope and prospect to which the country looked, simply because she had obtained a new *cut-water* and *figure-head*. Would it be said when every wheel and screw of the Government machinery was out of place and useless, that all would be right again by the addition of a new fly-wheel to regulate its motions; why, it had no motion to regulate, it had been out of order and idle for the last four years.

The great majority of those who spoke in favor of the Government, had admitted a want of confidence, and stated that they differed with them in political opinion, but that the government was not now a coalition but a party government. It was in his opinion a coalition of the worst kind, because it not composed of men who entertained opposite opinions in politics, it was composed of hostile material: men who had publicly accused each other of political dishonesty, and breach of public and private faith, and who must be looked upon as hanging together merely on the ground of mutual protection and individual interest, and while they feared each other much, they feared the loss of office more. What then could be expected from the working of such discordant material? But if it were a party government, it was certainly the wrong party, and the majority of this house had been returned on the opposite side of politics, and could not consistently support them. It would not do for some honorable members to say, "we don't care what are their politics, if they carry out their promised measures we will support, and if not we will oppose them." This would not satisfy their constituents, and it would be a sacrifice of political principle, because it just amounted to this. The government might come down to the house enunciating measures in the speech, and where the majority of the house said, "we won't support those measures, we want such and such measures carried out." The government might very meekly reply, "very well Gentlemen, we shall be very happy to