

of the district in which you live, and it may be yourselves, are dependant. You are aware of the poverty, want and discomfort, that obtain among the humble classes in your native land, and when the very sight of such destitution is far removed from you, when comfort and plenty are easy to be obtained (by and) around you, is not gratitude to the Divine and bounteous author of all your blessings a solemn and imperative duty on your part? and if you admit all this, will not consistency require you to support in every possible way the Agricultural Society of the County where you reside? The benefits that have accrued to the neighborhood from its operation, we have endeavored to point out, and they have been acknowledged on all hands. Shall it not then, in future, experience your sympathy and support? Its affairs have been managed with prudence and integrity, and as Office Bearers, your Committee challenge investigation, and confidently look for approval from every candid and competent judge. They hope, then, that this appeal to the emigrant resident, and especially the agricultural, will not be in vain.

We now solicit the attention of native Colonists, while we address a few words to them. You, above all persons, should feel a deep interest in the welfare of your country. It is "your own, your native land." Patriotism, therefore, will most strongly urge its claims upon you. You inherit a country free, in a large measure, from the casualties, the crimes, and the scourges of other and older populations. You breathe the air of health and freedom. Your day has been cast in eventful times. The age in which you live is an age of energy and progress. As we are sure you desire not to be behind your cotemporaries, so we can assure you that if you are yourselves energetic, and anxious for real improvement, you need not be distanced in the race. Much, very much, the essential part of a country's welfare, depends upon the natives of that country. We appeal, then, to the natives of the Province, and our County in particular, for their aid and co-operation. We rejoice in their growing zeal for sound education, and we hope that the youth, and all who are interested in the County, or the land of their birth, will strive to come up to that line of conduct, which the necessities of their position demand. Let them foster, and zealously aid every good institution, and every association which patriotism and right principle alike coincide to urge them to support.

If they admit that all this is right and binding upon them, surely they must perceive that the agricultural interests of their neighborhood are eminently important, and that a Society which effectually labors to develop and advance them, is particularly worthy of their concurrence. Let them guard against isolating themselves amidst the social circle and its claims. Let selfishness be warred against, the passion for pecuniary possession be dreaded, and all parsimoniousness discarded, as alike unchristian, anti-social, and unbecoming the natives of a new and promising country. Let them ever rejoice in honorable and honest industry, in large-heartedness, and in rendering prompt aid to any good cause which demands their assistance. There is an opportunity, a time, an opening, a call, a day, a moment, to do good; and it has often happened, it is happening every hour, that if we will not, or do not take avail of that precious invitation, we never again may have it within our power. So important is doing whatever our hand finds to do with all our might now, that it ought ever to be indelibly and irresistibly impressed upon our hearts, that we may not, must not, dare not, decline or neglect to do it now.

Submitted to the Board and approved.

WM. NAPIER, Secretary.

On the motion of Dr. Bishop, the Report was adopted, and ordered to be published.

The names of the successful competitors were then called over, and the Prizes adjudged as follows:—

Wheat, best, 65 lbs., J. Witherell, Bathurst; second do., 63 lbs., J. Galbraith, Beresford; third do., 63 lbs., J. Smith, Bathurst. Barley, best, 55½ lbs., W. Napier, do.; second do., 54 lbs., Dr. Bishop, do.; third do., 54 lbs., J. Chalmers, Beresford. Oats, white, best, 50½ lbs., J. Witherell, Bathurst; second do., 48½ lbs., J. Armstrong, do.; third do., 48 lbs., T. Armstrong, do. Oats, black, best, 42 lbs., J. Witherell, do.; second do., 41½ lbs., J. Galbraith, Beresford; third do., 41½ lbs., A. Brown, Bathurst. Pease, best, 67 lbs., R. Moody, Beresford; second do., 64½ lbs., J. Armstrong, Bathurst; third do., 62 lbs., A. Brown, do. Timothy Seed, best, 42½ lbs., R. Moody, Beresford; second do., 42 lbs., R. Armstrong, Bathurst. White Beans, best, 66 lbs., J. Miller, do. Carrots, best, W. Mulloy, Beresford; second do., R. Moody, do. Swedes, best, R. Ferguson, Bathurst; second do., J. Chalmers, Beresford. Turnip,

best, R. Ferguson, Bathurst. Mangel Wurtzel, best, W. Napier, Bathurst. Beets, best, W. Mulloy, Beresford. Swedish Turnip Seed, best, do. do. Aberdeen Yellow do., best, T. Armstrong, Bathurst. Cheese, best, J. Galbraith, Beresford; second do., R. Ferguson, Bathurst; third do., J. Chalmers, Beresford. Butter, best, R. Ferguson, Bathurst; second do., C. Doucett, do.; third do., W. Mulloy, Beresford. Colored Woollen Cloth, best, do. do.; second do., W. Fleck, do. Flannel, all wool, best, do. do. Colored Cloth, cotton and wool, best, J. Galbraith, do.; second do., T. Armstrong, Bathurst. Flannel, cotton and woollen, do. do.; second do., J. Miller, do. Blankets, woollen, best, C. Doucett, do.; second do., R. Moody, Beresford. Plaid, checkered, best, F. Ferguson, Bathurst. Mitts, double, best, Ami Melancon, do. Socks, best, J. Miller, do.; second do., A. Melancon, do. Stockings, lambs'-wool, best, R. Moody, Beresford; second do., A. Melancon, do. Bed Cover, worked, best, do. do.

The following Office Bearers were then chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—Francis Ferguson, Esq.
Vice Presidents—John Woolner, S. L. Bishop, John Chalmers, William Mulloy, and Hugh A. Caje, Esquires.
Treasurer and Secretary—William Napier.

Committee, with power to add to their number—Messrs. James Hendry, James Chalmers, Anthony Rainey, Robert Barbour, Sen., Robert Moody, Robert Brown, B. James, Robert Ferguson, Thomas Armstrong, Charles Doucett, Thomas Matheson, James Wolhaupter, James Meahan, John Smith, and William Deacon, and John Ritchey, Esquires.

It was resolved that the samples of Grain, as submitted to the Judges, should be marked and packed up, and forwarded to David Shank Kerr, Esquire, one of the Executive Committee of the New Brunswick Society, and that measures be taken to aid the Local Committee to procure and forward specimens of the different products of the County to the Provincial Exhibition.

It was also resolved that the Committee be instructed to hold the annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match for 1852, at or near John Woolner's, Esquire, in Beresford.

The Treasurer reports the balance in hand in January, £52 14 6
He had this day received Donations to the amount of 8 0 0
£60 14 6

Against which to be charged Mr Pierce's Bill, in connection with Show & Prizes this day, £25 16 0
Also charges W. Branch and Secretary's salary, 8 10 0—£34 6 0

Leaving to the credit of the Society this evening, £26 8 6
JOHN WOOLNER, Chairman.

Upwards of thirty members of the Society, with their friends, adjourned to Mr Bowser's Hotel, where an excellent Dinner was prepared, in Mr B.'s best style. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given. The healths of their influential President, now absent from Bathurst, and of their late zealous and talented Secretary, now in Scotland, were warmly proposed and responded to. The eulogies passed on both Mr Ferguson and the Rev. Mr Macdonnell were well merited, and it was cheerfully conceded that without the co-operation of these gentlemen, the Society could not have been re-organized and sustained.

THURSDAY'S MAIL.

St. John Courier, Feb. 21.
PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 18.
The Attorney General introduced the Railway Resolutions. [These were inserted in the Gleaner last week.]

Mr Johnston opposed the Resolutions, and said they were a fauler used by the Government before undertaking the responsibility.

The Attorney General and Mr Gray explained the motive for their introduction at present—the question will be more fully discussed and information afforded when in Committee on Wednesday next, which day is fixed for their discussion.

Mr Cutler said the course the Government had adopted in submitting the Resolutions was a correct and judicious course. The Resolutions defined the scheme to which the Government stood pledged, and he supposed the object was to ascertain the opinion of this House previous to their bringing in their intended Bill, which he considered a safe and necessary course for them. He said this without giving any opinion on the projected measure.

At one o'clock the Governor came down

and assented to many St. John Local Bills, among others the Bill for the erection of a Wharf at Reed's Point.

The Temperance Bill was again brought up. Messrs. Hatheway, Botsford, Hannington and Gilbert supported it. Messrs. W. Liston and Barberie opposed it on the grounds that it would not effect the purpose intended and would do harm. Mr Gray opposed it on the same grounds, and because it is coercive and aristocratic, giving privileges to the rich and not to the poor, giving arbitrary power of search, destroying trial by jury and the right of appeal. Mr Fitzgerald proposed an amendment prohibiting the importation altogether. Progress reported.

February 19.

The Committee of Trade, of which the Hon. Mr Partelow is Chairman, have recommended a grant of two thousand pounds towards the erection of a landing at Reed's Point.

February 20.

The debate on the bill abolishing the Judges' Fees was very warm throughout. The arguments were the same as before.

The Attorney General, Hatheway, Botsford and Wilmot re-estimated.

Mr Botsford said Judge Wilmot was inconsistent. Mr Wilmot said Mr Botsford was more inconsistent. Mr Hatheway defended Judge Wilmot.

Mr Botsford said Mr Wilmot was inconsistent in joining the Government after his vote on the Want of Confidence question, and asked who held the more enviable position? He also said Mr Hatheway promised to support the Government and then voted against them.

The Attorney General spoke repeatedly against the Bill; said this was one of the exceptions to matters of local management, and the Governor would not give his assent, being contrary to his instructions from home.

Mr McPhelim expressed his indignation at the Judges' Letters, and gave notice that he would move an address for the removal of Judge Street on account of physical disability.

The Attorney General challenged him to do so.

Mr Montgomery proposed an amendment for commutation, said it was useless to pass the Bill otherwise but withdrew his motion, it being evident it would not be adopted.

Mr Wilmot spoke in support of the amendment. The question was then taken—

For the Bill—The Speaker, Messrs. Partelow, Gray, Hatheway, Stiles, J. M. Johnson, Harding, Botsford, Earle, Gilbert, Porter, English, Rice, McPhelim, Thomson, Ryan, Taylor, Godard, Gordon, Williston, Chapman, Scoullar, Reed, Hannington, McPherson, Lewis, Fitzgerald, Needham.—28

Against it—Attorney General, Montgomery, Robinson, and John Johnston.—4. Bill passed.

A report is prevalent that Government intend to propose a fixed duty of five per cent. to provide for the Railway, if passed.

February 21.

Mr Harding has laid on the table, amendments to the Railway Resolutions. In the first insert the words—"In connexion with a Commercial Line from St. John to the American frontier." The second is wholly a new resolution: it declares that as the scheme is based on the whole Revenues of the Province being pledged, and Imperial aid being granted to the Line from Quebec to Montreal, the Legislature cannot agree to any Trunk Line not connecting the Eastern side of the Province with the United States as well as Canada.—Committees sitting. Nothing done in the House yet.

SPIRIT OF THE COLONIAL PRESS.

The Government.—The Freeman's letter of Correspondence, dated Fredericton, says of the Government—

"The Government is said to be much divided, repeated meetings are held, and many strange rumours respecting the position and opinions of some among them are afloat, and are believed in. They can only get along together, I believe, by the most marvellous amount of shuffling, evasion and disregard of principle. Honest and honorable men would not continue a day when honor and honesty must be disregarded; but ours is a plastic Government, and their ideas of principle and consistency are peculiar and extraordinary."

It seems that the Government contains a positive and negative battery within it. Mr Street is one of the extremes fully charged. He will neither be led nor driven. He is stubborn as a mule, and it is generally believed that in short time he will kick up his heels and pitch the whole team into the ditch. The meek Mr Hazen and Mr Kinnear, look on with their arms folded, quite complacently. Gray and Wilmot tremble in anticipation of the explosion—of course they have nothing to say. Mr Partelow will try to manoeuvre a little; but Street is too much for him. He would as soon run his head against a stone wall as let it alone. The more he is opposed the worse it makes him. The way he pitched into poor — a short time since, shows that he is not to be twisted off the handle. If Chandler's Railway Bill is carried, they will be pitching into each other about the Commissionerships.

By adopting Mr Archibald's proposition we get both roads built for £30,000—and then we have enough left (that is suppose the Legislature considered we were able to assume the whole amount of the Canadian liability, £64,000) in the way of interest, to build a branch line to Miramichi, and another one to Fredericton, to be owned by the Pro-

vince, if desirable. Will the people of Northumberland suffer their representative (the Attorney General) to pledge the whole revenues of the Province for all time to come, upon an unproductive work, and thereby deprive that section of the Province of ever getting a railroad at all?

We hope that if members support the Government scheme, it will be upon conditions, that the work shall be handed over to the London Association upon their terms. If so, the Association will go on with our portion immediately. If not, and there is a majority large enough to sustain the Government, UNCONDITIONALLY, then we need not expect a railroad to be commenced in this Province for a very long time to come—for negotiation with the English Government for the money, will only commence after the Bills have gone home.

It would seem by Saturday's telegraphic despatch, that the Government wish to work out of Mr Archibald's proposition, by stating that they have nothing official from Earl Grey upon the subject. How very precise when they wish to carry a point. A little inquiry would convince them that the Hon. John Robertson has communicated enough (without reference to Mr Archibald) to assure the Government that the proposition is authentic enough to warrant them in entertaining it, if they have the disposition. Mere subterfuge! If there was one quarter the certainty about Earl Grey that there is about the Association in this matter, we might begin to think of having a railroad within the next ten years. If members of the House will communicate with St. John, they may be fully convinced that the proposition is not confined to a mere note; but to half a quire of letter paper.—Morning News.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.—Boston, Feb. 13.—Letters received here from Buenos Ayres, to the 20th Dec., state that matters were fast approaching to a crisis. Urquiza had crossed the Parana, and with a well appointed army, twenty thousand strong, was on his march to Buenos Ayres. His force was expected to be vastly increased as he passed through the Provinces. The army of Rosas was encamped in and about Buenos Ayres and he was busily engaged in drilling them. There was great disaffection amongst them. Rosas had laid waste the country through which Urquiza would pass. One town of ten thousand inhabitants, was levelled by his orders, and the women and children were obliged to take refuge in Buenos Ayres, while the men were all impressed into the army.

SATURDAY'S MAIL.

This mail brings us Quebec papers to the 18th, New York to the 21st, Fredericton to the 25th, and Woodstock to the 24th instant. They contain but little that is new or interesting.

The following Resolution was passed at a meeting recently held in the County of Victoria on the subject of the Railway:

Resolved, That this meeting strongly deprecates the principle that the Government of this Province should undertake the construction of the said road, believing that a sum of money in their hands for this purpose, so vastly exceeding the annual revenues of this Province, would endanger the civil rights and liberties of the subject.

The Debates of the Assembly are only down to the 10th of the month, and the Journals to the 19th.

The Committee of Trade have recommended the following Grants to the House: 31. 17 0 to C. Lloyd, of Dalhousie, for gauging; W. Napier, do., at Bathurst, 81. 5 0; 100l. for a Public Wharf in Bathurst; 81. 7 5 to J. Fleet of Nelson, for Cloth Factory.

UNITED STATES.

Great excitement had been produced in Cleveland by the alleged discovery of several dead human bodies on or near the premises of Homeopathic College in that city, among which, it is said, a gentleman from Ohio City recognised the body of his daughter, who died a short time since. The people in the neighborhood became greatly excited, and the fire bells were rung four or five times, until the college buildings were surrounded by an infuriated multitude, who commenced destroying the windows and everything contained in the buildings. To satisfy the public mind, a Committee of five citizens was appointed to go through the buildings and examine every part. At dark the crowds about the College increased largely, and hundreds of people, with lanterns, bludgeons, &c., were congregated. Every door from the first to the fourth story was burst in by the committee; the mob occupying the stairs, passages, &c., anxiously awaiting the report of the Committee.

In the dissecting room, situated in the cock-loft of the building, the committee found the bodies of a man and woman partly dissected, and, in one corner, a dry-goods box filled with heads, feet, trunks, and other portions of bodies.

The crowd now burst in, ransacked the rooms and cast their contents from the windows. A skeleton was lashed to a barber's pole and carried about the streets. The building was twice fired, but extinguished. The Light Artillery and several companies were called out. The mob continued throughout the day, and at our last telegraphic despatches was not quelled.—New York Tribune.