

THE GLEANER:

AND NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT, GLOUCESTER AND RESTIGOUCHE
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Old Series] NEC ARANEARUM SANE TEXTUS IDEO MELIOR, QUIA EX SE FILA GIGNUNT, NEC NOSTER VILIOR QUIA EX ALIENIS LIBANUS UT APES. [Comprised 13 Vol.

NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

MONDAY EVENING APRIL 4, 1853.

NO. 14.

Agricultural Journal.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SHEDIAC DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For the Year Ending March 7, 1853.

The Directors of the Shediac District Agricultural Society, in presenting a Report of the proceedings for the past year, express their gratitude to a kind Providence, for vouchsafing to the Country a propitious Season, by means of which, the Farmer has received fair remuneration for his labour, bringing wealth and comfort to his home. The crops in the District, although having not exceeded an average in quantity, yet, in comparing the quality with that of former seasons, exceed by far the value of ordinary crops.

The Directors regret being unable to enter into detail on the respective weights of the several Grains, Roots, &c., &c., not having held an Exhibition, but judge from the specimens exhibited in the market, that our grains are equal in quality to any produced in the Province.

The Treasurer's Account is herewith submitted, showing a balance in his hands of £67 3 1.

The Directors previous to the past Season, have been favoured with the Provincial grant in sufficient time to enable them to give notice and hold their Annual Exhibition on or about the 1st October, each year, but not until the 3rd January, 1853, were the directors for the past year made aware that a warrant had then been issued for the grant, although repeated applications had previously been made to the proper officials. It then being a very advanced period of the Season and many of the members of the Society, had either disposed of or consumed the most praiseworthy of their Agricultural productions, the Directors decided the holding of an Exhibition injudicious, as the competition for prizes would be confined to very few of its members, and accordingly no Exhibition was held. Thus has the Society been deprived of one of the greatest stimulants to Agriculture, viz., a public Exhibition.

The Directors, while deeply lamenting the manner in which the best interests of the society have been neglected during the last year, by the inattention of the proper authorities, have yet cause to rejoice; for, in taking a retrospective view of the state of Agriculture in this District previous to the introduction of Agricultural Societies, and contrasting it with the present, they rest satisfied that their labours have been doubly repaid. From the importation of proper seeds, the fields that formerly teemed with pernicious weeds of all descriptions, springing up spontaneously, impoverishing the land and adding to misery, want, have been uprooted and now propagate good and profitable grain of all kinds.

Where Wheat, Oats and Buckwheat formerly grew promiscuously, now grows the one distinct, and every other species kept asunder with the most scrupulous precision. The farmer who thought it not worthy his consideration whether he sowed Beets or Manglewurtzle, now turns his attention to the more profitable of the two. He who cared not whether his neighbour raised a greater quantity or a better quality of crops than he, now bestirs himself, and becomes a rival in both. Thus a spirit of ambition, industry and perseverance, together with cordiality, is excited among our Agriculturists, adding to themselves wealth, and to the Country prosperity.

The Directors, while beholding with extreme gratification, the beneficial results of the Agricultural Society in this District, and the increase and better quality of its products, are equally gratified in witnessing the very remunerative prices of its fast increasing markets, and confidently believe, that, with its still anticipated prosperity, both agricultural and commercial, and its future facilities and comparative prosperity to other markets by means of railway transit, that the District of Shediac will be second to none other in the Province, in the value of its Agricultural productions.

In conclusion, the Directors are gratified to be able to record that a desire for information has gone abroad among the people.

An improved Breed of Stock is eagerly sought after, proper Farming Implements are manufactured manure making much appreciated, and the whole system of husbandry heretofore existing is about to be revolutionized, by the means of which, with the blessings of the giver of all good, will add to the wealth of Farmers, the prosperity of the Country, and the independence and wellbeing of the Province of New Brunswick.

HENRY LIVINGSTON, President.
WM. R. MACKAY, Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 26th of February says:—'Government has recently received two such strong proofs of what may be expected should a European war break out, that it is nearly akin to madness to push matters to an extremity with any foreign Power just now. We well know what may be expected in Italy should an opportunity present itself and, if appearances are not very deceptive, things are just as bad in Hungary. It is a delicate subject to handle, but it is my duty to inform you that the lower classes in Hungary cannot be depended on. It is not advisable to enter particulars, but many well informed and loyal persons fear that 1853 will hardly pass over without an outbreak. The people are so dissatisfied with the present state of things that there is one general feeling that they are in a worse condition than they were formerly. The so-called Conservatives are in a fatal position. If they venture to point out the danger of the present system, they are regarded with suspicion, and they plainly see that if it should come to an outbreak they will fall a sacrifice to a party which shares the political opinions of a Kossuth and a Mazzini. The recently discovered plot at Comorn shows what desperate men are capable of. The exact details of the matter are unknown to us, but there certainly was a most formidable conspiracy within the walls of the strongest fortress in Austria. The agent between the political prisoners and those outside was the provost, who it is generally believed was hanged six hours after his guilt came to light, though it is more probable that he was sent to Pesth for further examination. In the mattress of one of the prisoners a large sum of money in ducats, and a voluminous correspondence were found. The fortress was to have been set on fire in different places, and during the confusion the numerous prisoners were to have been set at liberty. It is whispered that the ramifications of the conspiracy extended to Pesth, where the Neugebaude, a large building, serving the double purpose of prison and arsenal, was to have been stormed, and the arms distributed. You are already aware that many persons have been arrested at Pesth, and it appears that the Archduke Albrecht has no great confidence in the pacific intentions of the citizens in the Hungarian capital, for when the common Council waited on him a few days since, to give him the assurance of their loyalty, the reply was, that he hoped that the public peace would not be disturbed as, should such be the case, the consequences would be most disastrous to the city. A letter addressed to the Augsburg Gazette, on the 19th, confirms the rumours that are in circulation here. "All possible precautionary measures are taken. Strong detachments patrol the streets, the advanced men with muskets cocked. Numerous arrests take place. Kossuth proclamations, printed on handkerchiefs are posted up. The cannoneers stand with matches lighted near a battery in the Neugebaude, where the political prisoners are confined. An artillery company has come from Comorn, and the garrison is to be reinforced by two regiments. The price of remounts which was originally 70 florins, is now 120 florins, as eleven thousand horses are to be purchased for Government. The expedition of stores to the frontiers, where field hospitals are to be formed, continues. It appears that the reports of an attempt having been made on the Ban's life is incorrect, but a perfectly well informed person

tells me that there was to have been an insurrection at Agram, like that at Milan. In Prague unusual symptoms of ferment have also been observed, any many persons have been arrested.

KOSSUTH'S PROCLAMATION EXPLAINED.

A letter from Joseph Mazzini is published in the Daily News, of Wednesday, to the effect that the original of the proclamation, which appeared at the last Milan insurrection, was sent to him by Kossuth, on his (Mazzini's) own request, during the last month of Kossuth's sojourn at Kutayah for the express purpose of being published in the case of an insurrectionary movement in Italy. It was never afterwards retraced. 'A copy of the proclamation,' says Mazzini, 'was deposited by me in the hands of the Central Internal Direction of our National Party, so that, in case I should be prevented, through death, or any other cause from joining the movement, and Kossuth should be far at the time, a document of alliance, an appeal extremely important to the success of our indissoluble national causes, should not be lost. When action was decided upon by heroic though now misguided men, on a scale which nobody who was not concerned in the scheme has a right to measure, a very few days before the one appointed, the Directing Internal Committee thought that they were entitled to print it. They did print it in an Italian town. The date of February was inserted, and two paragraphs indicating, I think, the more remote date, were omitted.'

MONTENEGRO.

The Oest. Correspondenz of February 21, contains some news of unusual importance from Montenegro. The rain, which for some days had impeded the movements of the Turks, at last changed the tableland of Grahovo, on which one of the Turkish corps is encamped, into an immense lake. In the night between the 8th and 9th there was a terrible storm, and the Grahovians who were captured with the Vcivode Jacob took advantage of it to make their escape. They stole unobserved out of the tents, boldly replied to the challenge of the different sentries with the word "patrol," and reached the Austrian territory, near Drugal in safety. They gave sad accounts of their sufferings while in the power of the Turks, and related that there was such a scarcity of provisions in the Turkish camp that the prisoners were almost starved. Many of the Turkish horses had died for want of food. The persecutions of the Rayahs in the Herzegovine are said to continue, and the brutal soldiery recently killed a certain Lazarevich, by inflicting on him 500 blows with a stick. The inhabitants of Pipei, who can raise 400 armed men had submitted to the Porte, but they are again inclined to make common cause with the Montenegrins against the Turks, "because their wives and daughters were so infamously treated by Omer Pasha's irregular troops." The Montenegrins have now formed a complete though small army, and detached corps guard the most important and vulnerable points. By a telegraphic despatch it appears that Prince Daniel is advancing against Omer Pasha to Orlija Lakd, and it is expected that a decisive battle must shortly take place.

The correspondent of the Lloyd states, from Narenta, that Omer Pasha's army, including the irregular troops, amount to no less than 55,000 or 60,000 men.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Hamburg Nachrichten writes that the czar has sent several officers (among them a colonel of the general's staff) to assist the Montenegrins.

The operations against Montenegro are vigorously carried on by the Turks, whose great object at present is to pass the Obosizza in the north, and the Zetta and Simizza in the east. The accounts are somewhat contradictory; but it appears that on the 7th Osman Pasha, with 6,000 men, crossed the Simizza, in the Liasanska nahia. He effected his purpose with a loss, as it is said of 130 men and 50 horses. Omer Pasha, on the 8th suffered a defeat. He had sent 500 men across the Zetta bridge; but during the night the water rose and carried it away and the detachment, being separated from the main corps, was obliged to surrender at discretion. During the same night, Omer Pasha received an unexpected visit from

3,000 Montenegrins, and the surprised Turks retreated in the greatest disorder to Spuss.

The trophies of this victory consists of 500 prisoners a considerable booty in the shape of horses, weapons, cannon, and even the military chests. The Turks had 400 killed and wounded. This news may be correct, but it appears to require further confirmation.

THE NEW BILL ON "JEWISH DISABILITIES."

The bill of Lord John Russell. "For the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion," was issued on Thursday by order of the House of Commons. In this bill, bearing the name of Sir Wilson Patten, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Palmerston, there are six clauses, to the effect that in the adjuration oath, when administered to Jews, the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" are to be omitted. Persons professing the Jewish religion are to make a declaration. Such persons are not to hold certain offices in the state, or in the church, nor are they to present to benefices in right of office. Further it is proposed to enact that Jews are not to advise in the appointment to officers in the established church.

DREADFUL SITUATION.

In India, a short time since, several gentlemen were sitting, after dinner, over their wine, when one of the party turned very pale, and said "a snake had come in, twisted itself around my leg, and that of the table." His companions hastily rose, in order to kill it, but he said, "if if you awake it, it will stick its fangs into me, and then I am a lost man. You had better all go out of the room and I will sit quietly with my book till it awakes itself, and then it will probably glide away without doing me any injury." There he sat with the most perfect stillness for an hour, and an hour of much greater anxiety could scarcely have been passed; he was, however rewarded by the snake quietly uncoiling itself and taking its departure.

EXPULSION OF THE TICINESE FROM LOMBARDY.

A correspondent writes from Lugano to the Revue de Geneve:—The expulsion of the Ticinese from Lombardy has just been executed with a rigour which would have delighted the heart of an Attila or Nero.—Men, women, children of all ages, the old, the sick, the convalescent, all have been expelled; women heavy with child have not been able to obtain a few days of grace from the Austrians. Those who were to be expelled were driven together at Milan like a flock of sheep, on the same day and at the same hour, in the Place des Marchands. There they were to answer to their names, and go up to receive their passports. As a great number of these poor people bore the same names they had further to state their parentage, place of birth and a number of other particulars; and the operation was thus prolonged through six or seven hours, while the crowd were thus exposed to the snow, which fell in abundance. Notwithstanding the piercing cold, the unfortunate people were forbidden to put their hands in their pockets, but were compelled by the soldiers to expose them to the air, so that it might be seen that they concealed nothing. At first the expelled were to proceed from Milan to Chiagso on foot, but from the slowness of the march of so many women and children, the former loaded, and the sight of their misery exciting so much sympathy among the people, it was resolved to send them by railroad.

Soldiers proceeded and brought up each convoy, and when the postscripts arrived at the railway station, their papers were inspected, the soldiers meanwhile standing over them with fixed bayonets. On the frontier, hypocritical employes pretended to pity the fate of the poor people, and ended by exhorting them to drive away the present government of Ticine, and replace it by a 'good and religious' government, that so they might easily gain permission to return to Lombardy.

THE ROYAL NURSE.

A Glasgow paper asserts that a Highland woman has been selected to act as nurse to the expected royal infant, and not a Welsh woman, as was reported. It says: 'A physician in Inverness has been entrusted with the important task of selecting a High-