

Best Beets do	0 4 0
Best Homespun Cotton and Wool	0 9 1
John Pond	0 6 0
2nd best do	0 3 8
Best Black Oats do	0 6 0
Best Piece of Flannel Cotton and Wool James Hovey	0 6 0
2nd best Plaid Homespun all Wool do	0 4 6
Best Sample Barley do	0 4 10
2nd best Sample Buckwheat do	0 3 0
2nd best Sample Indian Corn do	0 3 0
Best Churn made in District do	0 6 0
Best Rakes made in District do	0 4 0
2nd best Sample Woollen Gloves James L. Price	0 3 0
Best Plush Mittens do	0 5 0
Best Plaid Homespun all Wool Miles McMillan	0 7 6 1/2
Best White Beans do	0 4 6
Best plain Homespun Cotton and Wool Hiram Ereeze	0 7 6 1/2
Best sample Butter do	0 9 1
Best Cheese do	0 7 6 1/2
2nd best Cheese do	0 4 6
Best White Bald Wheat do	0 7 3
2nd best White Oats do	0 2 5
2nd best White Field Peas do	0 4 6
5nd best Red Beet Seed do	0 1 10
Best Swedish Turnip Seed do	0 3 0
Best sample Indian Corn do	0 4 6
3rd best Sample Butter Able Pond	0 4 6
Best White Oats Patrick McCloskey	0 3 8
Best Red Beet Seed do	0 2 5
Best sample Timothy Seed Moses Hovey	0 6 0
2nd best Sample Timothy Seed do	0 3 0
2nd best sample Swedish Turnip Seed do	0 2 5
Best Yellow Aberdeen Turnip Seed do	0 3 0
76 9 9	
Blissfield, January 5, 1853.	
Best Carpeting John DeCantelon	0 10 0
Best Homespun Cloth George Weaver	0 10 0
2nd best do do	0 6 3
Best Flannel all Wool do	0 10 0
2nd best Sample Woollen Socks do	0 3 4
2nd best sample Butter do	0 3 4
2nd best sample Buckwheat do	0 5 0
2nd best sample Black Oats do	0 2 8
Best Homespun Cotton and Wool Moses Hovey	0 10 0
Best sample Timothy Seed do	0 6 8
2nd best do do	0 3 4
2nd best Homespun Cotton and Wool James S. Mitchell	0 8 4
Best Plaid Homespun Cloth do	0 5 0
2nd best Plaid Homespun Cloth do	0 5 0
Best Cheese do	0 8 4
Best sample Woollen Socks Samuel Harlow	0 5 0
Best sample Black Oats do	0 4 0
2nd best coloured Beans do	0 2 0
Best Flannel Cotton and Wool William Hogan	0 6 8
2nd best Flannel Cotton and Wool Patrick McCloskey	0 3 4
Best sample White Oats do	0 4 0
Best sample Mittens James L. Price	0 5 0
Best sample Woollen Gloves do	0 5 0
2nd best sample Woollen Gloves William McKay	0 3 4
2nd best Plaid Cotton and Wool do	0 5 0
2nd best sample White Field Peas do	0 5 0
Best Plaid Cotton and Wool Hiram Ereeze	0 8 4
Best sample Butter do	0 10 0
2nd best Cheese do	0 5 0
Best sample Black Sea Wheat do	0 8 0
Best sample Swedish Turnip Seed do	0 3 4
2nd best sample Butter James A. Doak	0 6 8
3rd best sample Butter John Pond	0 5 0
4th best sample Butter Peter Harris	0 3 4
3rd best Cheese do	0 3 4
2nd best White bald Wheat do	0 5 0
Best Indian Corn do	0 5 0
Best White Bald Wheat Jacob Green	0 8 0
nd best White Beard Wheat do	0 5 0
2nd best Indian Corn do	0 3 4
Best Red Beard Wheat Walter Richard Price	0 8 0
Best sample Green Field Peas do	0 6 8
Best sample Buckwheat do	0 6 8
2nd best sample Buckwheat do	0 3 4
2nd best sample Swedish Turnip Seed do	0 2 8
2nd best Red Beard Wheat Louis L. Green	0 5 0
Best Red Bald Wheat do	0 8 0
Best White Beard Wheat Charles McLaggan	0 8 0
2nd best sample White Oats do	0 2 8
Best sample Barley John McAlister	0 5 4
2nd best sample green field Peas do	0 5 0
Best sample White Field Peas Robert Wasson	0 6 8
Best sample Red Beet Seed do	0 2 8
Best Russian Wheat Stephen Mitchell	0 8 0
2nd best sample Red beet Seed Thomas Weaver	0 2 0
Best White Beans Simon Bean	0 5 0
2nd best White Beans John Arbo	0 3 4
Best Coloured Beans do	0 3 4
Best Jerusalem Wheat R. K. Doak	0 8 0
Total £92 17 1	
JAMES L. PRICE	
Secretary of the Blackville, Blissfield, Ludlow, District Agricultural Society.	
January 6 1853	

EUROPEAN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.—The Vienna papers announce that despatches have been sent to Redetzki, ordering him to demand full satisfaction for the affair with Tessin. The Swiss Federal Council, however, has answered the Austrian complaint by declaring that the government of the canton Tessin was fully authorised to expel the foreign capuchin missionaries, and that it hence expects Austria will not execute the threats contained in its note.

RUSSIA.—Advices from Constantinople state that the intelligence from the Caucasus received there, through Trebisond, was very unfavourable to the Russians. Besides the victories of Chamil Bey, who had forced the Russians to abandon the positions gained last year, Mehemet Arnim, his Naib among the Circassian tribes on the coast of the Black Sea, had collected all the provinces hostile to Russia under his sovereignty, and had recently achieved remarkable success. A fact which seemed to give confirmation to this intelligence is, that several Circassian vessels had arrived at Trebisond, Synope, and Constantinople with slaves, having forced the line of Russian vessels which blockaded the Circassian coast.

EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria, under date of the 6th Jan., says:—The Pasha's new iron steam-frigate, Faid Gehad, arrived here last week in 68 hours from Malta, the shortest passage hitherto made from that island being in 80 hours. This steamer has been much admired by all who have seen her, but Abas Pasha's curiosity has not been excited, and, in lieu of coming down to Alexandria to inspect her, he has started on a tour of inspection to the upper country. The Faid Gehad brought out from England a number of railway platelayers, and others have arrived from France, for the purpose of at once laying down the rails on the line between Alexandria and Kaffer Lais, on the Nile, so that it is expected this position will be completed before the present year closes. This will be of great advantage, as all the annoyances and delays arising from the navigation of the Mahmoodeyeh Canal will thus be avoided.

MONTENEGRO.—The Trieste Gazette, of the 9th, states that the blockade of the Albanian coast has commenced, but this important statement needs confirmation. Advices from Constantinople, of the 1st inst., state that the expedition against the Montenegrins will consist of 27 battalions of land troops, independent of the blockade of the coast.

The same journal says of the battle, before or during which the Montenegrins withdrew from Zadjak:—"The bloody strife, which lasted a whole day, was begun by the Montenegrins. Hurried on by their own impatience in sight of the enemy, at early dawn one party attacked some block-houses, held by the Turks, in the neighbourhood of the fortress, while another fell upon the Pacha of Scutari's camp. The fight was of the bitterest. The men fought hand to hand, and in such confusion that Turk slew Turk, and Montenegrin cut down Montenegrin."

Letters from Servia states that Prince Daniel of Montenegro has sent his private secretary, Bidakowitsch, to Servia, in order to negotiate for him a marriage with a niece of the princess of that country. The Montenegrins are members of the great Servian family, and have with it common religion and traditions. The warlike songs which the Montenegrins sing are of Servian heroes. Prince Daniel, we have already stated, on succeeding to his uncle, the late Valadika, refused to accept the spiritual power with the temporal, until that time united with it. The Greek church, permitting marriage to its priests (once in a lifetime), enforces the celibacy of its bishops. It was to escape from this condition so serious an obstacle to an energetic ruler desirous of founding a family, that the prince took the resolution referred to. The age of the Montenegrin ruler is twenty-four.

The following instructive sentences are translated from a recent volume on Montenegro, by the well-known traveller Kohl:—"I betray no state secret when I allege what is known to so many persons, that the Vladika of Montenegro receives by way of Cattara a yearly sum of 40,000 florins from Russia. The Vladika, who, by means of this money, is in a position to exercise considerable influence over the principal Montenegrin families, while he is also enabled to conduct public affairs with few and light taxes, is thus brought into dependence upon Russia. His subjects, like all the southern Slavi of the Greek confession, look to Russia as their saviour. The traveller in Montenegro thus sees on all sides the portraits of Peter the Great or Nicholas I., but I never saw a likeness of an Austrian emperor."

INDIA.—On the 21st Pegue was retaken by a force of about 1,200 men and two guns

commanded by General Godwin, in person. Our loss is stated at 45 killed and wounded.

Intelligence (distinctly ascertained) has been received by way of Arracan that the Burmese are erecting strong stockades on their own sides of the Aeng Pass, for which the abundance of teak in the neighbouring forests affords them every facility.

CHINA.—The following is the letter of our correspondent, dated Hong Kong, November 29:—"We have not heard of any official news from the seat of rebellion this month. In the early part of the month it was stated that the rebels had been successful: the last few days it is reported that the imperial troops had gained a decisive victory. The rebellion is exciting attention in the north, but as yet there has been no interruption to trade. The transit through the disturbed districts appears to be less obstructed. Emigration of Coolies to the West Indies is being carried on to a great extent at Amoy, and lately at Noama, from the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number at the former place.

MARRIAGE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that the Emperor, having been unsuccessful or thwarted in his exertions to obtain in marriage a Roman Catholic princess, has at last decided to raise to the Imperial throne the beautiful Middle de Montijo daughter of a grandee of Spain. The second edition of the Times, on Thursday, gives the following account:—"After a good deal of reflection on the Emperor's part, the proposition for the hand of the Countess Teba was, it is said, formally made on Sunday last, and accepted; and at a council of ministers, held on Monday the announcement was made by the Emperor himself, who intimated at the same time that his mind was already made up on the point. The ministers are said to have been taken by surprise, and one of them manifested decided signs of opposition, but, finding the Emperor's mind fixed on the point, desisted. Another version is, that three of the ministers remonstrated, and said something of resigning. On the other hand, it is stated they agreed to the marriage and that it was announced soon after, in due course, to the members of the diplomatic corps, who offered no objections, and accepted the arrangement. It is even stated that the civil marriage actually took place on Tuesday night, and that the religious solemnity will be held on Saturday week next, and that Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin, will be married at the same time to the daughter of the Prince of Wagram, granddaughter of Marshal Berthier. The effect produced on the public by the announcement of the Emperor's marriage is not favourable."—"The Moniteur, of Thursday, contains the following:—"The bureau of the legislative body and the members of the state council will meet on Saturday, at noon, at the Tuileries to receive a communication from the Emperor respecting his marriage."

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The New York Courier and Enquirer contains the following:—"We learn by a special telegraphic despatch from our Washington correspondent that the Africa brought important despatches from Mr Ingersoll to the effect that negotiations are far advanced towards the framing of a treaty by which all matters of disagreement between England and the United States will be settled, as nearly as possible definitively. There is reason for believing that special instructions have been sent to the British Minister, authorizing him to conclude an arrangement of the points more recently mooted upon terms heretofore agreed upon with Mr Everett, who seems to be reaping honors rapidly by his administration of his department. We are advised that it is first proposed that a Joint Commission shall be appointed for the settlement of such mutual claims of American citizens and British subjects upon those governments respectively, as have arisen since 1851. In the next place it is suggested that a Commercial Convention shall consider and arrange the subjects of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the St. John, together with the partial throwing open of the American coasting trade to provincial British vessels, (granting them for this purpose American registers) and the material extension of the list of American manufactures and produce to pass free into the British Provinces. It is designed also that this Convention shall determine the fishery question, which her Majesty's government is quite willing should be placed on a basis very favorable to this country.

The negotiation includes also the affairs of Central America, but these are very properly to be committed to the consideration

of a separate Convention. So mature is the form which the project has now assumed, that the despatches received warrant the expectation that it will be entirely accomplished under the present administration. Under the present aspect of the negotiation it cannot be too soon concluded. If its terms and details be entirely consistent with this representation of its scope and extent it will indeed be a compromise beneficial to both parties; a reciprocity which is not all on one side. Meantime, what are the prospects of such a treaty in the Senate? The present condition of the committee on Foreign Affairs is such that it will be difficult to get its quorum together. Senator Douglas is incapacitated for business by his recent bereavement, and two other members are too unwell to appear in their seats. Under these circumstances, it is believed that the subject will, for the present, not receive definitive consideration."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that the Senate will be sure to reject the treaty for the Canadian reciprocity and fishery questions which the Secretary of State and the British Minister have been engaged in perfecting. The correspondent of the Tribune states that Hon. Abbott Lawrence was giving the measure his countenance and assistance.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We learn with much satisfaction that the Officers and Directors of the St. John Mechanics Institute have promptly agreed to take charge of the necessary arrangements for a public procession on the occasion of opening the Suspension Bridge. The time named for the procession is Tuesday next; the various companies, societies, and public bodies are to assemble on King's Square, at 2 P. M. on that day, weather permitting. Invitations have been issued by the Directors of the Institute to all who may wish to take part in the procession; and it is hoped that early answers will be sent in, so that the programme may be arranged and published as soon as possible.

Mr W. K. Reynolds, the builder, is to receive from the Company for this Bridge, when fully completed and opened, the sum of £20,000 currency. Of this amount, the sum of £2,000 is contributed by the Province, as a bonus, in consideration of the free passage of the mails and troops forever hereafter. The cost of the Bridge to the Company is therefore just £18,000; and we suggest not only to the people of this City and County, but to all persons in the Province interested in this great public thoroughfare, whether such a sum as £18,000 could not be provided for in some way, and the Bridge be thrown open to the people of New Brunswick, forever, as a Free Bridge.

We have very little doubt that those interested in the Bridge, would receive Provincial Debentures in payment, bearing interest at six per cent., redeemable in 20 or 30 years—and those debentures could be paid off at the rate of £1000 per annum, by some deduction from the road and bridge grants annually, or by some other equitable arrangement. We cannot conceive that this spirited community will submit, for a sum of £18,000, to allow this beautiful structure to be kept as a Toll Bridge—it will scarcely be creditable to us—and while there is yet time, the necessary steps should be taken for securing a FREE TRADE.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.—By a royal order issued at Madrid on the 3rd ult., in consideration of the late Earthquake at St. Jago, (Cuba,) it was ordained that flour, Indian corn, beans, potatoes, rice, salt fish, and all articles of food, be admitted into that port free of duty for six months; also that lumber, tiles, window frames, and all articles used in building, be admitted free of duty for one year.

The steamship Europa, which left Boston last Wednesday, had on board 73 passengers from that place, and \$200,000 in American gold. After touching at Halifax and taking on board the Colonial mails and passengers, she sailed for Liverpool.

THE WEATHER is more like spring than mid-winter. For the past few days rain has fallen in large quantities, and the travelling throughout the country is very bad. Should the present mild and unseasonable spell continue for a short time longer, it will cause the river to open.

ARRIVALS AT AUSTRALIA.—The ships Chebucto and Revenue have arrived at Australia, the former from Halifax, in 97 days, and the latter from New York, on the 16th Oct. Both these vessels carried out as passengers a number of young men from New-Brunswick, all of whom, we are glad to learn, arrived in good health.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN LUMBER.—The amount of lumber imported into the Districts of Genesee from Canada for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852, was 1,980,000 feet.

The steamer Admiral will commence her trips next week.—New Brunswicker.