

Gloucester County Agricultural Society, in account with the Treasurer.

INCOME:

By balance in hand last audit	51	11	1
Subscriptions from January to July 1854,	15	0	44
Ditto from July 1854 to Jan. 1855	5	0	0
Sales cattle ties and implements left	2	2	4
Sales of clover seed to July 1854	14	11	6
Sales of ploughs and turnip cutters	10	5	0
Sales of horn cattle, under restrictions	53	0	0
Provincial Grant for the past year	83	2	0
	£234	12	34

EXPENDITURE.

Premiums cattle show and ploughing match	16	3	6
Do. exhibition grain and manufactures	22	16	11
Clover seed imported from Canada in May	14	11	6
Do. from do, this fall	17	10	0
Implements from the U. States	13	0	0
Charges on stud horse advanced after deducting sales sleigh, &c.	50	17	10
Charges of management	7	10	0
Mr Pierce's bill for printing	5	4	0
Charges at shows, postages, stationery, office rent, &c.	3	14	0
Donation New Brunswick Society	5	0	0
Balance deposited per audit	78	5	54
	£234	12	34

WILLIAM NAPIER, Treasurer.
Bathurst, January 13, 1855.

Audited and approved by

William Malloy,
James Murray,
Thomas Carman.

It will be observed by the Treasurer's Account, that the balance on hand is much larger than that at the close of any previous year. This is caused partially by the delay in the issue of the Provincial Warrant, which having only been received at the close of the year, in place of in July as heretofore, prevented the Committee at a fitting period, making any considerable purchases, and partly by a desire to husband the funds so as to enable the Society to send to Britain in an effectual manner for such stock as our successors may think most required.

The past season has not been a favourable one to the Farmer. The cold, dry weather, seriously injured the *Hay* crop, which on the average, has been far short of former years but the system of economy in feeding and keeping stock introduced, in consequence of the failure of the fodder crop the previous, has been the means of preventing much loss or inconvenience. The *Wheat* crop when it was early sown, in quantity and quality exceeds that of last year, otherwise in consequence of early frost it is a failure. Barley when the cultivation has experienced common attention, is quite good, an additional inducement to persevere in the culture of this useful cereal. *Oats* on the average has suffered severely from the early frost, one half of the crop is very inferior, indeed scarcely fitted at all. It is the *Potatoe* crop, however, that has suffered most from the severe frost, which struck them early in the season. A very small quantity ripened thoroughly, most of what attained a full growth, proved wet and unripe, large portions did not yield however, quarter the usual crop, and many fields would not pay the expense of digging. All this may appear discouraging to many, but the Committee cannot close this brief record of their proceedings, without reminding you, that although our crops have been light and in many cases blighted, we have to thank a kind and merciful Providence, that we are in this Colony in the enjoyment of peace, undisturbed and unaffected by the ravages of war and its consequences, while our fellow subjects in the Mother Country are engaged in a sanguinary struggle with a powerful and unscrupulous foe, in the defence of the weak against the injustice of the strong, and in the cause of civilization and liberty against barbarism and tyranny, and while our hearts exult with conscious pride when we read of the marvellous bravery of our gallant soldiers, we know and feel that the terrible conflict has brought distress and sorrow to many a farmer's home.

Let us therefore contentedly, in dependence of the blessings from on high, go on in the peaceful and conscientious discharge of the duties of life, preparing for the future, whether that be to take our place with our fellow subjects in a glorious because a just war, or to follow the quiet but not less praiseworthy efforts of those who laudably pursue the honest avocation of peaceful life.

Submitted and approved.

WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary.

At the close of the meeting this Report with statement of amount, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the Gleaner, and a copy transmitted to the Provincial Secretary's Office.

The following office bearers for the ensuing year were then elected:

Samuel L. Bishop, Esq., President.
William Napier, Secretary and Treasurer.
John Chalmers, William Malloy, and John

Ferguson, Esquires and Mr. John Kerr, Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. Hendry, J. Chalmers, Lindsay, B. Brown, R. Ferguson, Mathison, J. Waterson, Rainy, Carter, G. Smith, R. Moody, T. Miller, W. Southwood, J. Sweeney and John Armstrong, constitute Committee.

S. L. BISHOP, Chairman.

At the close of the business of the day, which occupied eight hours, the members as usual dined together at Mr. Carter's Hotel.

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

FEARFUL RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—Buffalo, January 29.—A riot broke out on the Buffalo Brantford and Goodrich Railroad to-day, at Ridgeway about 20 miles from this city. It has been understood for several months past that the laborers on the road have not been paid regularly, and a few weeks since they gave notice that they would spike down the switches to-day if they did not receive the wages due them. The track was accordingly spiked at Ridgeway to-day at noon, and one or two bridges opened. When the chief officer of the road heard of it, he hired about 25 men of this city, armed them with revolvers, &c., and went over to take possession and protect the track. On arriving at the scene of disturbance, the party were fired upon by the laborers, who were armed with rifles, and a regular fight ensued, the party from this city faring the worst, one of their men named Simon Wemple, being killed, and three or four others wounded, one of whom is considered dangerously so. Two or three of the laborers were also wounded. The officer's party succeeded, however, in arresting about a dozen of the laborers, and among them it is believed, the man who shot Wemple—one of the men informs us that the whole party from this city, on arriving there, were deputised by the Canadian Sheriff, and acted under his orders; that on the road several Catholic priests and the Sheriff made speeches to the laborers, and tried to persuade them to desist but all to no purpose.

The Sheriff ordered the way to be opened and cleared, and while the men were doing it they were attacked by the rioters, and a desperate melee took place, during which thirteen of the laborers were arrested, and are now in irons. The man who killed Wemple, after an examination, was fully committed.

BREADSTUFFS AND BUSINESS.—We can safely congratulate our readers on the prospect that breadstuffs will soon be afforded at a moderate price. The advices from the other side of the water all tend to show that the crops have been abundant, and that little will be required from this country to supply any deficiency between the consumption and the supply. The foreign markets have not warranted shipments from this country for some time past, and there is no prospect of an advance. Nothing but the low stocks in the sea board markets, and the low water, which has prevented the millers from grinding and the producers from forwarding, has sustained prices. But with the present large daily receipts, and in the absence of a foreign demand, the markets will soon be supplied.—American Paper.

CHARGE OF FORGERY DISMISSED.—The charge of forgery preferred some time since, against Dr. Abraham Gesner, of Brooklyn, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Osborne—an examination having entirely failed to substantiate it.—New York Tribune, Jan. 12.

New York, Jan. 16.—Notwithstanding the increased vigilance of our police, gangs of expert robbers are committing serious depredations in our midst. In addition to the \$25,000 stolen last week from the Merchants' Bank, robberies of jewelry to the value of \$10,000 from the stores of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Broadway; \$2000 from Messrs. Foaque & Co., and silks and satins to the value of \$1500 from the importing house of L. A. Freund, have come to light, without any arrests being made.

The strike of the long shore men, caulkers, labourers &c., has become general, and the work of repairing, loading and unloading ships at our wharves is almost entirely suspended. It is stated that they have a fund sufficient to last them a month, while the merchants declare they will not yield.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—In the House on the 22d inst., orders of inquiry were introduced and referred to committees as follows—namely, to consider the expediency of requiring all Roman Catholics, on their being naturalized, to renounce allegiance to the Pope as a temporal prince; to consider the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to stay further proceedings in the issuing of first papers of naturalization; and the expediency of excluding from the jury panel, all who are not native born citizens, or who cannot write.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of New York State, prohibiting the vesting of church property in the person of church functionaries and their successors in office

and providing that it be vested in the societies themselves. Several Catholic church societies are now under ban for refusing to surrender the church property to the control of their bishops, and this bill is designed to uphold the course of these societies, and in a measure to crush the temporal power and influence of the Church of Rome throughout the State.

In the United States Senate on the 19th inst., Mr. Seward of New-York presented a resolution authorizing the President to negotiate with the British Government for the establishment of a light-house on Cape Rade.

New Orleans, Jan. 15.—Messrs. Schultz Hadden & Latting, one of the heaviest produce houses in New Orleans, failed to-day, owing to the suspension of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. of St. Louis, and others. The liabilities of the firms which failed a Saturday amount to two and a half millions of dollars, but their assets largely exceed this sum, and it is thought they will all resume business.

A reliable cotton house in this city estimates that the present cotton crop will not exceed three millions of bales, and it appears to be conceded by all parties that the estimates formed by New York and Liverpool house are extremely erroneous.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GRAY TOWN DIFFICULTY.—We learn that while H. M. S. Espigle was in Havana, the U. S. Steamer of war Princeton arrived there on her way to Grey Town—her Commander having instructions from his Government, to salute the Mosquitian flag, make an ample apology to the King of Mosquitia, and hand over to his Majesty full compensation, in hard dollars, for the destruction of Grey Town by Commander Hollins, of U. S. Corvette Cyane. Jamaica Morning Herald.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

It seems to be understood that the representatives of the Western Powers at Vienna have received from their respective Governments the necessary powers enabling them to treat for peace with Russia. The Turkish minister has not yet been so commissioned, but will, it is believed, speedily receive the required plenipotentiary authority; but the strangest feature of all is, that Prussia insists upon her right to be present at this conference. She grounds her right in her capacity as a great power, and as one of the parties to the treaty of 1841, with which this congress will have to deal. The Western Powers decline to admit Prussia unless she will give in her adherence to the treaty of December 2nd, which she refuses to do, and Prussia protests against the exclusion.—This is quite worthy of the course which Prussia has pursued since the commencement of the quarrel.

France—Paris, Thursday.—The accounts recently received from Vienna speak in a formal and positive manner of the determination of Austria to proceed to hostilities without further delay in the event of the Russians invading the Turkish territory, and if the movement of the enemy recently announced by telegraph be not more than a simple foray of Cossacks, or of some foraging parties, the Austrian troops in the Principalities will soon arrest their march. Nothing can now be more certain than the intention of Austria to adhere to the policy and participate in the action of France and England in case of emergency. The emergency may be the advance of the enemy into the Dobrudscha, or even an attack upon Varna; and it is stated in official quarters, that the utmost confidence can be reposed in the determination of Austria to protect both against the Russians.

News from the Crimea.—The Moniteur of Thursday, the 18th, publishes news from Constantinople to the 11th. Omar Pacha was, on the 5th inst., in council with the Generals of the Allied Armies before Sebastopol, concerning his future movements with them. On the next day, Jan. 6, he embarked for Varna, where he would make his final arrangements, and immediately return to the Crimea, to assume the direction of the Turkish army already landed. Admiral Bruat announces in a despatch, dated Jan. 5, that the weather was fine, but the snow lay deep upon the ground. The mercury was two degrees below zero. On the 8th the Russians made a sally from Sebastopol, but were driven back.

Letters received from no less than six different officers in the Crimea, are all written full of confidence and high spirits. One, not on Lord Raglan's staff, writes that "he" (Lord R.) "is very kind to me, as he is to every one." Another says, that "the spirit of the army is excellent," and that he overheard one man, in an unmistakably Hibernian accent, declare that "rather than not get into Sebastopol at all, he would go in naked."

Russia and the Western Powers.—Vienna, Thursday, Jan. 18.—The English and French ministers have received powers, enabling them to treat for peace with Russia.

The second edition of the Morning Post as the following from its Paris correspondent:—

No important news has reached Paris, this day. Private letters from Vienna say that Prince Gortschakoff has instructions to accept everything, and accede to all the Allies may demand, except the reduction of the Russian fleet and the occupation of the Russian territory.

The Re-crossing of the Danube by the Russians.—The Hamburg Nachrichten contains a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, wherein it is said that Count Euol has addressed a note to Prince Gortschakoff, demanding explanations relative to the re-crossing of the Danube by the Russian forces and their occupation of the Dobrudscha, and thence, as a matter of course, of their menacing Varna and its communications.

Progress of the Siege.—Berlin, Jan. 14.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, the 14th instant, says, under date of the 8th of January, Prince Menschikoff writes, that the situation before Sebastopol had undergone no change. A heavy fall of snow took place on the 8th. On the night of the 7th of January two small sorties were made against the English and French trenches. In the first the enemy (the Allies), taken by surprise, suffered a sensible loss. We (the Russians) lost three men killed and eight wounded.

Constantinople, January 5.—The French opened their fire on the 3rd January against the Flagstaff Battery.

Private letters from the camp before Sebastopol of the 29th state that from the 23rd to that date the weather had been fine. The firing was slack. The French trench had been carried to within 180 yards of the Mat fort wall. Four war steamers maintain the maritime blockade of Sebastopol.

Marseilles, Jan. 17.—The Euphrate, which left Constantinople on the 8th inst., has arrived. Despatches for the Government left at 7.45. The news from the Crimea is to the 3rd of January. The French batteries were daily approaching nearer Sebastopol.—The weather was still very bad. Only two Russian ships remain now armed. Omar Pacha has returned to Varna from Eupatoria.

Eupatoria.—The Vienna papers say the French and English engineers are surveying Eupatoria, with a view of constructing a chain of forts round the place.

The Hydaspes, from Constantinople, has arrived at Marseilles. Two Greek priests had been arrested at Eupatoria with a proclamation from Menschikoff to the inhabitants, ordering them to burn the town. News from Malta to the 10th states that the 14th regiment had sailed for the Crimea in the Emea.

Constantinople, January 8.—The Porte goes on collecting troops and sending off stores with great ardour and perseverance. About 45,000 men have arrived at Varna. They occupy the town and all the surrounding villages as far as Alyden. Three steamers with clothing for these troops left this place three days ago. Three other steamers with Ahmed Pacha, leaves this afternoon on a secret mission. The voyage of this individual is not so unimportant as many pretend to believe them to be. I have heard strange reports concerning it; one is, that he is to visit Circassia, and there take measures to form an alliance between the native Chiefs and the Porte. The Turkish fleet composed of the Mukeddemei Hair, two decker; the Cheref Resean, 60 gun frigate; ten powerful steamers, and three 22 gun brigs, is to rally at Sebastopol and not at Varna, as generally stated.

Paris.—Private letters from Vienna say that Prince Gortschakoff has instructions to accept anything, and accede to all the Allies may demand, excepting the reduction of the Russian fleet and the occupation of Russian territory. Now these are precisely the only two guarantees worth negotiating about at all, and if France and England were to make peace without them, we might as well throw the treaty into the fire, and make up our minds to fight again at a future period, the same battle as that which has already cost the country so much treasury and so many valuable lives.

Austria and the Principalities.—The accounts recently received from Vienna, speak in a formal and positive manner of the determination of Austria to proceed to hostilities, without further delay, in the event of Russians invading the Turkish territory, and if the movement of the enemy recently announced by telegraph be not more than a simple foray of Cossacks, or of some foraging parties, the Austrian troops in the Principalities will soon arrest their march. Nothing can now be more certain than the intention of Austria to adhere to the policy and participate in the action of France and England in case of emergency. The emergency may be the advance of the enemy into the Dobrudscha, or even an attack upon Varna; and it is stated in official quarters, that the utmost confidence can be reposed in the determination of Austria to protect both against the Russians.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—The following is official:—During the night of the 7th inst. a