

lowing season, with two and a quarter bushels of red bald wheat. About a fortnight afterwards, when the plant was pretty well up, it was top-dressed, during damp weather, with Guano, at the rate of two cwt. per acre, being sown broadcast with the hand, in the same manner as grain. Very shortly after the application, the Guano grain appeared of a much darker green, and made such a strong growth, that it very soon overtopped a narrow ridge which was left in the centre of the piece undressed—a marked difference being observed during the whole summer. The grain was not at all affected by the rust, and previous to being cut, that which received the Guano was fully eighteen inches taller than the other, measuring nearly six feet in height. On being thrashed out and measured, the result, in good marketable grain, fit for seed, was at the rate of thirty-eight bushels to the acre for the Guano, and twenty-seven or nearly for that portion omitted.

The subject of Emigration is in no small degree connected with the progress of Agriculture, and it will be to the facility of settling Emigrants, that this County must look forward for any material advance in its general prosperity. The Imperial Government are disposed to aid emigration to these Provinces. No doubt this is partly with a view to mining and other operations. The Railways too demand labourers. We do not yet know the route the Grand Trunk is intended to take from Quebec to Halifax. When the line was first surveyed, it ran through the Northern part of our Province. It is impossible to estimate what advantage would accrue, not only to the vicinity through which the Road would pass, but to the Provinces generally, if that route were adopted. We have only to suppose hundreds of miles opened up by Railway, from any part of which quantities of stock, dairy produce, oats, barley, &c., could be easily and cheaply conveyed to some good market, and our knowledge of what has happened in so many places in America, enables us warrantably to conclude, that, along with a rapid increase of population, there would be soon the most cheering improvement in material prosperity, and comfort, while thousands of acres now untilled, would be rendered productive.—Many instances could be specified, of localities in the western provinces, which, not more than five years ago, were as unfavourably situated with regard to stimulants to progress, as we are in the County of Gloucester. But since the introduction of the Steam horse with all its animating attendants, the dwellers in those "back woods" have emerged from their obscurity and poverty, their land has become tenfold more valuable; thriving Villages and Towns have sprung up around them, and they too are rejoicing to run in the race of progressive wealth and capability.

If to the products of the soil be added, what our Bays, Rivers, and other waters, could be made to supply—how large a series of items fail to be taken into account! Even at present the fish taken in the vicinity of our shores find their way to the far west. They are transported thither by steam carriage after being carried to Montreal by trading vessels. It is incalculable what increased quantities would be sought for and purchased, if the facilities of Steam were fully in operation. Multitudes in cities and towns, who at present are consumers to a very small extent, would then become the profitable and profited customers of our Fishermen and Traders.

Impressed therefore with the importance of Emigration, and learning that Mr Perley of St. John, intended, while in England, to make, in his official capacity, some arrangements for its promotion, your President and Secretary felt it their duty to call that Gentleman's attention to the capabilities of this County, and wrote to him to the effect, that besides the immense tracts of wild land in the County, there are for sale a number of Farms partially cleared and cultivated, some of considerable extent, and situated in favourable localities. These had been originally owned and cleared by Lumbermen and Mechanics who, with some credible exceptions, make indifferent farmers. The Lumberer at the period of seed sowing, is usually engaged in the laborious occupation of bringing his lumber to market, the seed is consequently hurried into unprepared land, at a late season, and thus the failure of the crop too frequently follows. So it is with the Mechanic who attempts to combine with his trade a pursuit and he knows or cares little about, and which he only makes a flow secondary object. The issue is easily to be imagined; even if everything goes wrong, and the failure is imputed to the want of skill and attention in the farmer.

The class of Emigrants especially wanted in this County are good practical farmers, who possess a small capital; men who have been brought up to the business, and who intend to settle on their farms without following other occupations. With such men, this County would become as prosperous as any part of the Province, for, with proper attention to the cultivation of the soil we can here raise almost every description of crop. Of course there are the rust and the fly to contend with, but those enemies are common to every district in the Provinces. Even without the advantages of capital and experience, numbers of men could be pointed out who settled as squatters in Crown Lands, and who now possess well stocked farms.

To the labourer this County offers an excellent settlement. About the Mills, Shipyards, and other large works, employment is to be readily obtained at good remunerating rates; and should the workman wish to leave such pursuit, vast tracts of ungranted lands are to be procured on moderate terms. To the practical Fisherman also the County holds out a lucrative prospect, possessing, as it does, a sea-board of nearly one hundred miles, abounding with the most valuable kinds of fish.

A purer and healthier climate is not to be found in the Provinces, and Emigrants who intend coming, should not be sent by St. John, which place if they dislike, they leave directly for the United States. But were they sent direct to Bathurst, or some other northern part, and should they become dissatisfied, they have the Province to travel through as a part of which, in all probability, the most fastidious would find a home.

Such is the spirit of the remarks communicated to Mr Perley, who returned the following answer.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, N. B.

December 22nd, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you to accept my thanks for your valuable and interesting letter of the 12th inst., which I have read with great satisfaction. Any further information of the same kind, during my absence, can be addressed to me at the "Burlington Hotel, London."

I have taken passage for myself and son, in the steamer that sails from Boston on the 14th January, and shall leave here on the 10th or 12th, to join her at Halifax or Boston.

My son and myself visit London by direction of Lord Clarendon, on the business of the Fishery Commission, but the Government of this Province desiring to avail itself of my visiting England in a high official position, has requested me to make certain arrangements with the Emigration Commissioners, and establish a brief Agency in London, with Sub Agencies in the principal Sea-ports and towns in Great Britain and Ireland for affording advice and information to intending emigrants, and facilitating their passages to New Brunswick.

You must not expect too much from my labours at the outset, as they will be chiefly preliminary, in fact, pioneering the way. It will take some time, and no little exertion, to bring New Brunswick into notice as an emigration field, because it is scarcely known in either of the three Kingdoms. While other Colonies have spent thousands of pounds in making themselves known, and keeping their attractions prominently before the British public, New Brunswick has yet to spend its first half crown for that purpose.

The first object will be to get New Brunswick fully before the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and that being effected, then to direct the course of emigration to its shores, in the most judicious manner.

In connection with its railways, New Brunswick will shortly be able to offer superior advantages to labourers and settlers, of which I trust many may be induced to avail themselves. I am, gentlemen,

Your very Obedient Servant,
M. H. PERLEY.

To S. Bishop, Esq. }
Wm. Napier, Esq. } Bathurst.

The Committee have now in conclusion to submit as appended, the Treasurer's account of the receipts and disbursements for the past year, and they trust that amidst many failings and imperfections, common to most institutions, this meeting will be satisfied, that we have done what lay in our power to promote the good of the society. Submitted by

WILLIAM NAPIER, Secretary.

On motion, The Report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, the list of the prizes to be included, and the amount to be appended.

John Chalmers, Esq., then took the Chair, and the thanks of the Meeting were, on motion, conveyed to the President and Secretary.

On Motion, it was resolved, that animals imported by Members, shall in future be admitted to compete at the Society's Shows, and that any animal shall be allowed to compete, until it takes the first prize of its class.

The Society's Cattle Show took place on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, on the Market Square, Bathurst, and the Ploughing Match came off on the same day, in the immediate neighbourhood.

Except Bulls and Entire Horses, there was a good muster of every description of animals on the ground. The show of young horses was excellent. Two Fillies, rising three years old, one belonging to Mr Robert Ferguson, Bathurst, and the other to Mr Robert Barbour, Berestord, were superior specimens of horse-flesh; and the progeny of the Society's horse "Gloucester" indicate what can be done in raising horses in the County by careful breeding and rearing. The Judges of Cattle were Messrs. Caie, Moody, and James Chalmers—and of Ploughing, Messrs. Carter, Lindsay, and Branch, all of whose decisions appeared to give satisfaction.

The following Office-Bearers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Samuel L. Bishop, Esq., PRESIDENT,
William Napier, Esq., SECRETARY and TREASURER,
John Chalmers, William Malloy, John Ferguson, and Hugh A. Caie, Esquires, VICE-PRESIDENTS.
P. McNaughton, Robert Brown, and George Smith, Esquires, and Messrs. Hendry, R. Ferguson, Jas. Chalmers, Lindsay, Waterson, Mathison, Rainny, Carter, Moody, Miller, Sweeny, Landels, J. Armstrong, and Eady—DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL L. BISHOP, Chairman.

APPENDIX.

The Committee of the Gloucester County Agricultural Society, Bathurst, in account with John T. Carter, Bathurst.

To purchases of Cattle in Prince Edward's Island, for and on account of the Gloucester Agricultural Society, are as follows: N. B. Cy.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1 Cross Alderney and Ayrshire Cow, John Bigg, | £17 0 0 |
| 1 full bred Ayrshire cow, John Gurriv, | 18 0 0 |
| 1 cross Alderney and do. do., David Moffit, | 13 0 0 |
| 1 Ayrshire bull, young, do., | 6 0 0 |
| 1 Ayrshire cow, full bred, M. Green, | 17 0 0 |
| 1 cross-bred cow, Rd. Clark, P. E. I. Cy., | £9 0 0 |
| 2 sheep and 3 lambs, ditto, | 8 0 0 |
| 2 pigs, Berkshire, R. Clark, | 6 0 0 |
| 2 do. do., Mr Irving, | 2 10 0 |

Less 1 6th off difference in Currency £24 10 0 20 8 4

CHARGES.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Messrs. Dodd and Purdey's Bill, for Provisions, &c., | £5 2 6 |
| Mr Clark 1-2 ton hay, 32s., and water casks 30s., | 3 2 0 |
| My charges and Expenses on the Island, per Bill, | 3 13 6 |
| | 11 13 0 |
| Deduct difference on Island Currency | 1 19 4 |
| | £9 13 8 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Charges in New Brunswick, including Steam Boat, | 4 1 0 |
| My services, 16 days in all, at 12s. day, | 9 12 0 |
| Freight paid Schooner, per Charter, | 10 0 0 43 11 8 |

£125 0 0

(Signed) JOHN T. CARTER.

Bathurst, July 16, 1856.

Account sales of Cattle, &c., sold by Public Auction for amount in account of Agricultural Society of Bathurst.

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1 White Ayrshire Cow, W. Napier, | £11 10 0 |
| 1 Red do do, John Meahan, | 14 0 0 |
| 1 Alderney do, John Ferguson, | 11 10 0 |
| 1 Cross & Ayrshire do, John Waterson, | 7 10 0 |
| 1 Small Cow, John Waterson, | 7 15 0 |
| 1 Bull, S. L. Bishop, | 6 5 0 |
| 1 Ewe, Thos. Mathison, | 2 0 0 |
| 1 do., John T. Carter, | 1 7 0 |
| 1 Ram Lamb, Thos. Mathison, | 1 9 0 |
| 2 Lambs, John Waterson, | 0 17 0 |
| 2 Large Pigs, Meahan and Wilson, | 3 12 6 |
| 2 Small Pigs, Bishop and Branch, | 1 2 0 |
| Lot of Casks, Bags and Oats, Sundry Persons, | 2 2 5 |

£70 19 11

CHARGES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 2-1-2 per cent. Commission, | £1 15 6 |
| Cash to Balance, | 69 4 5 |
| | 70 19 11 |

T. H. CARMAN, Auctioneer.

Bathurst, July, 1856.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR 1856.

INCOME.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Balance on hand from last year, | £16 6 6 |
| Provincial Grant for the present year, | 63 0 0 |
| Subscriptions from January to October, £16 10 0 | 16 10 0 |
| Donations from do., | 6 0 0 |
| Subscriptions since October, | 1 0 0 |
| | 23 10 0 |
| Net proceeds Sales Grass Seeds, | 13 0 10 |
| Do Agricultural Implements, | 17 3 6 |
| Do Fruit Trees, | 22 16 0 |
| | 56 19 10 |
| Do Sales Cattle, Mr Carman's Account, | 69 4 5 |
| | £220 0 9 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Premiums and Expenses Grain Show, Jan. 1856, | £24 0 0 |
| Invoice of Fruit Trees, Montreal, and charges, | 24 18 3 |
| Implements, Sprague, Soule, & Co., and charges, | 19 0 10 |
| Premiums at Cattle Show, and charges, | 13 1 6 |
| Stock imported from P. E. Island, and charges, pr statement appended, | £125 0 0 |
| Less Warrant from Province, | 62 10 0 |
| | 62 10 0 |
| Drawing 5 Bonds for Cattle Sale, | 1 0 0 |
| Mr Pierce, Bill for Printing, | 4 12 0 |
| Office Rent, 40s., Postages 7s. 9d., Stationary, 11s 6d. | 2 19 3 |
| Charges of Management, | 7 10 0 |
| Clover and Timothy Seed on hand, | 14 7 1 |
| Balance on hand, 31st December, 1856, | 51 1 10 |
| | £230 0 9 |

WILLIAM NAPIER, Treasurer.

Bathurst, December 31st December, 1856.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Mr George Donly, manufacturing chemist, Glasgow, has published a pamphlet on this subject, in which he says: "The immediate cause of the potato disease is a very small insect of a beautiful green colour on the potato in the month of August, and which varies much in colour at different periods, owing to the kind of vegetable from which at the time it derives its support. It is green on the potato in August, although yellow is the colour it assumes on that vegetable prior to August, but it is always green on the turnip, blue on the bean, and red on oats. I have found some exceptions to this, but these exceptions, I think, are owing to the insect's removing from one vegetable to another. This insect, drawing its own support from the leaves of the potato plant, at the same time communicates poison, which produces all the seeming varieties of the disease, owing to the circumstances or condition of the sap at the time of receiving the infection. The infection is communicated in two ways—First, by contact in deriving its support from the leaf, which produces the disease in one uniform appearance; second, by two appearances—all of which I shall now endeavour to describe." In searching for a remedy, it occurred to Mr Donly that land frequently turned up during winter afforded no shelter to the eggs of the insect. In pursuance of this theory, he prepared his potato ground during winter just as he would have done had it been the planting season. The finished drills were allowed to remain exposed to the winter, and early in the spring the seed was put in in the usual way. The result was, that no insect of the aphid kind made its appearance, nor was there the slightest indication of disease. This is the whole of Mr. Donly's secret. It is simple and apparently effective. We shall be glad to see it acted upon.

An astonishing cure of Dropsy.—A poor woman residing in the very heart of Pictou, N. S., was visited by the Rev. Charles Hall of the London Mission, being almost in a dying state from this terrible malady. She had the water taken from her six times, and was so weak the last time, that her dissolution was hourly anticipated, the good man still kept beside her to the last, finding she could not be worse than she was, and as he always carried a quantity of Holloway's Pills having himself derived signal benefit from using them, he persuaded her to take a few doses, these made her feel better, and she wished to continue them, which she did.—The result was that in a few weeks she was able to leave her bed, and in five was completely cured. Mr Hall has communicated these particulars for the benefit of the suffering public.

Hugh Miller, the geologist, was found shot dead in his house; supposed accidental. It is stated that negotiations are broken off between the British minister at Constantinople and Ferouk-Khan, the Persian envoy, and the latter is proceeding to Paris, having meanwhile requested further instructions for his government.