

whose arms, on a living, the next June, might possibly find the enemy encamped on the Heights of Abram, or their very flag on the Walls of Quebec. Ours the Nation, with whom we have to contend, were such, as would probably overlook this advantage, still should any disaster occur in the course of the war, how injurious must be so long a delay, and how frequently must succour arrive too late. In short, is it possible for Great Britain to retain and defend a country, from which she would not only be so perfectly severed, by distance and climate, but of the very occurrences in which she must remain in utter ignorance, during the greater part of the year.

"It is not merely a Route to convey the Mails that is wanted, (which the Americans would very speciously offer, by a proposed exchange of territory, leaving us the left side of the Madawaska, for an equivalent on the right of the St. John's, and which even then would continue at their mercy,) but a Military Line of communication, the means of transporting troops and stores, from St. John's or Halifax, to Quebec, with convenience and security. The advantages of this Line have been already in some measure perceived. During the late War, regiments were marched through, and sailors transported, in the depth of winter, with perfect safety, to the Upper Provinces, where their arrival was very seasonable; and similar, and far more extensive, services, cannot fail to be received, or regretted, in case of future conflict. Such is the importance of preserving this communication, that the present question of Boundary can hardly be considered in any other light, than as involving the question of the expediency, of retaining, or relinquishing, the whole of the British Colonies in North America."

We do not think it necessary to quote any more of this Pamphlet on the present occasion, or to dwell longer upon its merits.

The general opinion now is, that no further delay ought to be incurred. And therefore for the sake of the best interests of Great Britain in New Brunswick—for the sake of her loyal subjects who inhabit the Province—men who have endured hardships almost without a parallel, in their Sovereign's cause, to make provision for their children in a rigorous climate—men too who will yield to none in their unshaken attachment to their King—for the sake indeed of all concerned—and for the sake of avoiding those fearful consequences which a continued procrastination may occasion—we think that it is as much for the peace of England herself, as of her faithful subjects in this hemisphere, that the high parties who are authorized to negotiate the question of this Boundary; do bring the matter, at once, to some final termination. Suspense has now become almost insupportable on both sides, and many here are in consequence induced to wish a settlement, even should the Americans be the gainers by it. All, however, that the People of New Brunswick desire, is only so much as the King himself has a lawful right to. Let that point be established, and established where it is believed it ought to be, and peace and confidence will be immediately restored. Or if the Americans are to have it as they wish, and can produce a just and honourable title, why let them take it—but the consequences of such a decision to the Inhabitants of New-Brunswick need not be even hinted at again.

We have thus concluded the recapitulation of those occurrences of the past year which at the commencement of these "Reminiscences" we (in imitation of the usual editorial custom at the beginning of a New Year) conceived would be likely to afford satisfaction to our readers. On setting out we certainly did not think our matter could

be so lengthy as it has been. Still we have confined ourselves to the most prominent occurrences only—Lumbering—Agricultural Interest—New College—Shipping Interest—and last, tho' not least—the Boundray Line. These things we could not in justice to their several intrinsic merits pass over in silence; and, consequently, we have persevered in our attempts to entertain, as well as interest, our readers; to whose decision we now willingly leave the issue of our endeavours. They will at the same time remember that this has been our first effort of the kind, and they will therefore have the candour to make the usual allowances. It would create a smile, of course, to say any thing about the compliments of the season now, altho' we do not see how, in the order of the thing, we could well have done it earlier. They have then, not barely our professions of gratitude for their liberal support, which we beg to assure them we deeply cherish, and with sincerity appreciate; but the assurances of our intention to deserve their continued patronage by the unwearied exertions of our best abilities in their service. Our increase of Subscribers since the beginning of the year encourages us with hope; and to realize which, our attention to the interests of all shall not be wanting.

FREDERICTON.

AT a General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society held at the Province Hall, on Monday the 19th Feb. 1827.

PRESENT.

- The Hon. Judge Bliss, President.
" " Judge Boisford, } Vice P's.
" " Thomas Baillie, }
" " Judge Chipman.
P. Fraser, J. Slason, W. Crane, I. C. Vail, Samuel Sivoil, F. P. Robinson, G. F. Street, Esqrs. Members of the Central Committee.

The Members of the Legislature, and other members of the Society.

Read the proceedings of the Society since the last General Meeting.

Read the following Report...

Second Annual Report of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

If the effects produced by the operations of this Society have not, as yet, been so extensively beneficial as may have been desired, or as the ardour of the hopes of its members may have led them to anticipate; yet it may perhaps with propriety be urged as an apology, that the Institution is still in its infancy, and that much time is necessarily required to inspire a confidence in its utility, to introduce it to general attention, and to enlist into the service of the good cause in which it is engaged, the experience and talent of the Inhabitants of this thinly settled country.

It is most gratifying to the Society, at this early stage of its progress, to announce, that the operations of this, and of the several County Agricultural associations, have tended powerfully, tho' silently, to the advancement of Agriculture, not only with regard to the cultivation of the soil, but also with respect to the improvement of the breed of our Domestic Animals. To give additional facilities to the former, the Central Society have imported implements to a large amount, and to promote the latter, they imported from England in the course of last summer, a strong and beautiful Horse, and 16 of the Dishley or Leicestershire Sheep. Measures were taken to introduce the Sheep and implements of Husbandry into various parts of the Province; and the Horse will probably soon be offered for sale at Public Auction, in order that the Inhabitants of all parts of the Province, may have a fair and equal chance of competing for so valuable an Animal.

Unpromising as the Spring and the early part of the Summer were to the hopes of the Farmer, yet upon the whole, the country has been blest by a kind Providence with abundant harvests. The Rains towards the close of the Season, by refreshing the parched pasture grounds caused them to produce a good supply of food for the Cattle, until the usual period arrived of feeding them upon Hay, and this article has consequently been in much greater plenty, than had been anticipated during the long continuance of uncommonly dry weather.

The Reports which have been received from several of the County Societies, give the most cheering accounts of the present state and future

prospects of Agriculture throughout this Province. The Honourable Judge Boisford of the Westmoreland Society, writes under date of 6th Dec last, that pursuant to a former resolution of that Society, eight Rams of the Dishley breed had been imported by Messrs Crane and Allison for the Society; one of which, three years old, weighed 20lbs another 20lbs, and a yearling 16lbs. "The introduction of so many fine Rams into this Country has," he continues, "spirited up many of our Farmers, who are now beginning to feel some of the advantages that will result from our Agricultural Institutions. Some of them even say that they would not part with their privileges as members of the Society the ensuing year alone, for ten pounds, of so much consequence do they consider the improvement of the breed of Sheep. The good effects of our plan of importing Grass seeds, are very visible. Many Farmers are turning up their old Meadow grounds, some of which have been cropped for 70 years in succession, and are laying them down with improved Grasses. The price of Red Clover Seed before and at the time of the formation of our Society was from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and even as high as 5s. 6d. per lb. That to the members of our Society, last year, was only 5d. per lb. We are thus gradually laying the foundation for the improvement of our stock, and of our meadows, which sooner or later must place this country on a level, if not superior, as a grazing county, to any portion of North America of the same extent. I have great pleasure in observing that during the last year, many of the prejudices entertained against our Society have worn away; and that there is a general good feeling in its favor—that a spirit of improvement is pervading the County, which will realize to its inhabitants many of those advantages that were anticipated by our Patriotic Governor, when he first recommended the formation of Agricultural Societies in the several Counties of the Province. We are much pleased with the Calves from our imported short horn Durham Bull; they are very large and finely shaped; very docile and easily reared by hand, and I think, bid fair to winter well."

Reports equally gratifying have been received from the Northumberland Society, which among other wise and energetic measures, has imported a large quantity of seeds and implements of Husbandry.—These arrived at Miramichi, in the Spring following the awful conflagration which spread ruin and desolation over a considerable portion of the lands bordering on that beautiful River and its branches. A highly commendable desire to excel in the cultivation of their lands, and in the improvement of their stock, is becoming more and more general among the Farmers of that part of the Province; and Mr. Street says, in one part of his Report of 12th December. "I do not think the Agriculture of this County, (notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulty its Inhabitants have had to contend against for the last season) was ever in any thing like so good a state as it is at present; and I am convinced the County did more, last season, towards producing subsistence for its inhabitants from the soil, than it had done for any three years before." This Society awarded premiums to the amount of £50, at its late Cattle Show; and have sent to Scotland for 4 Cows and a Bull of the Ayrshire breed, which may be expected to arrive at Miramichi early next Spring. The determined resolution and the prudence with which the affairs of this Society are conducted, and the noble manner in which it has been carried through the most appalling difficulties, reflect equal credit upon its conductors, and upon the people by whom it has been so munificently and steadily supported.

From the general tenor of the Reports from the Saint John Society, it is evident, that the state of Agriculture in that County has lately been very much improved. The active and public-spirited Secretary and several members of that Society have in the course of their Agricultural tours, collected much valuable and highly interesting information, which, having been published in several of the Newspapers in the Province, it is unnecessary here to repeat.

The Report of the Charlotte County Society (which has also been published in the Newspapers) gives the consolatory assurance, that notwithstanding a degree of apathy in some of the Parishes of that County, a progressive improvement is discernible in its Agriculture generally, and particularly in the Parish of Saint Davids, where a laudable example is set, which it is hoped may lead the Inhabitants of the other Parishes to devote themselves in earnest to that honorable pursuit in the judicious and energetic prosecution of which, their individual interests, as well as those of their Country are so deeply concerned.

A letter just received from the Secretary of the Sunbury Society, gives a highly gratifying account of the results of the past labors of that Body. Their importation last summer of eight South Down Sheep, the establishment of their annual Cattle Show, and ploughing matches, will doubtless contribute greatly to the advancement of the interests of that fine County, the Agricultural condition of which is progressively improving. Ploughing matches are new to this Province, but their useful tendency has so frequently been proved in other countries, as to leave no doubt of the beneficial results they are calculated to produce here. Seven teams were entered for the ploughing match in Sunbury, but five only competed. The work was in the opinion of the Judges, well performed, and they felt much re-

gret that their means could not enable them to distribute suitable rewards to all the Competitors in the interesting task.

Pursuant to a resolution of the last General Meeting of the Central Society, a Cattle Show was held at Sussex Vale on the 20th September. Several fine Animals were exhibited, and premiums awarded to the amount of £63. The premium for the greatest and second greatest quantities of good Butter made by the owner of any one Dairy during the last season will be awarded as soon as the requisite proofs are produced to the Central Board. There were a greater number of persons present than might have been expected; and there can be little doubt, that as the beneficial tendency of these exhibitions becomes properly understood, the attendance of the Inhabitants of the country will be more general, and the improvement of the Stock offered for exhibition, will be more and more apparent.

The time is not yet very remote when the important practice of Competition was first applied, (even in Europe) to the advancement of Agriculture; and as it appears advisable to point to experience in support of the fact, that such exhibitions lead to the encouragement of this most important of all arts; it may be necessary here to say, that they continue to rise in the estimation of the most enlightened and patriotic individuals in the Mother Country—to extend from year to year into almost every part of Europe and North America, and to excite the most deep and lively interest in the minds of the Spectators, as well as of the Competitors. The abundant proofs of what these exhibitions have effected, show most clearly, that if wisely planned and judiciously conducted, their results must be beneficial to every country, the Agriculture of which is susceptible of improvement; and no Farmer who to practical skill, adds scientific knowledge, will pretend to say, that this art has yet attained its highest state of perfection.

These exhibitions tend to exalt the Agricultural occupation, and consequently to raise the Farmer to that respectable standing in Society, to which his usefulness so justly entitles him,—to make known more generally the capabilities of the country, as well as all improvements in rural economy—and to draw from obscurity, the unassuming, but intelligent and ingenious Farmer, whose improvements and discoveries, instead of being confined to his own immediate neighbourhood, are by means of these annual and well attended meetings disseminated through the whole Country, and in a way too, more likely to attract the attention of the generality of Farmers, than publications on Agriculture generally do.

The very depressed state of the Timber trade, (a branch of our Industry which may be as uncertain in its duration, as it has proved to be in its profits, and which of late years has employed so many of our active and enterprising inhabitants) induced most of those engaged in it, who were also possessed of Farms, to apply themselves last Spring to the cultivation of the Soil. We may thus account for the growth of a large surplus of grain and other Agricultural produce in the county of York, and the increased produce of those articles in Northumberland—parts of the Province in which lumbering had heretofore been the principal pursuit of the Inhabitants.

Tho' every doubt may be removed, as to the capability of this Province to produce all the necessaries of life for its Inhabitants, in the greatest abundance; yet, it may not be improper here to mention the produce of two farms, from the owners of which the Secretary of this Society obtained a few days ago, the information which he is now about to communicate.

Mr. Nicholas Cunliffe of Woodstock commenced clearing his farm in May 1824. The work was done by contract at the rate of from £3 10s. to £4 per acre. He has now 107 acres of land cleared, excepting of the stumps of the trees (74 acres were cleared since May last) and the crop raised from this land last season, was 900 Bushels of good clear Wheat weighing 63lbs. to the Bushel.—400 Bushels Indian Corn—nearly 1000 Bushels Potatoes, besides a quantity of Beans and Garden stuff of which no particular account was kept. This crop alone will leave a profit of about £100, over and above the expence of clearing the whole of the land.

Mr. Joseph Bedell commenced clearing his farm at Richmond in the Parish of Woodstock, about 4 miles from the River St. John, in May 1821. Without any other assistance than that of his three sons (the oldest of whom is now but sixteen, the next twelve years of age, the other still younger) he has cleared fifty acres of Land; from which he raised last Season, 240 bushels Wheat, 250 bushels Oats, fifty bushels of Buckwheat, 600 bushels of Potatoes, 150 bushels of Turnips, and a small quantity of Indian Corn. He has paid £110 since he went on the Farm, is now clear of debt, and owns 4 Cows, one pair of Horses, 8 head of young Cattle, 12 Sheep, and 800 acres of good Land. No manure was applied to Mr. Cunliffe's farm, and but little to Mr. Bedell's, but the produce from both these as well as from many others, (the