

MOUNT SINAI.—President Durbin, after he had visited this renowned and holy mountain, and had felt his mind filled with the vast associations of the spot, broke forth in the following beautiful strain of thought, when contemplating the scene anew with his pen in hand to record the sentiment:

"I have stood upon the Alps, in the middle of June, and looked abroad upon the snowy empire—I have stood upon the Appennines, and looked abroad upon the plain of beautiful, eventful Italy—I have stood upon the Albanian mount and beheld the scene of the Encead from the Circian promontory over the Campagna, to the eternal city, and the mountains of Tivoli—I have sat down upon the Pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron on the part of God and his people, contended with Pharaoh and his servants, the death of whose "first born of man and beast in one night" filled the land with wailing; but I have never set my foot on any spot, from whence was visible so much stern, gloomy grandeur, heightened by the silence and solitude that reigns around; but infinitely more heightened by the awful and sacred associations of the first great revelation in form from God to man. I feel oppressed with the spirit that breathes around me, and seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall never sit down upon the summit of Sinai again, and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet; but I shall go down a better man, and aim so to live as to escape the thunders at the last day, which once reverberated through these mountains, but have long since given way to the gospel of peace. I can scarcely tear myself away from the hallowed summit, and I wish I too could linger here forty days in converse with the Lord."

THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW.—The Kremlin on its hill gives me the idea of a city of princes built in the midst of a city of people. This tyrannical castle, this proud heap of stones, looks down scornfully upon the abodes of common men; and, contrary to what is the case in structures of ordinary dimensions, the nearer we approach the indistinguishable mass, the more our wonder increases. In this prodigious creation, strength takes the place of beauty, enforces the place of elegance; it is like the dream of a tyrant, fearful but full of power; it has something about it that disowns the age; means of defence which are adapted to a system of war that exists no longer; an architecture that has no connection with the wants of modern civilization; a heritage of the fabulous ages; a goal, a palace, a sanctuary, a bulwark against the nation's foes, a bastille against the nation, a prop of tyrants, a prison of people—such is the Kremlin. A kind of northern Acropolis, a pantheon of barbarism, this national fabric may be called the Alcazar of the Slavonians. The fear of a man possessing absolute power is the most dreadful thing upon earth; and, with all the imagery of this fear visible in the Kremlin, it is still impossible to approach the fabric without a shudder. Towers of every form, round, square, and with pointed roofs; battlements, domes, turrets, spires, sentry boxes upon minarets, steeples of every height and style, palaces, domes, watch towers, walls, embattlemented and pierced with loopholes, ramparts, fortifications of every species, whimsical inventions, incomprehensible devices, chisels by the side of cathedrals—everything announces violation and disorder—everything betrays the continual watchfulness of the singular beings who were condemned to live in this supernatural world. Yet these innumerable monuments of pride, caprice, voluptuousness, glory, and pity, notwithstanding their apparent variety, express one single idea, which reigns here everywhere—war maintained by fear. The Kremlin is the work of a superhuman being, but that being is malevolent. Glory is slavery—such is the allegory figured by this satanic monument, as extraordinary in architecture as the visions of St. John are in poetry.—*De Cuvillier's Empire of the Czar.*

NATIVE RICHES OF IRELAND.—Every writer about Ireland, from Ptolemy down to the present day, describes the fertility and rich subterranean possessions of that country. Almost every county abounds in mineral wealth. Iron, copper, lead, silver, tin, antimony, and gold, are found in various districts; the three former are rich ores, capable of being easily worked. Sulphur, cobalt, talc, ochres, gypsum, fuller's earth, marble, porphyry, granite, slate, and lime, are abundant. The minor productions of the counties through which the Dublin and Cork Railway would pass have been thus specified:—Cork—coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, talc, slate, and marble. Waterford—copper, iron, and green marble. Limerick—coal, iron, copper, lead, and slate. Kerry—lead, copper, cobalt, and marble. Kilkenny—coal, iron, marble, jasper, pipeclay, and granite. Queen's County—coal, iron, copper, and marble. Carlow—talc, marble, ochres, and granite. Wexford—coal and lead. Wicklow—gold, copper, iron, tin, lead, and sulphur. What a dog-in-manger disposition it must be, on the part of those whose duty it is to meliorate the condition of their country, to let such interminable sources of employment and profit lie in "dark, unfathom'd caves," as useless as though they were not in creation!

FURS.—Furs are little understood in England. Our fair country-women are really seen to wear rubbish, which a Russian lady's maid would disdain. And this is not because, as is commonly imagined, furs are cheap and abundant in Russia. On the contrary, strange as it may appear, the great mass of furs used in Russia comes from London, and every fur is worth fifty or a hundred per cent. more there than in England. Even the famous Siberian sable is not Siberian; it comes from the Kurile islands in the Pacific, whether the Russian Government every other year despatch a vessel or two, which completes the circuit of the world, and returns laden with the productions of this distant possession. In London, one constantly sees well-dressed women with imitation sables, although the real skin does not cost above twelve shillings; the darkest-coloured from twenty to thirty; but the sable of the Kurile islands may run as high as six guineas a single skin, and is seldom under four in price, whilst in the beauty of its long, thick, light-feeling, and dark coloured hair, there is more difference than in the price. This is the sable used by the Russian dames; but in addition to this, two furs are generally worn in Russia which are almost unknown in England—the most valuable of all furs—the sea-otter and the black fox. The former is used for officers' cloak-collars, and this narrow strip cannot be obtained under ten pounds, in its most inferior qualities. The black fox is used for ladies' cloaks and muff. A single collar of it is worth at least sixty guineas.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

TRIAL BY BATTLE.—There have always been, even from the most remote period of which history takes cognizance, advocates for that grand social scheme which comprehends trial by battle. Some have chosen clubs for these trials, some axes, some daggers, some spears, while others have preferred rifles, pistols, and swords; but a far more civilized mode of deciding thus the merits of a case in dispute is, unquestionably, that which was, in this particular instance, adopted by Judkins and Jones. Certainly, the practice of doing battle with the fists was the first step to civilization. When men began to substitute the weapons with which Nature had provided them, for battle-axes, tomahawks, and knives, society made a most important stride towards perfection. As civilization progresses, men will substitute the use of the tongue for that of the fist; when that has been sufficiently practised, the use of the brow will supersede that of the tongue; and when we shall have reached the perfection of civilization, men will merely treat with contempt those whom they know to be unworthy of respect.—*Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist.*

ANGER.—Anger sets the house on fire, and all the spirits are busy upon trouble and interest, propulsion and defence, displeasure and revenge. It is a short madness, an eternal enemy to discourse and sober counsels and fair conversation; it is a fever in the heart, a calumny in the head, and a fire in the face, and a sword in the hand, and a fury all over. It hath in it the troubles of sorrow, and the heats of lust, and the disease of revenge, and the hottings of a fever, and the rashness of precipitancy, and the disturbance of persecution. If it proceeds from a great cause, it turns to fury; if from a small cause, it is peevishness; and so it is always terrible or ridiculous. It makes a man's body deformed and contemptible, the voice horrid, the eyes cruel, the face pale or

fery, the gut fierce. It is neither manly nor ingenuous, and is a passion fitter for flies and wasps than for human beings professing nobleness and beauty. It is a confluence of all the irregular passions. There is in it envy and scorn, fear and sorrow, pride and prejudice, rashness and inconsistency, rejoicing in evil and desiring to inflict it.—*Bishop Jer. Taylor.*

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—It came from the depths of the human soul—the crushed and broken spirit, as it awoke from its degradation, broke off its chains and shouted for joy. Men who for years had been bound to the bloody car of destruction, burst away from their slavery, washed themselves from the stains of pollution, signed a holy compact of allegiance to truth and noble principles, and called upon the world to wonder, and give thanks to the God of Heaven. It was a wonderful movement, without a parallel in the six thousand years of the past. Men of emaciated features, palsied limbs, sunken eyes, and sepulchral voices, stood up before congregated multitudes, and told the simple story of their own wrongs, suffering and ruin. There was all that could awaken sympathy, arouse the heart and call forth such action as had never been witnessed. Love betrayed, homes forsaken, hearts broken, and all that attracts and enchains the mind in the shifting pictures of a thrilling fiction, were joined to excite attention; and to fix it, there was what is more than all eloquence, living, breathing action,—action in tears and rhapsodies of joy; for they who spoke were the redeemed themselves.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

GLORIOUS RETREAT!

Resignation of Uniacke, Howe, and McNab—Stewart and Johnston Administration—The Sugar Loaf on the small end again!!!

The country will no doubt be as much astonished, as the town was taken by surprise, by the official announcement of the resignation of the Hon. Messrs. James B. Uniacke, Joseph Howe, and James McNab, of their seats in the Executive Council; the two former having also resigned their offices, respectively, of Solicitor General and Collector of Impost and Excise.

From the best information we can gather, the reasons for their retirement may thus be stated:—Johnston's letter of attack on his colleague was published rather more than a year ago; from that moment the Coalition was shaken in public opinion. Then came Stewart's impudent intrigue; Dewolf's retirement, and opposition to the avowed principles of the Council, in which he had sat two Sessions; Johnston's College agitation in the country, followed by the counter-agitation by another member of the government, was the next act of the strange political drama, and then came the Dissolution.

The hustings speeches elicited this fact, that Howe, Uniacke and McNab were opposed to the dissolution, and that it was advised by Stewart, Johnston, and that section of the Council in which the people of Nova Scotia have reposed the least confidence. The former gentlemen could see no reason why the Representatives of the People should be punished because the members of the Council had quarrelled. They were willing to have retired, and let Stewart and Johnston form a government—or they were ready to give Lord Falkland such assistance as, without these men, would have carried him triumphantly through all his difficulties. Their advice was not taken. The dissolution was resolved on, and the Governor, as is usual with the Tories, placed in a false position, and thrust into the gap.

In his speech at the Masons' Hall, Mr. Howe, after explaining the various means which he had exhausted, in order to unite and bind into one harmonious body the discordant materials of Lord Falkland's Cabinet; and after an exposure of the treachery, bad faith, or reckless, unstatesmanlike fanaticism which he had had to contend with, made a declaration of this kind, if our memory serves us: "I was willing to give the coalition a fair trial. I did my best to give it character and permanence, but others would not allow it to be even suspected of union or good faith, and now, nothing but the force of circumstances which I cannot control will induce me to serve in a Council in whose members I have no personal and public confidence. If the gentlemen who have advised this dissolution come back with a majority, I shall tender my resignation; if I and my friends have a majority, I hope they will have the decency to retire." The Elections went on, and though, as we noticed last week, several of the old members on the liberal side were left out, the returns were by no means so favourable to the Johnston and Stewart party as might at the first blush be supposed. According to our judgment, the new House may be thus divided: Liberals, who will, under any circumstances, act with Howe, Young, Huntington and Doyle, 27; Liberal Conservatives, who will stand by Uniacke, 8; out-and-out Tories, or illiberal Baptists, who will go with Johnston and Stewart, 16. These numbers may be slightly varied by circumstances, but will, we think, be ultimately found substantially correct.

With a House thus constituted, the members who had advised the dissolution were clearly in a majority, and ought to have retired, as those who had opposed it were in a position to carry on the government without them. On being consulted, we understand, Mr. Howe expressed his readiness, either to aid his Excellency in carrying on the Government without Johnston and Stewart, or to retire. He finally, on consulting with his friends, agreed to yield to what appeared to be the wish of the Governor, and go on with the old Council, until the new House had an opportunity of pronouncing judgment upon it. This was done with the concurrence of Messrs. Doyle, Young, and his two colleagues, who have now retired. This determination was communicated to the Governor on Friday.

On Monday evening, lists of the new Council were quietly shown by the Tories, containing the name of Mather Byles Almon, Esq., (Mr. Attorney-General's brother-in-law,) as a new appointment to both Councils. On Tuesday, some two hours before Messrs. McNab and Howe were sent for to be consulted on the matter, they were informed that Mr. Almon had been offered, and would accept these appointments. On being consulted, they protested against an act which appeared to be one of gross injustice to the Liberal party, and to all the members of both Legislative branches—over whose heads Mr. Almon was to be hoisted into office, for no other reason than because he was a relative of Mr. Johnston's. The absurdity of this addition will be at once perceived by the country. The Liberal party, strictly so considered, form at least half the House; they were to be represented at the Council Board by two members,—the other half by seven. This would be a coalition with a vengeance. But adding Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Dodd, and their friends, to the Liberals, thirty-three or four members of the House were to be represented by a minority of the Council, and the minority in the House were to have the whole weight and preponderance in the government. The Sugar Loaf was, in fact, to stand on the small end.

Finding their remonstrances ineffectual, Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Howe and Mr. McNab tendered their resignations on Thursday, one gentleman laying down his office of Solicitor General, and the other the Collectorship of Excise, rather than sanction a course which they believed to be unjust, and likely to be viewed with disapprobation by the Legislature. Lord Falkland has therefore lost two of the ablest debaters in the House, and three men who have carried his government triumphantly through every difficulty for three years,—and he has got Mr. M. Almon. Ye Gods! if the contrast does not excite a laugh from one end of the country to the other! The Tories have now begun to count the cost. They boast of their majority, but know they have not got it, and will endeavor to tempt in vain one liberal minded man to enter their unholy combination. They know they cannot conduct the government with Uniacke, Howe, W. Young, Doyle, Huntington, George Young, and their friends, in opposition, even if joined by every man that can in any degree be regarded as a Conservative; but will Dodd, Wilkins, Creighton, and other liberal minded churchmen, have any thing to do with a Cabinet guided by Johnston and Stewart, and resting upon no principles that can be sustained in Nova Scotia for a month? The general impression in town is, that the new administration will not last a week after the House meets, even if the men who have got Lord Falkland into his present difficulties can gull him so long. We have our doubts if

his Lordship, when he comes to review their ragged regiment, will consent to meet the House with them, with the certain prospect of a vote of want of confidence staring him in the face.—*Recorder.*

THE COLONIAL HERALD is regularly filed in London by Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where advertisements will be received.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1844.

We have received no Foreign or Colonial Mails during the past week, consequently we are still without our English papers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A belief having been entertained that the Committee of the Ladies' Benevolent Society had declined further to act as such, it has been deemed advisable to publish the following proceedings; and those members of the Committee of the Ladies' Benevolent Society who were under the erroneous impression that the Society was no longer in existence, regret that it escaped them to inform their Lady Patroness of the circumstance.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, held on the 27th December, 1843.

Present: Mrs. Bayfield, Mrs. M'Donald, Mrs. Orlebar, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Macgowan, Mrs. Brecken.

It was Resolved—1st. That the existing Committee have not the power to throw up a trust to which they consider themselves to have become bound when they accepted the grant of the House of Assembly for one year, and which year will not terminate until May, 1844; that, therefore, the Society is still in existence, and that Pensioners are still on its books.

2nd. That after the period for the above named grant has expired (which grant has already been appropriated to the use of the before-mentioned Pensioners), the Committee must then give up their trust, as they have no funds, and cannot conscientiously collect subscriptions which would lead their subscribers to expect that they would thus meet the demands of the poor for the ensuing year.

3rd. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to their Lady Patroness.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on the 30th December, 1843.

Present: Mrs. Bayfield, Mrs. Brecken, Mrs. Orlebar, Miss Macgowan.

It was Resolved—1st. That the Committee of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, having expended certain sums, on the faith of a grant to them from the House of Assembly—the last quarter of which grant will become due in February next—and having, moreover, pledged themselves to the support of certain Pensioners of the Society up to the same period, are constrained still to assert their claim to the sum awarded them by the House of Assembly.

2nd. That in consequence of circumstances which have recently occurred, the Committee of Ladies deem it necessary to lay before the public, and their Subscribers especially, the following statement of their disbursements since their last Report, together with these Resolutions, and those that were passed at the meeting held on the 27th instant.

E. MACGOWAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

Ladies' Benevolent Society, in Account with the Treasurer.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
1843.				
Dec. 31.—To Weekly Allowances,		47	18	0
	Casual Relief,		7	19
	Merchants' Accounts,		10	0
				65
				17
				10

Cr.		£	s.	d.
1844.				
Jan. 1.—To Balance due the Treasurer,		0	3	3

Cr.		£	s.	d.
1843.				
March 20.—By balance in hand,		25	9	1
April 18.—Mr. P. M'bay's fees, as Crown Witness,		0	12	0
May 7.—Treasury Warrant, No. 164, being first instalment of £40, granted by the Legislature last Session to Ladies' Benevolent Society,		10	0	0
	Rev. Doctor Jenkins, out of Church Collection,		7	0
June 5.—Fines paid by Mrs. M'Eachern, and given to Society by Lieut. Orlebar, R. N.,		0	10	0
	12.—Mrs. Shearman's subscription,		0	5
	17.—Fine, for a Trespass committed by Mary Byers on Government Farm,		0	2
August 7.—Treasury Warrant, being the second instalment of £40, granted by the Legislature last Session to Ladies' Benevolent Society,		10	0	0
	Mr. M. Brennick's fees, as Crown Witness,		0	5
	Mr. R. Finlayson's do.		0	2
	Mr. W. Macgill's do.		0	2
	2 Fines, for Trespass on Govt. Farm,		0	5
Oct. 16.—Capt. Sharp's (R. N.) donation, handed the Society by Miss Goodman,		1	1	6
Nov. 9.—Treasury Warrant, being the third instalment of £40, granted by the Legislature last Session to the Ladies' Benevolent Society,		10	0	0
	Balance overpaid,		65	14
			0	3
				17
				10

Notz.—Last Quarterly Treasury Warrant due next February—£10 0s. 0d. Articles belonging to the Poor House:—A close stove, bedstead, bakepan.

Abstract of the foregoing Accounts.

Weekly Allowances:

Name	Period	£	s.	d.
Widow M'Carthy,	33 weeks, at 4s.	6	12	0
Widow M'Pherson,	do. at 2s.	3	3	0
Anty Lundy,	do. at 5s.	8	5	0
Woodruff's children,	do. at 7s.	11	11	0
Mary Smith's rent,	33 do. at 3s.	4	19	0
Widow Norris's allowances, during her last illness,	16 do. at 7s.	5	12	0
Widow Sullivan, do.	18 do. at 1s. 6d.	1	7	0
Widow Maria M'Carthy,	6 do. at 5s.	1	10	0
Jackson's,	6 do. at 4s.	1	4	0
Wall's,	6 do. at 3s.	0	18	0
Mary Webster,	6 do. at 3s.	0	18	0
Susan Handford,	6 do. at 5s.	1	10	0
Thomas Connors,	3 do. at 3s.	0	9	0
				47
				18
				0

List of persons who received casual relief: Lewis Jackson, Walls, Widow M'Pherson, Mary Smith, Widow Carson, Samuel Jackson, Widow Sullivan, Ann Fowly, Catherine Brien, John Roberts, Austin, Richard Knight, Ann Burke, James Hughes, Nisbet, Benjamin Roper, Lawrence Macguire, William Magher, 7 19 2

Names of persons who received relief in Clothing: Widow Carson's children, B. Williamson, Paran M'Carthy, M'Pherson, A. Lundy, Mary Smith, Twin children, Widow Sullivan's children.

Merchants' Accounts,		10	0	8
				65
				17
				10

Memorandum.—The Pensioners above alluded to are Anty Lundy—a weak-minded person—and Woodruff's twin children, they were the greatest objects of destitution, appropriated to a fourth and last quarterly instalment of the Legislative grant to assist in their support during the winter.

In consequence of the expressed wish of the community, that the Ladies' Benevolent Society should continue to receive subscriptions and donations, the Committee beg to announce the intention of again appealing to the liberality of the public, in support of the objects of the Society.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society took place in the Court House on Wednesday evening last. His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Patron, presided on the occasion. The Secretary of the Society (P. Macgowan, Esq.) read the following REPORT:

The Committee of the Central Agricultural Society, in presenting their Seventeenth Annual Report, desire to offer the usual meed of praise and thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the bountiful harvest with which he has blessed the labours of the farmer during the past Season, which has proved, with some exceptions, propitious to his hopes and wishes.

Your Committee regret to mention that on the fourth of August, a small portion of the Island was visited by a severe hail storm, which did great damage to the crops of many farmers, in some instances totally destroying them. The wheat crop, which had a most promising appearance, was also materially injured by rust, in many parts of the Island.

It is the melancholy duty of your Committee to notice the death of Francis Longworth, Esq., who filled the important office of Vice President of this Society for several years. Mr. Longworth has been an active and useful member of the Society, from its first foundation, and your Committee sincerely lament the loss sustained by his death.

The usual Annual Grain Show took place on the second of March. The numerous samples exhibited, especially of Wheat, afforded considerable gratification, being all of superior quality; but very few samples of Barley and Oats were offered for competition. The particulars of which have already been published.

Your Committee have the pleasure to state, that the Sheep which Mr. Christopher Cross was commissioned to purchase in England arrived safe during the last summer, in fine condition, and were sold at Public Auction; an account of which sale and its proceeds has already been published. These animals have given general satisfaction to the purchasers, and bid fair materially to improve the breed of this valuable description of Live Stock throughout the Island.

The bounty of 25*l.* offered by the Legislature, for the production of the best piece of Woollen Cloth manufactured in the Island, has been claimed and awarded to Mr. Samuel Gurney.

Your Committee have to remark, that during the last Season, an importation of the celebrated Guano Manure was made by the Hon. W. W. Irving, of Bonshaw, with the view of trying experiments; but as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test its efficacy upon our soil, your Committee have no particular observations to make on the subject at present. Communications have, however, been received from Mr. Irving and other gentlemen, who have used it, which are now under the consideration of the Committee, and will shortly be laid before the public.

Your Committee, anticipating that the native growth of Red Clover Seed would be insufficient to meet the demands of the farmers, remitted three hundred dollars to Mr. Skinner, of Boston, for the purchase of a supply for the ensuing Season, but they regret to state, from letters received from Mr. Skinner, that seed of the present year's growth had not come to market, and he would therefore be unable to execute the order before next Spring. Your Committee have also appropriated the sum of 100*l.* Sterling, to be remitted to England, for a further supply of that article, which they hope to receive by the first Spring vessel.

Your Committee have also to state, that in the month of November, a quantity of Plough Mounting and White Dutch Clover Seed safely arrived from Scotland, and are now ready for delivery, at the Society's Depot, at reduced prices.

Your Committee have continued to make such importations of seeds and implements as appeared most suitable to supply the wants of the farmer, and meet the increasing demands of the Colony.

The usual Annual Fair took place on the 4th of October, at which, your Committee regret to state, very little business was transacted.

Your Committee are happy to observe that all descriptions of Live Stock have much improved of late years; as a proof of which, it is only necessary to state, that they are eagerly sought after by purchasers from the neighbouring Colonies.

Your Committee have received very gratifying accounts from several gentlemen of the success which has attended the cultivation of Mangel Wurtzel and Swedish Turnips, which will be published at the same time with the communications on the subject of the Guano Manure.

The accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, for the past year, have been audited, and found to be correct. The receipts amount to £525 3*s.* 7*d.*, and the disbursements to £424 5*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance of £100 18*s.* 0*d.*, in favour of the Society.

Your Committee entertain an idea that considerable misapprehension still exists in the minds of many individuals regarding the utility of this Society, its objects, policy, and transactions; which want of information limits in a measure the extent of its usefulness. Your Committee feel called upon to repeat that the benefits of the Central Society are open to all. That any individual, paying an annual subscription of 5*s.*, immediately becomes entitled to all the privileges of the Institution; and no member is required to continue his subscription unless he find it will tend to his advantage. The seeds and implements are sold at cost and charges, and in some instances for less. The whole stock of seeds, implements, &c. is open to the public at large.

Your Committee would remark, that in taking a general view of the interests over which the Central Society is called upon to watch, they discover every thing like encouragement; the increase of the productions of the earth has, greatly beyond all comparison, outstripped the growth of the population, and there can be no doubt, that when the people bestir themselves in the acquisition of knowledge, and a more scientific as well as persevering system in the culture of the soil, they must ere long arrive at a state of prosperity and independence. In this hope they are encouraged by the fact that, whatever the state of Commerce and Agriculture may be, there has been much individual advancement and increase of property, which must be manifest to any person who travels the Island and views the improvements of Charlottetown and the country generally. Within a few years only, the miserable log houses which were so common have nearly all disappeared, and their places been supplied by substantial well finished frame dwellings, and in some instances by brick.

Your Committee conclude by expressing an ardent wish that a wise, prudent and generous Legislature may so bestow their fostering care to promote such perfect cultivation of the Earth as shall realize for our Colonial Agriculturists every advantage our climate, soil and fishing waters are capable of being made to yield to the powers of mind and body of industrious man.

By order of the Committee, PETER MACGOWAN, Secy. Charlottetown, Dec. 31, 1843.

The following Resolutions were then severally proposed and agreed to:

1. Resolved, That the Report of the Committee, now read, be adopted and published.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers of the Society, for their attention to the affairs of the Institution, during the past year.

John Lawson, Esq. then came forward, agreeably to announcement, and delivered an Address on the Progress of Agricultural Improvement in Prince Edward Island.