



Royal Agricultural Society.

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

THE "ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" offer the following PREMIUMS to be competed for, at the times and places, and for the objects mentioned under the several heads:—

Cattle Shows.

The SHOW in Queen's County, to be held at CHARLOTTETOWN, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September.
In King's County, at the HEAD of ST. PETER'S BAY, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September.
In Prince County, near the CHURCH at PRINCETOWN, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September.

PREMIUMS:

For best Entire Blood Colt, foaled in 1849,	£2 0 0
2d do. do. do.	1 0 0
best Blood Filly, do.	2 0 0
2d do. do. do.	1 0 0
best Entire Colt, for Ag'c'l purposes, foaled in 1849,	2 0 0
2d best do. do. do.	1 0 0
best Filly, do. do.	2 0 0
2d best do. do. do.	1 0 0
best Bull, calved in 1849,	2 0 0
2d best do. do. do.	1 0 0
best Heifer, do. do.	2 0 0
2d best do. do. do.	1 0 0
best yearling Bull or Heifer, from the Ayrshire Bulls imported in 1849,	1 0 0
best Calf, from do. do. or from the Heifers imported in 1850,	1 0 0
best Ram, under 3 years old, (Lambs excluded),	2 0 0
2d best do. do. do.	1 0 0
best pen of 3 Ewe Tegs,	2 0 0
2d best do. do. do.	1 0 0

REGULATIONS:

The Colts and Fillies to be Island bred.
No imported Stock allowed to compete.
No animal, having formerly obtained a first prize, will be allowed to compete.
No animal to compete for more than one prize.
No competitor to exhibit more than the required number of animals in each class.
No Prize to be awarded, unless there be at least three competitors in each class.
No person will be allowed to exhibit stock for competition, unless he be a member of the Branch Society established in the County in which the Show is held.
The Committee will feel obliged, if persons, having Stock of a superior description, would send the same to the Show, although they may not be of the classes for which Premiums are offered—for which purpose suitable accommodations will be provided.

Ploughing Matches

Will be held in Queen's County, on Thursday, the 9th October; and in King's County and in Prince County, on the same day and at the same place as the Cattle Shows, when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded:—

First Prize,	£3 0 0
Second do.	2 0 0
Third do.	1 0 0
Fourth do.	0 10 0

Fields of Grain and Turnips.

For the best 2 acres of Wheat,	£2 0 0
2d best do. do.	1 0 0
best 2 acres of two-rowed Barley,	2 0 0
2d best do. do.	1 0 0
best 1/2 acre of Indian Corn,	3 0 0
2d best do. do.	2 0 0
best 1/2 acre of Swede Turnips,	3 0 0
2d best do. do.	2 0 0
best 1/2 acre of Yellow Bullock do.	2 0 0
2d best do. do.	1 0 0

The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary in Charlottetown for Queen's County; to the Secretary of the Branch at Georgetown for King's County; and to the Secretary of the Branch at St. Eleanor's for Prince County, as follows:—

For Wheat, Barley and Indian Corn, on or before the 1st August.
For Turnips, on or before the 1st September.
The fields of Grain to be inspected, and the Prizes adjudged on view, immediately before harvest.

The Turnips to be inspected during the last week in October, for which purpose one Inspector will be appointed for each County, by the Committee in Charlottetown.

Industrial Exhibition.

An Exhibition of domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, will be held in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of November, when Premiums for the undermentioned articles will be distributed, viz:—

For best 10 yards Grey Homespun,	£1 0 0
10 do. Shepherd's Plaid,	1 0 0
10 do. dyed and dressed,	1 0 0
10 do. Twilled Flannel,	0 10 0
10 do. plain do.	0 10 0
10 do. Drugget,	0 10 0
piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards,	2 0 0
pair of Horse Rugs, not less than 2 yards square,	1 0 0
Woolen Plaid Shawl,	0 10 0
do. do. Scarf,	0 10 0
do. White Shawl,	0 10 0
pair of thick knit woolen Stockings, for overalls,	0 5 0
3 pair of woolen Socks,	0 5 0
3 do. do. Gloves,	0 5 0
3 do. do. Mittens,	0 3 0
Linen Table Cloth,	0 10 0
half-dozen Linen Towels,	0 10 0
3 Linen Sacks, capable of holding 4 bushels each,	1 0 0
Bonnet, made from Grass Plait,	0 10 0
Hat, do.	0 5 0
3 Sheepskin Mats, dyed and dressed,	0 15 0
Chopping Axe,	0 5 0
Hay Fork,	0 5 0
Dung Fork,	0 5 0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For best Tub of Butter, not less than 30lb. weight,	£0 10 0
Do. Cheese, do. 20lb. weight,	0 10 0
Do. 1/2 dozen Swede Turnips,	0 3 0
Do. do. Carrots for Table,	0 3 0
Do. do. Roots of Blood Beet,	0 3 0
Do. do. Roots of Mangel Wurtzel,	0 3 0
Do. do. Parsnips,	0 3 0
Do. do. Cabbages,	0 3 0
Do. do. Pumpkins,	0 3 0
Do. do. Ears of Indian Corn,	0 3 0
Do. do. Apples,	0 3 0
Do. do. Onions,	0 3 0

Manure Heaps.

The Committee being desirous to see introduced among Farmers, a better system of saving and collecting Manure, and particularly as regards the preservation of the liquid manure, offer the following Premiums to be competed for, separately in each of the three Counties, namely:—

To the person who shall have adopted, and has in practice, the best system for the attainment of the above object:—	
First Prize,	£5 0 0
Second do.	3 0 0
Third do.	2 0 0

In awarding the Premiums, great consideration will be given by the Judges to the cheapness of the contrivances adopted, as also to the means in use for a daily cleaning out of the Stables, &c., and the loading of the vehicles when hauling out the Manure to the field, so as to ensure economy of labor as well as manure—for information on which subject, the Committee beg to refer intending competitors to a small pamphlet, entitled "Hints to Farmers," by Judge Peters.

The names of Competitors to be intimated to the Secretary of the Society at Charlottetown, and to the Secretaries of the Branches at Georgetown and St. Eleanor's, on or before the 1st day of August next, and the inspection to take place at such time as may be deemed most advisable by the Committee at each of the above places.
The Premiums to be awarded in the Spring of 1852.
By Order,
GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

Fishery Claims.—Notice.

WE the undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for settling claims for Bounties on the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries, for Charlottetown, hereby give notice that no claim whatever will be entertained unless the following provisions of the Act have been strictly attended to, viz:—

The claimants must be inhabitants of this Island.
The vessel or vessels must have been expressly fitted out for the Cod or Mackerel Fisheries, and must have continued in the prosecution of such voyage not less than Three and a half months, and that between the 15th day of June and the 1st day of October.

A Certificate from the Controller of Navigation must be presented with the claim, setting forth the place where the Vessel cleared out—the sort and quantity of Provisions, being at least one month's Stock—and that the Crew were at least one man for every Five tons up to Twenty tons, and one man for every Six tons above Twenty tons up to Forty-two tons, and one for every Eight tons over Forty-two tons.

The customary weekly allowance for each man engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries being Seven pounds of Bread, seven pounds of Beef or Pork, One pound of Butter, One pint of Molasses, One ounce of Tea—an equivalent Stock will be expected by the Commissioners.

Claimants for the Mackerel Bounty will be required to have their Catch inspected and weighed, and every required information, relative to their voyage, given, and fully substantiated on Oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

JAMES N. HARRIS,
KENNETH M. KENZIE, } Commissioners.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
July 8, 1851.

To the Tenants on Lots 9 & 61.

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, dated the 6th day of March, 1851, been appointed Agent to take charge of LOTS 9 & 61, in this Island, the Property of Laurence Sullivan Esq., notifies the Tenants on those Townships, that all rents, and Arrears of Rent, due on the said Property, are required to be paid to him forthwith, he alone being authorized to receive the same.
JAMES YEO.
Port Hill, April 9, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us, DENNIS REDDIN and JAMES REDDIN, heretofore carrying on Trade and Business under the name of "D. REDDIN & SON," stands from this day dissolved by mutual consent; that all the liabilities of the said Firm will be discharged; and all the Debts due the same received by the said Dennis Reddin.
DENNIS REDDIN,
JAMES REDDIN.
June 7, 1851.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Rev. WILLIAM J. HOYLES, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Clerk, on account of arrears of Rent, or moneys due to him and his late Wife Janet Emma Hoyles, (formerly Janet Emma Rennie) at the time of her death, which happened on the 17th day of May, 1848, in respect of lands or holdings on that portion of Township Number 23, formerly belonging to her, and all others indebted to the said Rev. William J. Hoyles in this Island, are hereby notified that I have been duly empowered to receive the said arrears of Rent or Debts, and that payment thereof is required to be made to me without delay.
JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, May 20, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Nathaniel McLaren, deceased, Three Rivers, are requested to render the same within Six Months, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment to
LAURENCE McLAREN,
Sole Executor.
July 29. 3in.

PREMIUMS.

THE TRYON BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offers the following PREMIUMS to be competed for:—

For the best 2 acres of Wheat,	£1 10 0
2d best do. do.	1 0 0
Best 2 acres Barley,	1 10 0
2d best do. do.	1 0 0
Best 1/2 acre Swede Turnips,	2 0 0
2d best do. do.	1 10 0
Best do. late Turnips,	1 0 0
2d best do. do.	0 10 0

The names of the competitors to be intimated to the Secretary, for the Wheat and Barley, on or before the 1st day of August. For Turnips, on or before the 1st of September.

THOS. HOCKIN, Secretary.
Tryon, July 11, 1851.

National Loan Fund and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies of London.

Incorporated by Acts of Parliament.
BOARD of DIRECTORS of Fire Insurance for P. E. Island.
Hon. E. J. Jarvis, T. H. Haviland, Esq.,
Daniel Hodgson, Esq., F. Longworth, Esq.,
Robert Hutchinson, Esq.,
Forms of Application, and all other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at his Office, Charlottetown.
L. W. GALL, Agent.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, &c.
THE Subscriber hereby announces to the Commercial Community of this Island, that he has been duly authorized by Power of Attorney, to act as the Agent of the "Lafayette Insurance Company," of Indiana, in the United States of America. That he is now prepared to grant Policies on all Marine Risks, at very low rates of premium.

That this Company is one of the very best in point of responsibility, having a paid up Capital of £60,000. There are three points of advantage connected with the Company, with which the Public should be made acquainted.

1st.—Its having a large Cash fund always at command.
2d.—The Surplus Capital well invested by Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate, and
3d.—That the Stockholders are individually liable for all losses.

The following gentlemen having been appointed by the Company to act as a Local Board of Directors, is a further guarantee to the Public of the respectability of this Office, namely:—
W. W. LORD, Esquire,
JAMES PURDIE, Esquire, and
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esquire.

The Subscriber will cheerfully render any information, upon application being made at his Office.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Agent.
Charlottetown, Feb. 11, 1851. (All the papers.)

MR. LAWSON, Attorney-at-Law, Notary-Public, &c., has REMOVED his Office to Desbrisay's Buildings, Queen Street. Residence Fitzroy Street, near that of Thomas Pethick Esq.
1 door North of the Commissioners of Small Debt Office, (up stairs.)

[From Hogg's Instructor.]

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Who, either in history, in romance, in legend or in song, has not read of the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold'? Its splendours have been celebrated by minstrels and troubadours, chroniclers have recorded its minutest details, and the page of Hume has not disdained to speak of it as the most brilliant and gorgeous spectacle of its age. By some it has even been characterised as the most magnificent that Europe ever beheld.

It was well known that the originator of this singular pageant was Cardinal Wolsey; who, for political purposes, thus planned a meeting between Henry the Eighth of England, and Francis the First of France, the two most powerful monarchs of their time. It took place on the French soil, near the town of Guisnes, in the month of June, and in the year of our Lord 1520. Historians tell us, that, after he had planned it, the mighty Wolsey, having sold himself to the Emperor Charles, a higher bidder for his favour than Francis, would fain have broken it off. But the nature of Henry was not such, as that his otherwise all-powerful favorite could venture upon attempting to take this step.

The principal personages present at the scene, in addition to Henry, Francis and Wolsey, Katharine of England, Queen Claude of France, and the Dowager Queen of France, the beautiful Duchess of Suffolk, Henry had not yet become the stern and selfish tyrant, whose deeds of cruelty make the heart of every christian now thrill with horror. He was only then the "Bluff King Hal"—the gay, the joyous, the loving and beloved—the idol of his subjects, and the sovereign respected by the world. Francis was gentle and manly in his nature; and was of a disposition calculated both to grace the show and to enjoy it. The great Wolsey was a man that bore himself loftily, and with not more loftiness than natural dignity, as became the prime minister of an illustrious king. Katharine of England was good as well as gentle. Claude, the amiable, the domesticated, the well-trained step-daughter of Ann of Bretagne, was worthy of her place. And the lively and graceful Suffolk the dowager queen—she who, rather less than five years before, had ascended a throne an unwilling and weeping bride—was one of those who most ardently devoted herself to the revelries around.

The Dowager Queen of France's fate had, at one period of her life, been a hard one.—Passionately attached to one of her brother's subjects, the noble Suffolk, and by him loved in return, her warm passions and vivid feelings had been set at naught. For reasons of state policy, she had been compelled to marry a king of France, who was elderly, sickly, and querulous; and who, immediately after her marriage, had sent home from her every endeared friend and attendant that had accompanied her from her native land. For the death of such a husband, her sorrow was not likely to have been either deep or long. Her marriage with her royal spouse did not last above three or four months.

Among those assembled to do honor to the tilts and tournaments of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, were the loftiest of Christendom's knights, and the loveliest of Christendom's daughters. There was Bayard the chevalier sans peur et sans reproche. There was the noble Tremouille, and the lofty Constable of Bourbon. There, also in addition to the magnificent structures for king and court, and in addition to the accommodation required in and about the little town of Guisnes, were to be seen two thousand eight hundred tents, erected for the use of the English alone. There were noble and baron, knight and squire, yeomen and citizen, of "merry England," citizens' wives in their richest silks and heaviest chains, Jews, pedlars, tradespeople and rogues. There, to quote the quaint language of one who saw it, were "vagabonds, plowmen, laborers, waggoners, and beggars, that for drunkenness lay in heaps, so great resort thither came, that both knights and ladies that were come to see the nobleness, were faine lye in haye and strawe, and hold them thereof highly pleased."

The accommodation provided for King Henry, and for the privileged members of his court, was on the most princely scale. They were housed in an edifice of oriental gorgeousness. The richest tapestry, embroidered silk, jewelry of every kind, all that art could produce or wealth devise, constituted its materials; and the tent itself, the nucleus of the show, in which Henry and Francis were to hold conference, was hung round with cloth of gold. This it was which gave the meeting its title—a title which will endure to the latest time.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that the age which witnessed the Field of the Cloth of Gold was one characterised by the existence of men, in different countries, distinguished for the possession of talents of a peculiarly exalted kind. It was the age of Solymian the Magnificent, of Leo the Tenth, of Charles the Fifth, of Sir Thomas Moore, of Martin Luther, and of Raphael, the great painter, whose creations have been the admiration of every subsequent age.

The chronicler Hall, has given a full and interesting account of the diurnal transactions of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. To his pages we refer the reader; being of the opinion which he enunciates, that "to tell the apparel of the ladies, their rich attyres, their sumptuous jewels, their diversities of beauties, and their goodly behaviour from day to day, sithe the fyrst motying, I assure you ten men's wits can scarce declare it."

THE PROGRESS OF COMFORT.—In the first period of the occupation of England by mankind there is no doubt that, as the flesh of animals served for food, so their skins served for clothes. They had no woollen fabrics to use for such a purpose; they had neither manufactures of their own nor money, nor any articles of barter, to exchange for the clothing materials made by the rations of the continent who were more advanced in knowledge and comfort. Woollen clothes (first made in the country in 1191.) and those of flax were the early products of advancing knowledge and civilization. Those of silk were not made in England till about the year 1604. Hats were not made in this country till about the year 1510. Shoes were not introduced of the present fashion, until 1633. As to furniture, the early inhabitants of England employed leaves and dried grass for beds; logs of wood or stones served the office of chairs and tables; the earth was their floor. It was only by gradual degrees that benches and other raised seats were used. The floor was at length garnished with rushes and straw, mixed with sweet scented hay or flowers. Another long interval elapsed—before 1750—carpets were made in England. The beds on which our ancestors slept were often made of straw; even the king's beds were made of it to the year 1234. Linen was first made in England in 1253. English blankets were not made before about 1340. Calico was not manufactured in England till about the year 1762.

A SPUNKY BLOOMER.—A young lady lately appeared at a ball in a neighbouring city, dressed in short skirts and pants. The gentlemen admired her neat and comfortable dress, but several ladies accused her of being immodest. She turned to some of them whose dresses were quite low in the neck, and replied, "if you will pull up your dresses to a proper place about your necks, your skirts will hang no lower than mine do."

THE ADVANTAGE OF SICKNESS.—I may say one good thing of sickness, that it is the best cure in the world for ambition and designs, upon the world, or fortune; it makes a man pretty indifferent for the future, provided he can be easy, by intervals, for the present.—Poynder's Literary Extracts.

Miscellaneous.

THE BODY AFTER DEATH.—The commonest and most natural disposition of a body soon to be reduced to the earth, has been that of depositing it in the earth itself. To dig a grave, or to use one already prepared by nature, was but an enlargement of the grave; and the costliest sepulchre is but a wider coffin. Mausoleums and pyramids can do no more than delay for a time the fulfilment of the decree—"Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Some savage tribes expose the bodies of the dead to the sun and air,—upon scaffolds. The Parsees at Bombay even leave them to the vultures. The classic nations of antiquity commonly burned their dead, whose ashes were then collected in urns and sepulchred.

One of the first productions of the grave is phosphorus. Indeed, inflammable air has issued from cemeteries; and the dead body has been known to take fire spontaneously.

After this stage of corruption are informed consuming alkalies, similar to those, which, for a like purpose, are sometimes deposited in populous burial places, or with the bodies of beasts. At a still later period, oily and fat substances are generated and all unpleasant smells disappear. The bones remain still later, and latest of all, the teeth and hair; till at length those are dissolved, and nothing distinguishes the dust of men from the surrounding soil.

All this in some circumstances is accomplished with amazing rapidity. In Yucatan, it is the custom to collect, after some months, the bones of the dead and place them all in one heap, exposed to beautiful view; and so speedily is the decay that only a few months need intervene between the burial of the body and the collection of the bones. At the great burial place in Naples,—where the vaults are three hundred and sixty-five in number, and one is opened every day of the year for the reception of dead bodies, quick-lime is thrown in; and at the expiration of the year, scarcely the least relic of the human frame is apparent.

In other circumstances, however, the process of decay is slow; not only the skulls of Whitefield and Milton have been seen and handled; but the lineaments of Kings who had been buried for centuries have been seen once more.—The almost gigantic body of William the Conqueror,—after it had been entombed four hundred and fifty years, was found almost entire.—When the tombs of the French princes at St. Denys were rifled, during the revolution of 1789, the features of Henry the Fourth, who had been buried one hundred and eighty years, were found perfect. Other instances might be mentioned of the body's resistance to the decree of Providence; but this can be but for a time. Into dust it shall return. Though the skill of Egypt did succeed in preserving, for thousands of years, the very skin and integuments, shrivelled and blackened, but identical in feature; yet, since the very pyramids are searched at the end of ages, it has only postponed the issue.—Arthur's Home Gazette.

The disciples of Emanuel Swedenborg regard all death as a translation to a higher state of being. "We say," writes one of their eloquent ministers, of our departed friends, "They are gone!"—the angels say, "They are come!" We say, "They are dead!" the angels say, "They are alive!" We say, "They are fallen asleep in Jesus."—the angels say, "They are awakened to a blissful and joyous resurrection morning." And that this faith of the "New Church" is sufficient to staunch the fountains of paternal or fraternal sorrow of its believers, we have ourselves had an opportunity of seeing. It is not many months since we attended the funeral of a young friend, who with his family, belonged to the church of Swedenborg. The scene at the house surprised, while it gratified us. There was no dead silence, no darkened windows and darker faces, glooming in the sad habiliments of woe; but the windows and doors open; the apartments were light and cheerful; there were no suppressed sobs or violent weeping. Until the minister began to speak, hopefully and cheerfully, of the departed brother, who had gone to another and a better world, the friends and acquaintance of the deceased gathered about the coffin which stood in the hall, and spoke affectionately and familiarly of the spirit which had so lately informed the passive clay that lay before them. No bitter tears were shed—no heart seemed wrung with anguish. Certainly it was, to our eye, a perfect realization of the strength and sincerity of a faith which could thus "overcome the darkness of death" and illumine the gloom of the grave.

THE USE OF FRUIT.—Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical conduct. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from their paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of the health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM GALWAY TO HALIFAX!—The following piece of information has been published in Ireland, where it has excited much interest and attention:—

Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, of Galway, who is now in London, has communicated to the correspondent of the Freeman the very important intelligence contained in the following paragraph:

Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., of Blackwall, and Messrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear, under such auspices as will command support.

A considerable portion of the capital to carry out the undertaking has, it is added, been subscribed, it is said so much as £50,000. A meeting of the Irish peers and members of the House of Commons was held last evening in London, to adopt resolutions on the subject of a direct communication between Ireland and America. Altogether this news is looked on here as of very great importance.

AN EXAMPLE IN HIGH PLACES.—Victoria, Queen of England, has caused notice to be given to Lord Malden, that his presence in the court of Her Majesty will be dispensed with henceforth. The reason for this is found in the fact that Lord Malden recently seduced the wife of one of his friends. The Queen wishes it understood that the corrupters of the purity of the conjugal relations and the invaders of the peace and happiness of the homes of England, cannot be allowed to approach the person or enter the presence of the Sovereign, no matter how exalted the rank of the offender. Thanks to the English Queen for this example of just indignation. It is worthy of the wife and mother, worthy of the Queen of a great and enlightened nation.

NEWFOUNDLAND, August 2

The news from the shore fishery continues to be very good; in some places, as usual, there has been a scarcity of bait and fish, but we believe a good average catch will be secured. From the Labrador we learn that cod seines were doing very well, but the hook-and-line fishery was less successful. The crops of every kind are in a very promising condition. The weather this year has been more favorable for vegetation than that of any previous year remembered. The crop of hay will be very good. Barley has been in ear for several days. Wheat and oats are very fine and vigorous, and potatoes are progressing most luxuriantly. No blight, and we shall have happiness and plenty throughout the land during the coming winter.—St. John's Courier.

CANADA, August 1.

THE CROPS.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 28th ult., says, that the crops in Canada never looked better than they did last week. There is a promise of an abundant harvest. Large quantities of hay have been made, and the meadows have yielded a large crop.