

been recommended by the judges as worthy of premium, but the final award has yet to be made by the Directors in Edinburgh.

In the department of seeds, roots, and plants, the chief contributors were Messrs. Lawson and Son, of Edinburgh, nurserymen, and seedsmen to the Society. The marquis devoted to this department was tastefully fitted up, and an extensive collection of native and foreign shrubs, trees, grasses, and grains, were arranged along the different tables. There was also shown a splendid and extensive display of conifers, suitable for the climate of Great Britain, for which the gold medal of the society was very properly awarded. Numerous roots, seeds, and legumes were disposed in classified order with specimens of the plants they represented. Altogether, the exhibition was extremely interesting—more so, perhaps, to the botanist, the herbalist, or the student, than the practical agriculturist.

There was likewise a fair display of dairy produce, which was visited throughout the day by good housewives, all of whom, we hope, will strive to emulate its excellence.

After the labours of the day, in effecting preliminary arrangements, the committee and others, to the number of more than 100, dined together at 5, p.m., at a public ordinary.

At the dinner given on the following day, the Croupier, in a very appropriate terms, gave 'The Tenantry of Scotland,' dwelling on the virtues, energy, intelligence, and industry that characterize them as a class.

It was responded to by Mr. FINNIS, who spoke as follows:—

My Lord,—I have just had the honour unexpectedly and undeservedly done me, of being called upon to reply to the toast that has now been given, and so cordially welcomed. I could have wished that some farmer had risen on this occasion, and responded to it in more adequate terms than I can do. It would be presumptuous in me to intrude upon this large assembly's notice any imperfect observations; but I may safely assert that the tenantry of Scotland will duly appreciate the honour now done them. My Lord, the profession of the farmer is a peculiar one—none has passed oftener from father to son. From the capital we expend in the proper cultivation of the soil we can only expect to make a return once in the twelve months; and from the nature of the investment it cannot be otherwise than that, when we quit possession, a proportion of it must permanently remain with the land. The anxieties and cares, as the Honourable Croupier, has justly observed, necessarily connected with the cultivation of a soil, variable by nature, and in a climate notorious for being variable, are neither few nor small; and, even when we employ our capital liberally, and apply our skill freely, it often happens, as every one in this assembly is aware, that the produce, upon which we depend for our exertions, is destroyed by a calamity which no skill or energy can avoid. But, notwithstanding, my Lord, that we labour the land under such disadvantages, we, the tenantry of Scotland, are proud to think that our mode of management maintains so prominent a position among that of the countries of Europe; and it is not for me, a practical farmer, to say whether the encomiums that have just been passed upon that class, to which I consider it my pride to belong, are justly merited. In conclusion, my Lord, I would just observe that, from the intimate relationship that exists between landlord and tenant, it must necessarily happen that the progression of agriculture is dependent upon the combined exertions of those two important component parts of the community. On the part, therefore, of those whom I have now the honour to represent, that, with a fair consideration from those with whom we are allied, as already referred to, I may safely advance that, if ever Scottish agriculture recede from the high position it has already attained, no blame shall be found attachable to the tillers of the soil.

On the toast, 'The Health of the Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh,' being given, Professor Low rose and said:—

I beg leave to express my grateful sense of your kindness, and to assure you that you render me the honour which I covet the most, when you associate my name with the cultivation of that great branch of national industry in which we have all so deep an interest, and of which I see around me so many distinguished supporters. We all know and feel, gentlemen, how many interests our national agriculture affects, how vast a branch of public industry it concerns, and how many minds are directed to its improvement. My especial province is to instruct the youth of my native country in the science and practice of agriculture; and in doing so, I have to show them that science is not opposed to art, but is the handmaid of art. Art and science exercise the one upon the other a happy action. Without art, could not move the humblest boat from her haven; art, without science, could not draw that knowledge from the heavens which is required to travel through the ocean. I have to tell the youthful farmer, then, that the pursuit he is to follow is no ignoble art, but one, which the proudest may be proud to know. I will have to tell

him that he will have duties to perform as well as interests to regard; that he will be connected on the one hand with the labour of the farm, whose interests he will be bound to care for with a generous feeling; and that, on the other hand, he will be connected with the landlord, with whom the bond ought to be one of mutual amity and confidence.

Again, I have to teach the youthful landlords of the country that property will have for them its duties as well as its rights; that the most solid basis of the prosperity of the landlord is that of the tenant, and that it will be fitting that he establish and maintain enlightened and liberal relations between himself and those to whose capital and skill he will owe so much; and finally, I have to explain to him how much of the future advancement of British Agriculture must depend on the well being, the intelligence, and the independence of the tenantry.

European News.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Debats*, the acknowledged organ of the Cabinet, was at first evidently leaning to the views of Austria, and all but positively charging the Pope with setting Italy on fire; but of late its language has notoriously altered, and it has become so warlike as to anticipate even the possibility of a French intervention. The opposition papers, as usual, confine themselves to accusations and passionate denunciations, hardly disguising their complete despondency, and settled conviction that the Cabinet will last in spite of all, because their party have worn themselves out, and cannot command the confidence of the country. The tergiversation of our Government in the Italian question were commonly ascribed to an ancient compact entered into with Austria, upon the occasion of the Spanish marriages—another petty trick of an ever petty policy. A Journal affirms that every day Count Appony pays a visit to St. Cloud, the present residence of the Court. The Sardinian ambassador is said to have forwarded a note to M. Guizot, to the effect that, in the event of the Pope's soliciting the aid of the king of Sardinia, it will not be refused against an Austrian invasion. The *Noveliste* of Marseilles mentions a report that Rear-Admiral Trehouart, who commands the squadron of evolution of the Mediterranean, in the absence of the prince of Joinville, has been ordered to sail for the Adriatic coast. At any rate the *Terra* and *Jupiter* men of war, and the *Magellan*, steam frigate, which were stationed off Tunis, suddenly left for Naples on the 23d ultimo.

The grand camp, or rather two camps of Compeigne, are now completely formed on the banks of the Oise, where every day, strategical movements, reviews, mock skirmishes, and sham battles, are taking place under the command of the Duke of Nemours.

Whilst new thefts and fraudulent practices are exposed every day in the Post-office administration, as in all other public services, the reform banquets and meetings are spreading throughout France, to the evident dissatisfaction of the Cabinet.

SPAIN.—The *Presse* gives the following curious version of the failure of the attempt of Narvaez to form a Ministry. It says:—

"After having come to an understanding with the leaders of the Moderate party, Narvaez presented to the Queen a list of the persons he wished to be his colleagues. This list was delivered to her Majesty at seven in the evening of the 29th ult., and she promised to give an answer at midnight. At a quarter of an hour before the time appointed, Narvaez was at the palace, and the Queen, a few minutes after, returning from the theatre, had with him the following explanation:—will your Majesty deign to make known to me the decision you have come to? 'The decision I have come to? Why the list you have presented to me contains scarcely any other names than those of my enemies.' 'The names it contains belong to none but men known for their attachment to the throne, and their devotion to the person of your Majesty.' 'I repeat that the majority of them are my enemies.' 'Will, then, your Majesty deign to make a choice, and point out to me those whose presence would be most agreeable to you?' 'I reject them all equally, and shall call in the progressists.' 'Your Majesty doubtless, forgets that the progressists are by tradition, by position, and by system, the most dangerous enemies of your throne, and the adversaries of its prerogatives.' 'I forget nothing, my resolution is taken, and at all events, if I can do nothing better, I shall retain my present ministry.' 'Your Majesty will permit me to observe that it was not necessary to make me come from Paris.'

'It was not I who sent for you.' 'Then my mission is at an end?' 'Perfectly so, and you may go about your business.'

GREECE.—A Government proclamation was issued at Athens, on the 21st August announcing that a battle had been fought near Chalcis, between the government troops and Grizioti, in which the latter is stated to have been mortally wounded, and his followers completely routed and dispersed. The killed and wounded on both sides are said to amount to above four hundred; and the defeat of Grizioti is attributed to his despising the regular soldiers sent against him, who attacked and carried all his intrenchments at the point of the bayonet. The government irregulars, under General Gardikiotti Gravis have since been amusing themselves, according to order sent from Athens, in burning the villages and murdering the old men and women they contain.

A letter from Athens, of the 22d ult., states that the delay accorded to General Grizioti to surrender, having expired at noon on the 18th, more than two hundred cannon shots were fired against his entrenchments, but with little effect, the Government troops being at too great a distance, for fear of the General making a *coup de main*, and seizing some of their cannon.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th instant state that that city has been visited with the most terrific storm of wind and rain ever experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It rained incessantly for forty eight hours, whilst the wind blew with intense violence. The result of this visitation was the destruction of above four hundred houses. At one period fears were entertained for the safety of the entire city.

The Emperor of Russia was to set out last week on a grand tour into the interior of his empire.

The Czar has just issued a ukase, which forbids the insurance in foreign countries of real property situated in Russia, under pain of a fine of three per cent, on the sum insured.

An imperial ukase has been promulgated in Russia, which commands all civil functionaries who possess a fortune to state exactly in their returns by what means they have acquired it.

MOROCCO.—Abdel Kader, who has so long proved a troublesome enemy to the French colony in Africa, has for some time turned his hostility against the empire of Morocco. The French Government has received advices from Algiers, that the forces of the Emir had taken the city of Taza, in Morocco, and were marching on Fez, the capital. Taza is a city situated about half way between the frontier of the French Colony of Algeria and Fez. It has a population of from six thousand to eight thousand. It is placed at the southern extremity of one of the last links of the Rif, in a strong position, and surrounded by an ancient wall, half Moorish and half Portuguese, flanked by square towers.

EGYPT.—The Nile rises daily, and the inundation is now almost at its greatest height; consequently the new crops are already arriving at market, but the scarcity of British shipping is severely felt, and freights continue very high, say 13s. 6d. per quarter for grain and pulse, and 15-16d. per lb. for cotton. There have been this week some large transactions in produce, and one Greek house alone has taken nearly 50,000 cantars of cotton, the produce of Ibrahim and Abbas Pashas' farm. Mehemet Ali has also sold off his private crops 20,000 quarters of beans at about twenty shillings per quarter, and 20,000 quarters of barley at 14s. per quarter free on board.

SCOTLAND.—The Queen will not leave Loch Leggan, as stated, on Tuesday next on her return. Her Majesty, so far from being dissatisfied with the state of the weather, will prolong her stay in the romantic retirement of Inverness to the latest possible moment. The royal party will leave Ardverfe most probably on Friday next, and will proceed to Osborne House without any farther delay, disembarking at Fleetwood, from whence the remainder of the journey will be performed by railway.—*Observer*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Great Britain*.—The inspection of this ship has been brought to a close, and all the scientific men who have been engaged in the examination agree in the opinion that she is quite sound, and free from all material damage in her hull.

The day on which the *Great Britain* steamship was released from Dundrum Bay was the anniversary of that on which she was christened at Bristol by Prince Albert.

It is rumoured that a company is to be formed for purchasing the Great Britain, and placing her in the Liverpool and New Orleans trade. She still remains on the gridiron in the Prince's Basin, Liverpool.

The extensive tract of wild heath, in Lancashire, known by the name of Turlington Moss, is gradually being brought into a state of cultivation, and now exhibits a surface studded with rural dwellings, surrounded by heavy crops of corn and potatoes.

Sale of *Shakespeare's House*.—The house at Stratford-on-Avon, known by this name, was sold yesterday at the auction mart, by Mr. Robins. Several bids were made, and it was finally knocked down to the United Committee of London and Stratford-on-Avon, for £3,000.—*Globe*.

The election of the sixteen Scottish Representative Peers, which took place in the palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, excited more than usual interest from the fact that the earl of Dundonald was a candidate. Although there were three vacancies, the public have been disappointed. The names of the Peers chosen are—the Marquis of Tweeddale; Earls Morton, Home, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk; Orkney, Seafield; Viscount Strathailan; and Lords Soulton, Grey, Sinclair, Ephinstone, Colville, Rollo and Polworth.

Free Trade Congress at Brussels.—The exposition of Belgian manufactures in connexion with the Free Trade Congress, which was to assemble on the 16th instant, is now going on at Brussels, and is being attended by many of the most eminent men and commercial authorities of England and France. Free Trade and postal reforms are the principal subjects for discussion.

The desire of free trade continues active in Prussia. At Elbing there is to be a free trade association.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman has received from Rome the appointment of Vicar Apostolic of London, *pro tem.*, till the arrangements consequent on the death of Dr. Griffiths are complete.—*Globe*.

Mr. Constable, publisher of Edinburgh has given the large sum of ten thousand pounds for the manuscripts left by the late Dr. Chalmers. Among them is a commentary on the Bible, as far as the book of Jeremiah.

Accounts from Cairo state, that on the 7th instant, the principal mosque and several houses were thrown down by an earthquake, and several lives lost.

Sickness.—Fever and dysentery prevail to a very great extent amongst that class of the population which might be supposed most protected from attacks of that nature, as well as among the poor. There have been several deaths among the class of gentry in Dublin of a severe species of dysentery—a mitigated cholera. Females in that rank are especially open to attack.—*Dublin Paper*.

United States News.

A Woman Murdered, and afterwards Burned to Ashes, by her step-daughter.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch of Monday, states that an aged lady named Mary Morrison, residing in Millin Township, in Alleghany county, was murdered on Friday last, and afterwards burned to ashes, by her step-daughter.

On Friday morning, Mr. Morrison started to the city, with produce for the market, leaving his wife and daughter at home. The daughter is a woman about 35 years of age, rather a simple creature and considered by the neighbours as insane. Mrs. Morrison has from her childhood been subjected to spasmodic spells. On the afternoon in question, she was taken with one of these spells, and being on the floor, under the influence of the fit, her step-daughter, Sarah Morrison, beat her on the head with a fire-shovel, until, it is supposed, she killed her, and then threw her into the fire and kept piling on the fuel until she burned her almost to ashes, there not being bones enough left of the body to fill a quart measure.

The step-daughter, consummating the horrible and tragic act of burning the mother, carefully scrubbed the floor to obliterate the traces of blood, and made her escape to the woods.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Halifax Nova Scotia, October 6. ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Extraordinary Courage of a Young Girl—A