

cial and moral point of view, it is not easy to over estimate. The Government in seeking the improvement of the state of education in the parish schools, will probably soon be led to require instruction to be communicated in the department of agriculture. Professor Johnson's Agriculture catechisms, might with great benefit, be adopted and added to the list of our parish School books.

The absence, or scarcity of money, as a circulating medium in our community, is often and justly regretted. Your committee know not of a more available natural remedy for this evil than the multiplication of those products of our soil with which we might first supply our own wants, and next have a class of exports which would command cash for the seller. It is asked 'but how is such a desideratum to be attained?' The committee may reply in the words of E. W. Thomson, Esquire—President of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada—'By adopting the same thorough system of cultivation that prevails in Great Britain—by an intelligent practice of every improvement—by persevering in the selection of the best breeds of our domestic animals—by the manufacturing and use of all labor-saving machines, and implements,—and by the cultivation of every variety of crop the soil of the country is capable of producing, and lastly by seeking access in the cheapest possible way to those markets where we can obtain the highest price for our produce.'

APPENDIX.

According to advertisement, the public shew of Grain and Domestic Manufactures took place this day. Owing to the recent very stormy weather, and the consequently unfavourable state of the roads, persons from a distance had considerable difficulty in getting forward. It was very gratifying however to observe that nearly all the members of the society residing at Bellefoune, and at New Bandon, both places distant twenty miles from Bathurst, were present. Such zeal is highly laudable and exemplary. The attendance and specimens were encouraging, and it is hoped, will exercise a salutary influence upon our agriculturists and the community at large. There were exhibited fifteen specimens of wheat, weighing from 63 1/2 lbs to 66 1/2 lbs. per bushel; six specimens of black oats, weighing 37 1/2 to 42 1/2 lbs; one specimen of white oats 45 lbs; one of buckwheat 55 lbs; one of Timothy seed; one of turnips; three specimens of barley 53 to 53 1/2 lbs; three of white beans; two of carrots; three of pease. Of domestic manufactures there were five specimens, of cotton and woolen homespun: one specimen of woolen homespun; of flannel, all wool, one specimen; of Flannel—cotton and wool, two specimens. The prizes were awarded to the following parties:—

- For the best sample of Wheat, weighing 66 1/2 lbs, to James Kerr, New Bandon. £1 10 0
- For the second best do do, 64 lbs, to John Miller, Esq, Youghal. 1 0 0
- For the best sample of Black oats, weighing 42 1/2 lbs, to Robert Anderson, Youghal. 15 0
- For the second best do do do, 40 1-2 lbs, to Francis Ferguson, Esq, Bathurst. 10 0
- For the best white oats, weighing 45 lb. to William Malloy, Salt Ash. 15 0
- For the best buckwheat, weighing 55lb, to Alexander Cantley, Bathurst. 15 0
- For the best white beans, to John Miller, Esq, Youghal. 15 0
- For the best barley, weighing 53 1-2lb, to John Richey, Esq, New Bandon. 1 0 0
- For second best do do 53lbs, to Robert Anerson, Youghal. 15 0
- For the best barrel of carrots, to Robert Moodie, New Dunlop. 15 0
- For the best pease, to Robert Ferguson, Youghal. 15 0
- For the best piece of Woolen Cloth, to William Deacon, Esquire, Bathurst. 1 0 0
- For the second best do do, to R. Barbour, New Dunlop. 15 0
- For the best piece of Woolen and Cotton Cloth, to W. Deacon Esq, Bathurst. 15 0
- For the second best do, to R. Moodie New Dunlop. 10 0
- For the best piece of Cotton and Woolen Flannel, to Mrs End, Bathurst. 15 0
- For the second best do Wm. Armstrong, Youghal. 10 0

Total, 13 10 0

Bathurst, February 8, 1848.

THE DINNER.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, between four and five o'clock, about forty members and friends of the Gloucester County Agricultural Society, sat down to a substantial Farmers' Dinner, in Glendinning's Hotel, F. Ferguson, Esq. in the chair. After dinner Prosperity to the

following Societies, was proposed and replied to—first, The Royal Agricultural Society of England; the Highland Society of Scotland; and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. Second, The Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada: third, the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Brunswick: fourth, the Gloucester Agricultural Society.

The Chairman, John Woolber, William Napier, and Richard Carman, Esqrs. and several other Gentlemen, spoke on these and other corresponding subjects, in a manner well fitted to promote the intellectual and moral gratification and improvement of the company.

A considerable number of those present retired at a little before eight o'clock, and before nine, the President vacated the chair, the objects of the meeting having then been fully and satisfactorily attained.

European News.

From British Papers to the 29th January, by the Steamer Hibernia.

CHURCH NEWS.

The late violent schism in the church is fast subsiding down into tranquility, if not quite into concord. Dr. Lee, the new Bishop of Manchester, was consecrated, by the Archbishop of York, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on the 23rd instant, amidst a numerous assemblage of persons. Mr. Gutteridge, no ways intimidated by the criminal information for libel which is impending over him, handed a protest in the vestry-room to the archbishop, before the service was performed, against Dr Lee's consecration; but his grace, very unceremoniously, threw the document into the fire. As regards the new Bishop of Hereford, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, having obtained a rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to command the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear the objections made to Bishop Hampden's confirmation, the Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown and of the archbishop, shewed cause against the rule, on Monday last, in an elaborate and conclusive argument; in the course of which he intimated, significantly, that if, in conformity with the statute, the provisions were not complied with in 20 days, it would be his duty, as Attorney-General, to inform the archbishop that he is within the dangers of a *premiere*. The Solicitor-General, on the same side, pointed out the frightful scenes, which would ensue in the church, if "the weak humours" of every enthusiast were permitted to oppose the Crown in a right which it had maintained for the peace of the kingdom, uninterrupted, during three hundred years. The arguments have been proceeding before the judges for several days past; it requires no great sagacity to predict what will be the decision of the court.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In shame and sorrow we write it, Abd-el-Kader, the valiant and renowned defender of his native Algeria, is a state prisoner—mewed up in a French bastille near Toulon—cut off from all society except those brave companions in arms who have been willing to share his exile, and exposed the 'cup or the dagger,' which, throughout all time, have been the inevitable fate of captives whose trust was in the word of treacherous princes.

It is some satisfaction to see that there are not wanting in France men who indignantly denounce this disgraceful breach of good faith on the part of the French Cabinet; and we yet hope that some compunctious visitings of nature will shake M. Guizot from his present iniquitous purpose, and the Abd-el-Kader will be allowed to depart unmolested to whatever quarter of the world he may desire, in conformity with the pledge solemnly stipulated by the Duke d'Aumale.

The tranquility of the continent of Europe continues to be still disturbed by alarm of insurrectionary movements in the Italian States. In addition to the late excesses at Milan, in Pavia there seems to have been considerable bloodshed, 50 persons having been killed or wounded in a collision with the Austrian soldiery. In the Sardinian States a wide spread conspiracy appears to have been detected; and letters from Leghorn state that large sums of money have been expended to promote the intrigues of foreign powers to advance the cause of the representative of a fallen dynasty. The prince of Cairo is reported to be deeply compromised. In Sicily affairs appear to be in a frightful state. At Palermo the people are in actual rebellion.

The streets are barricaded, and 60 of the cavalry have been killed. Women are said to have poured hot oil on—the heads of the soldiers as they passed. On the 14th inst. 4500 sharpshooters sailed from Naples to Palermo, but it was doubtful whether these troops would be able to effect a landing. At Palermo the arms at the British Consulate were either pulled down or fell by accident in a scuffle with the soldiers who were attempting to enter the consul's house, wherein a Palermitan nobleman resided. The insurgents seem to have been hitherto successful. By the latest accounts it is reported that a serious revolt had broken out at Naples, and the King had become so much affected as to require to be twice bled. The Two Sicilies are in a state of insurrection. In the meantime, accounts from Vienna represent that vast military preparations are in progress for strengthening the Austrian forces in Italy; and the King of Sardinia is adopting similar measures to place his army on war footing. Great enthusiasm prevails in Piedmont; and popular addresses pour in from all classes of society, offering to pledge their lives and property to his Majesty in defence of the country. In Rome the new Ministry has been completed. Cardinal Ferretti is created Prime Minister, and the department of Public Instruction has been assigned to Cardinal Mezzo-fanti, whose attainments have been so eulogised by Lord Byron. The new Ministry consists of five cardinals and five members of rank who are not necessarily in holy orders.

Dispatches from Paris, of Wednesday, bring the report of an interesting debate which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday and which was protracted to the unusually late hour of seven o'clock. The subject was the public finances, which elicited from M. Thiers a severe attack on the Government, which was replied to, with scarcely less ability and effect, by M. Duchatel. The second paragraph of the address, on which the debate arose, has not yet been adopted, the discussion having been adjourned. These dispatches confirm, to the fullest extent, the report of the insurrection in Sicily, which has been most energetic. The French Government has ordered one of their largest war-steamers to sail immediately for Naples, where the position of the King seems not a little critical.

Letters from Turin announce that the King had ordered an entrenched camp to be formed on the heights Valenza, upon the Po, in order to defend the country against any attack of the Austrian troops and to hold also the Government of Milan on the *qui vive* against a possible invasion of the Milanese by the Piedmontese troops. This camp is to consist of 30,000 men. The Count de Rochoucauld, Minister of France at Florence, has arrived at Marseilles on his return to his government to inform them of the exact state of Italy.

We have received the journals and correspondence of Constantinople to the 7th instant. The Sultan had evinced a most favourable disposition towards Reischid Pacha and Ali Effendi, granting to the former a pension for life of £8000 a year, and has raised the latter to the dignity of a pacha of three tails. As these are the statesmen most distinguished for their liberal and enlightened principles great satisfaction has been produced by this measure at the Porte.

In Switzerland the Federal Government appears to be gaining strength. M. Bois-le-Comte, the French ambassador, has sent in a letter to the Diet, in terms cool and calm to the last. Collective note of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and Sir Stratford Canning has urged upon the Diet the prudence of exercising great moderation in revising the Federal Pact, so as to avoid giving neighbouring powers any cause for uneasiness. The Swiss Government promise obedience to these suggestions; but, nevertheless, should any hostile attempt be made to coerce them, they threaten to march 20,000 men into Lombardy, which at this juncture, could not fail to produce the most serious results.

The Jesuits, driven out of Switzerland have been ordered to quit Bavaria within two or three days. The Diet at Frankfurt had not agreed what steps to take respecting Switzerland.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 14th inst. state that the Emperor and the Imperial Crown Prince, although convalescent had not been able to receive on the occasion of the new year. Great distrust existed amongst the merchants at St. Petersburg.

Letters from Greece to the 10th inst. refer to the late insurrection at Patras which was completely put down. The affairs of M. Mussurus had been settled by an apology on the part of the Greek

Cabinet to Turkey, but opinions differed whether M. Mussurus would return to Athens as ambassador. The Chamber of Deputies has at length passed the budget of 1847.

Advices from Hamburgh announce the death of Christian VIII. King of Denmark and Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, on the 19th instant at Copenhagen.

IRELAND.

The Special Commission for Clare commenced its sittings on the 12th inst. and was fully characterised by the vigor and activity which were displayed at the Limerick Commission.

The several convicts sentenced to transportation during the sitting of the Special Commission in Clare, were handcuffed and placed in chains, and were removed, as soon as the judges rose, Limerick, on their way to Dublin.

The free admission of the people to the courts during their sitting was calculated to be of much utility in the furtherance of justice. Hitherto the sheriff's posse, or the police, have stood the portals of justice, and withstood the attempts of those not of "the best class" to gain an entrance, unless the admission was indispensable to the proceedings. Now, the humblest as well as the highest individual was enabled to make his way near the bench. He heard the addresses of the counsel, the evidence of the witnesses, the patient attention of the jurors he witnessed—heard the partial charges, and the advice and monsturances of the judges. Hence neither a sigh, nor a throb, nor a tear of commiseration, was heard for the guilty victims.

The Tipperary Constitution states that the conviction of Fewen—sentenced to transportation for harbouring the murderer Ryan—has been attended with salutary results:—"some time since an account of the capture of two brothers named Cody, charged with the murder of a man named Madden, appeared in our columns, and we detailed the difficulty with which their capture was effected. Since that period, a third brother, charged with the same offence, has been on his keeping. However, when the conviction of Fewen was proclaimed abroad, it caused a general panic amongst the shelterers, and all determined to avoid the risk of a similar sentence. The result has been, that every door has been closed in the face of the third brother, and on the 19th inst. he came into the city and surrendered himself!"

Pauperism is increasing to an alarming extent in the south and west. Tipperary, Limerick, and Mayo, appear to be the counties more severely visited. At Cloughjordan, in the first name, the scenes almost to parallel those at Skibbereen have been disclosed at a coroner's inquest. At an inquest held at Borrisokane, on the body of the daughter of a schoolmaster, her father declared on his oath, that for a week previous to her death, she could get nothing to eat, and that while expiring in his arms, she gazed on her pallid face and parched lips, she was calling on him to give her a drink, and to administer to her for which he had not the means of procuring. And this is by no means an isolated case.

It is evident that the means at the disposal of the relief authorities are either insufficient or are not being dispensed in an extent by any means adequate to the emergencies of the impoverished districts of Ireland. The Kilkenny Journal says: "In this division there is at present a mass of pauperism that really threatens to overwhelm the ratepayers. The majority of the guardians are seemingly inattentive to the duties of their office, and there is no relieving officer, whilst hundreds of wretched beings are starving for want of a meal of victuals. On the face of the returns appear 897 separate and distinct applications, which at the lowest computation embraced claims for relief from something near 2500 people, adults and children! And this was sequent from the city alone—the return of relieving officer!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The state of health of Louis Philippe has given rise of late to considerable uneasiness. It was naturally to be expected that the shock of the death of his sister, Madame Adelaide, would have manifested itself, more or less, on the monarch's health. Advantage has been taken by speculators of the Bourse (who of course manage the rumors generally, through the medium of the press) to exaggerate the extent of the monarch's illness for their own purposes. The Queen, to remove these reports as far as possible, caused the ministers and court to receive which has been announced since the death of Madame Adelaide, to be resumed, for which and not only these were attended by her