

the preparation of Manures. The value of Compost Heaps is appreciated by the enlightened farmer. He too knows the value of having the manure pile under cover. 'The Dung-hill,' it has been remarked, should be kept in two distinct portions, the one turned over so as to undergo the process of fermentation and decomposition—whilst the other is in the process of being collected. It is wretched management to have the dung so little decayed when laid on the ground, as to contain the live seeds of hay and oats, as if nature did not give you enough of weeds without those of your own sowing. The vigilant and economizing agriculturalist will also take measures to save and turn to account, the liquid manure of his stock. A pit, where this can be done, should be formed, into which this, in common with other manures, would be conducted. When this cannot be accomplished, the liquid should be received among some appropriate substance, suited to the soil for which it is intended. For instance, if the soil be of a heavy, clayey description, saw-dust or sand may be employed to receive the liquid: If, on the other hand, the soil be gravelly or sandy, clay will answer the purpose, and prove a valuable addition to the land. The thoughtful tiller of the ground is taught by science to take avail for manure, of the decaying carcasses of animals, of refuse fish, of blood, hair, woolen rags, bones, and of many other articles either in their individual state or in compost.

It is an established truth, that all land requires draining. Where this is neglected, the food of the seed has to be derived from a deposit of soil not penetrating beyond a few inches from the surface. All beneath or the entire subsoil, whether clay, marl, gravel, or any other substance, is deluged with water. It follows as a matter of course, that when the root of the seed comes in contact with such an element, it must suffer materially, and may die. But how obvious the remedy and preventative of such a state of things: Have recourse to modern draining. It has produced the most beneficial and astonishing results upon other soils. It would do so upon ours.

The advantages of early sowing for Wheat, are admitted. They were manifest among ourselves last autumn. In those soils which were sufficiently dry to allow the seed to be sown early, the Wheat received little damage from the Rust. It has been observed that the prevalence of damp, foggy, rainy weather, is associated with its visitation. How natural is it that when such an agency operates upon land already saturated and clogged with water, the consequence should be disease and destruction. On the other hand, when the land is drained to the depth of several feet, the moisture and rain impart fertility and vigor to the soil. It is known that in our climate, the retaining of snow, ice, or cold upon the surface of the earth, retards the advance of spring and the heat of summer. Hence the influence of cleared lands, farm yards and animals upon the length of the seasons. By their multiplication winter is abridged and rendered less severe; summer is accelerated and lengthened. Is it not equally clear that draining, by removing the retarding wet and cold of the subsoil, would ensure, to a great extent, the safety of the seed, and facilitate the ripening and maturity of harvest's golden treasures. How much injury from early frosts in the vicinity of cold water, would this thorough draining obviate. Of such primary benefit would this system prove, that public money might be justifiably expended in its promotion. The British Government has already set the example.

These remarks which have been ventured, may shew that we should not be in too great haste to discourage the cultivation of Wheat—the most valuable of the cereals seeds. The weight of that produced in our own county exceeds, or is at least equal to any other with which we are acquainted. We have been accustomed to believe its quality also, superior. Is it not fair to conclude that if we were as far advanced in the art of manufacturing it, as are our neighbours, our Flour also would be equal, at all events, to that of strangers.

In bringing this Report to a conclusion, your Committee would remind the community that no art or occupation is so rapidly rising in the estimation of the wise and enlightened, as that of the Agriculturalist. None is more certainly improving in its methods and discoveries. Professor Liebig's work, presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in September, 1849, has the following paragraph: "But Agriculture has never sought aid from chemical principles, based on the knowledge of those substances which plants extract from the soil on which they grow, and of those restored to the soil by means of manure. The discovery of such principles will be the task of a future generation, for what can be expected from the present, which recoils with seeming distrust and aversion from all the means of assistance offered it by chemistry, and which does not understand the art of making a rational application of chemical discoveries? A future generation, however, will derive incalculable advantage from these means of help." We trust that the "future generation" thus anxiously looked for is already arising. The progress and the popularity of the subject of Agricultural Chemistry may be satisfactorily witnessed to the fact, that not only are Professor Johnson's *viva voce* lectures, and his published writings eagerly sought for in the United Kingdom, his works are familiarly known on the American Continent; and a personal visit to the United States, and perhaps some of our North American Colonies, is looked for.

Our wisdom, our duty, our honor, imperatively demand from us a determination to concur in the spirit of useful improvement to which the age in which we live, our own necessities, and the indications of Providence, all seek to impel us. Our County is obviously

in a transition state—passing from the occupations of the lumberer to those which pertain to the tiller of the ground. It is hoped that even our present depression may accelerate the desired result. And it is also earnestly hoped that the trials through which we are passing, may teach us for the future. They will thus have proved blessings to us. Your Committee most sincerely desire the union and co-operation of the people of every district in the county. And they trust that something energetic may soon be manifested towards agricultural advancement in the lower districts. The Society and the Committee are not only willing, but anxious to assist them. They would gladly further the growth of Hemp, or any other production suited to the soil. Though they believe that the Mosaic precept is founded upon a general law, applicable in all ages, "And six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the fruits thereof: But the seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still," (Exodus 23, 10,) yet would they counsel the cultivation of root crops to a much greater extent than is the practice at present, not only for stock-feeding, but for cleaning and enriching the ground. The adoption and following out of every such improvement evince that we are benefited by experience, becoming better members of the human family, and increasingly likely to prove benefactors to our generation and race.

There were exhibited at the Show ten specimens of Wheat, weighing from 61 lbs. 14 oz. to 65 lbs. Three of Barley, from 41 to 46 lbs. 6 oz. Four of Black Oats, from 40 lbs. 8 oz. to 42 lbs. Six of Barley, from 51 lbs. 2 oz. to 54 lbs. Six pieces of Woollen Cloth, five of Cotton and Woollen Cloth, five bags of Hops, &c &c.

Prizes were awarded to the following parties:—
W. Wilson, New Dunlop, best Wheat £1 0 0
Robert Barbour, do. 2d best do. 0 15 0
Robert Moodie, do. best Black Oats, 0 12 6
A. Cantley, Bathurst, 2d best do 0 7 6
F. Ferguson, Esq., do. best White Oats 0 12 6
W. Napier, do. 2d best do. 0 7 6
R. Barbour, New Dunlop, best Barley, 0 15 0
J. Richey, Esq. N Bandon, 2d best do 0 10 0
A. Cantley, Bathurst, Buckwheat, 0 10 0
Do. Do. Indian Corn, 0 12 6
A. Alexander, N Dunlop, best Pease, 0 15 0
Wm. End, Esq. Bathurst, best White Beans, 0 15 0
R. Moody, New Dunlop, best Timothy Seed, 0 10 0
Do. Do. best Carrots, 0 10 0
R. Ferguson, Youghal, best Swedish Turnips, 0 7 6
Do. best Aberdeen Yellow do. 0 5 0
R. Barbour, New Dunlop, best Woollen Cloth, 0 15 0
W. Malloy, Salt Ash, 2d best do. 0 10 0
David Landis, Youghal, best Cotton and Woollen Cloth, 0 12 6
Jas. Galbraith, Belledune, 2d best do 0 7 6
F. Ferguson, Esq. Bathurst, best Woollen Flannel, 0 12 6
W. Malloy, Salt Ash, best Cotton and Woollen Flannel, 0 10 0
Do. best Double Mitts, 0 5 0
J. Millar, Esq. Rose Bank, best Socks, 0 3 0
A. Alexander, N Dunlop, best Cheese, 0 7 6
R. Ferguson, Youghal, 2d best do. 0 5 0
W. Malloy, Salt Ash, best Butter, 0 6 0
F. Ferguson, Youghal, 2d best do. 0 4 0
The Committee also allowed a donation of fifteen shillings to John Kerr, New Bandon, for his superior Wheat.

About 5 o'clock, a number of the members and friends of the Society sat down to dinner in Mr Bowser's Hotel. The Chair was taken and ably occupied by John Woolner, Esq. A variety of loyal and useful topics were proposed by the Chairman, and responded to by some of the gentlemen present. The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Disbrow, Wm. Napier, T. DesBrisay, Esqrs., Dr. Bishop, Mr Smith, Mr R. Brown, and others of the speakers greatly contributed to the pleasure and improvement of the evening. The Chairman retired between 8 and 9 o'clock, and the company separated.

European News.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Feb. 10.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B., recently our ambassador in Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Pakenham as British minister in the United States. We cannot but express our satisfaction at the appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer, not doubting but that it will prove equally acceptable to the future President and to the people of the United States.

The progress of the cholera continues much the same as at our last report. The total number of cases which have occurred from the first appearance of the disease now amounts to 11,147, whereof 4,939 have died, 3053 have recovered, and 3155 are under treatment, or the result is not stated. The district of London is now comparatively free of the malady, only three new cases being reported last Wednesday. In the provinces the number is equally inconsiderable, seven only being announced. In Scotland, however, the daily returns have still varied between one hundred and twenty to two hundred daily, until the last return when they only reached one hundred and twen-

ty four, of which fifty seven had proved fatal; the recoveries however, now appear to be in a greater increasing ratio. Indeed we now hope that the worst is over, and that, with the daily improving weather, the malady will gradually disappear. With the exception of Belfast, where the disorder is now on the decline, no part of Ireland has been visited with this frightful scourge to any extent, and it is, perhaps, not too sanguine to believe that the disease is altogether on the wane on this side of the Atlantic.

Since our last, another mail has arrived from India, with dates from Bombay to the 4th January, from Calcutta to the 24th December, and from the seat of war in the Punjab to the 21st December. The intelligence may be comprised in a few words. No farther battle had taken place with the Sikhs. Their army had retreated fourteen miles beyond the camp of General Thackwell, with whom Lord Gough had come up with the main body of the British army. All further hostilities seem to be suspended till the army now before Multan shall have reduced that place and joined the divisions under Lord Gough. The siege artillery had arrived at Multan, and the bombardment and attack were to be made on Christmas day. This pause in the main operations of the campaign has produced an undefined sense of dissatisfaction with Lord Gough, and it is very confidently reported in the metropolis that orders have been despatched from the India House to remove him from the chief command of the Indian army of the Punjab; and it is said that Sir George Napier, who is now at Nice, has been offered the command. A body of Dost Mohamed's troops are reported to have entered Peshawur, which, if true, will materially add to the difficulty of the war in that quarter.

The Bank of England accounts do not exhibit any particular feature worthy of notice. The change in the stock of bullion and the reserve are of the usual character. Money continues plentiful, and first class bills have been readily discounted even as low as two per cent. Money at call may be said to range about one and a half per cent.

In conformity with the universal opinion in England, and with that entertained by the vast majority of reflecting Irishmen, it has been recommended by the Lord Lieutenant to renew for a limited period the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland, and the bill has already been read a first time in the House of Commons. In the powerful language of Lord John Russell, it is deemed unwise "too soon to loosen the bandage from the wound, which might again bleed, and with reference to which it is necessary to take every precaution." The incendiary letters of Mr McGee, first published in the New York Herald, furnished no slight grounds for this continued encroachment upon the British Constitution; and in the language of Lord Clarendon, the leaders of the last insurrection of last autumn, notwithstanding the clemency they had experienced from the crown, exhibited only regret for their failure, and their hopes are directed to a more successful issue on the first opportunity.

The excitement created in Europe by the boundless riches found in California, had somewhat subsided, when the news by the last packet has once more roused the spirit of enterprise, and the newspapers again teem with notices of all kinds of shipping adventures in connexion with this auriferous region. It is no longer an *El Dorado*, but a veritable *Tierra de Oro*.

We are conscious that we were censured by some of our readers, when the revolution of France broke out last year, for having deprecated strongly the course adopted by the French people in establishing a republic for which we knew they were unfitted; and now a year has not elapsed but a fresh struggle is going on in France to decide in what mode they can best return to something like their ancient form of Government, without the sufferings of another battle of the barricades in Paris.

Our last paper had scarcely been despatched when the intelligence reached us that the breach between the Assembly and the President had widened into a fearful gulf, which threatened to swallow up thousands. A real or sham plot was disclosed to the French Ministry, and for a few days Paris again assumed the appearance of a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by no fewer than eighty thousand men, and General Changarnier plainly intimated that first barricade that was attempted to be raised, would be the signal for a general slaugh-

ter. Whether the Red Republicans were surprised, or unprepared to cope with the extensive military arrangements concerted or whether the Ministry exaggerated the danger, with the view to bring the Assembly and the Red Republicans into further discredit, and perhaps in the excitement thereby created raise the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*, or how far all these circumstances combined together, it is at present too early to decide impartially: certain it is that Paris for a few days trembled on the verge of a new revolution, the issue of which can scarcely be doubtful, as Marshal Bugeaud was despatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the Army of the Alps, ostensibly to command Bourges during the state trials, but with no less object than that of overawing the Red Republicans in Paris. The differences between the *garde mobile* and the army of the line only added fuel to the flame which hourly grew in intensity. The motion for getting rid of the proposition of M. Rateau to dissolve the National Assembly, was only defeated by a narrow majority of 416 over 405. Since that vote greater tranquillity has prevailed; and one more we have to announce that the struggle passed off without strife. Numerous arrests were, however, made; amongst which were Colonel Forestier and Count d'Alton Shee. The former has since been released from his imprisonment, his arrest having been a political blunder. Whilst nightly assemblages to an alarming extent have taken place in the streets, the struggle has been going on fiercely in the Assembly. The party of the Mountain find that public opinion, especially in the provinces, is against them; and their efforts to maintain the power they usurped last year, incite them to the most desperate expedients. M. Thiers, who, we think, judiciously refrained from accepting office, lest his known re-actatory opinions might excite the violent men of the Assembly, whom he had no power to control, has been compelled to quit Paris, for fear of assassination. For some time past his house has been filled with soldiers, placed there for his protection, but the attempts made to enter his hotel with a design to assassinate him, have compelled him to quit the capital. During the past week the debates in the Chamber have had unequal results. Ministers were left in a minority of 20 upon a question of the order of the day, put as an amendment upon the proposition made for their impeachment; but subsequent divisions have again established their position; and hopes are now entertained that after some of the chief organic laws are passed, that the National Assembly will yield to the voice of the people and quietly dissolve. It, however, the statements of the French Ministers are only partially believed, the schemes of the Red Republicans are of the most sweeping and destructive character, involving not only the overthrow of the actual Government, but the total annihilation of all the rights of property, together with a fearful sacrifice of human life. Under these circumstances, whatever momentary advantage the President and his Ministers may obtain in the Chamber, we cannot be so sanguine as to rely that the struggle is all over. We have no doubt that a vast organisation of clubs is being carried out in the great provincial towns, as well as in the capital and with these pernicious elements of mischief, it can be scarcely expected that matters can permanently settle down without some frightful event. The funds have considerably advanced, but the condition of the finances is not in the slightest degree ameliorated, and in what way provision is to be made, with a still decreasing revenue, for the payment of the national debt, and the vast expenditure rendered inevitable by the actual state of things, we are utterly at a loss to conjecture.

Our last intelligence from Paris brings not only general confirmation of the wide extent of the plot formed to overthrow the Bonapartist Government, but also of the general tranquillity which had succeeded the alarm and danger of last week. The clubs have for the most part continued closed, but secret societies held their meetings, and their machinations are only held in check by the resolute attitude assumed by the military authorities. Marshal Bugeaud and General Changarnier have intimated to the disturbers of society, that the very first act of physical force, which the Socialists may venture upon, will be crushed without remorse or mercy. The High Court of Justice, which is about to assemble at Bourges, may have other culprits to try besides Barbes, Raspail and his confederates; inasmuch as the existence of the late plot seems to be placed beyond a doubt by successive reports from the various departments. At the moment we write all is