

execution should have taken place unknown to some of the principal inhabitants of the city? The information given above has been obtained through my friend Riza Kooli Mirza, who kindly undertook to see the Bokharas for me. Should you desire to hear the prince's story you will be able to find him in the quarter of Constantinople called Ak-Serai, in the house of one Kassis Aga, near the kulluk or guard house. If you will mention my name to him, I feel sure that he will be happy to give you every information; but I still take the liberty of suggesting that it will be prudent not to make any direct inquiries of the Bokharas at present. I have the honour to be, rev. sir, your most obedient servant, "Bayuk-dere, Nov. 13, 1843." "A. H. LAYARD."

DEATH OF LORD LYNEDOCH.—The venerable Lord Lynedoch expired on Monday night at his house, 12, Stratton-street, after several days of severe suffering. The deceased nobleman was born 1750, and had consequently reached his 94th year. His lordship commenced his military career somewhat late in life, having attained his 45th year when he first served at the siege of Teuloh, as a volunteer in 1794. During the Peninsular war he was constantly engaged, and having attained the rank of General, was not merely actively employed in, but directed, many of its operations. In 1814 he was created a Peer of the Empire, as Baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, Perthshire, with a pension of £2,000 to himself and his heirs. In 1821 he was made a General in the army; in 1826 obtained the Colony of the 14th Foot; and in 1829 was made Governor of Dumbarton Castle—a post rather honorary than lucrative, its salary being only £170 per annum. In 1774 his lordship married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, second daughter of Charles, ninth Earl of Cathcart; but he was by her death in 1792 left a widower, without issue. The title, and the pension which was conferred with the honour, have therefore become extinct by his demise. In politics Lord Lynedoch was a Whig.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.—Since the year 1829 no less than 45,000 new houses, forming 750 new streets and squares, have been erected, or are in the course of building, in London and its suburbs. The vast increase occasions an extra duty on the police of having to watch and walk over 110 additional miles daily. To meet that labour, about 150 men have been added to the force.

We hear from Muscat that Seyed Ben Calfaun has been appointed United States' Consul for that port and its immediate dependencies. This appointment, we hear, will give much satisfaction to the European visitors of Muscat, as that gentleman (who speaks the English language fluently) has secured the friendship, by his invariable kindness, of both English and Americans, whose duties have carried them to that port.—Bombay Times, Oct. 7.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Spain is painful. That fine country is a prey to intestine divisions; and scenes are enacted in the Cortes between sage grave men that would disgrace the society of pot-wallopers. The country, it is clear, is on the eve of another outbreak.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—The following particulars of the recent eruption of Etna are given in a letter from Palermo:—"A new eruption took place on the western side of Etna on the 17th November. The crater opened near Monte Rosso, not far from the eruption of 1832. The rivers of lava are formed and are flowing rapidly in the direction of Maletto, Bronte, and Aderno. At the date of the last account (November 22) the lava, which is flowing across the Bronte, is of considerable thickness, and had arrived within a mile of the town. The inhabitants were flying in alarm, carrying off their portable property. Bronte was enclosed in two streams of lava, and the position of the inhabitants was frightful. The lava took as its bed the high road from Palermo to Messina, and it is feared that it may fall into the torrent Simeto, which is quite close to the road from Aderno to Leon Forte, and which falls into the Gulf of Catania, where it might cause grave accidents. The road from Palermo to Catania is intercepted by the lava. All the cantons round Etna are afflicted with an atmosphere of ashes, which obscure the sun's rays. The subterranean rumbling of the volcano are heard as far as Catania, and the ground has a sort of quivering motion, which leads the inhabitants to fear an approaching earthquake. A curious circumstance took place at Catania the night before the eruption. A fine rain fell which changed the colour of the silk umbrella, and burnt it. A professor of chemistry having analysed this rain, found that it contained a large quantity of muriatic acid. The eruption commenced, as a ready stated, on the 17th of November, about half-past two, in the desert region of Monte Rosso. A thick smoke, mixed with sand, was sent forth, and rocks hurled into the air showed that the force below was most active. A constant undulating motion was felt in every part of the mountain. Lava was soon perceived to make its appearance, and it descended rapidly to the woody region, where it divided into three streams, the northern one proceeding towards the wood of Maletto, the southern one towards Bronte, whilst the third menaced the district Aderno. During the day the smoke increased tremendously, and being collected above Etna, covered it completely. A quantity of sand fell from it continually on the eastern side of the mountain, and did injury to the shrubs and crops. A strong smell of sulphur was perceptible, even at the bottom of the mountain. On the 19th the lava continued to make its way towards Maletto and the tiled grounds of Bronte. The whole population were alarmed. The southern branch approached Basiliana, four miles from Bronte. An excessive activity continued to prevail in the crater, and sand still fell over the whole southern and eastern sides. On the 20th, the stream of lava, which had threatened Bronte, appeared to direct its course towards the south, over the old lava of Monte Egitto. The other two currents pursued their course, the one towards Aderno, and the other towards Maletto. On the south and East, Etna is entirely covered with smoke." Another letter, dated Palermo, 4th inst, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that the lava had swept away several houses, and destroyed sixty-seven persons.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRANTS.—No fewer than 128,344 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom in 1842, of which number 54,123 sailed for the North American Colonies. Out of the aggregation, 74,683 embarked from England, 13,108 from Scotland, and 40,553 from Ireland. In the same period (1842), 1,058 persons were assisted to emigrate by funds derived from the poor rate, and 2,341 were assisted by the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, of which number 713 could neither read nor write; 982 emigrated by means of bounties payable in the colonies; £2300 had been realised in the same year by the sale of lands, which had, as far as expended, been applied to emigrate to the same colonies.

CROWS v. ALCOHOL.—We extract the following very excellent article from the Peori (Illinois) Register:—"Colonel B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn. When it came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral; and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo. The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The black legs came and partook with their usual relish; and, as usual, they were pretty well corned; and such a cooing and cackling—such strutting and staggering! The scene was like—but I will make no invidious comparison—it was very much like —. When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and their zigzag course through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united, at the top of their voices, in haw-haw-hawing, and shouting either praises or curses of alcohol—it was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason, so very much like —. But the colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadily against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing; while they went and pulled up the corn of his neighbours. To return like a dog to his vomit—like a washed sow to the mire—like —, not they. They have too much respect for their character, black as they are, again to be found drunk."

ODDITIES OF NOMENCLATURE.—I trust that the gentle reader will do me the justice to acknowledge that I have been tolerably successful in the appropriation of surnames to the various classes to which they belong; but he really must excuse me if I do not so much as attempt either to classify or explain such names as Overhead, Challenge, Penny-feather, Merryweather, Star-kwether, Hayday, Brownswort, Physic, Wigg, Sustenance, and Nothing! Snare, Need, Stillfox, Brace, Hazard, Horsesail, and Music! Emblem, Munnery, Portwine, Doors, Theme, Tomb, and Vesper! Chataway, Sermon, Coffin, Fancy, and Pickfall! Quick-fall, Parcel, Casement, Window, and Fudge! What can we say to compounds such as these: Look-up, Standfast, Small-page, God-me-fetch, and Weed-all? Look-up, Twice-a-day, Small-shoe, Good-lud, May-powder, and Pay-body? Small-piece, Still-well, Ride-out, and Quick-fall? Good-be-here, Full-away, God-hope, Gay-lord, Twelve-Trees, and Twenty-man? Rue-gain, Pop-kiss, Tram-pleasure, Doo-and-little, Tread-away, Clap-shoe, Galter-coal, and Shake-lady? Rush-out, Well-fit, Met-calf, Go-lightly, Tip-lady, Tap-lady, and Top-lady? Gather-good and Scatter-good, have some propriety, but what shall be said of Lady-man, Go-to-bed, Hear-say, Thick-broom, and Leather-barrow, House-go, Crown-in-Shield, Hood-less, Cheese-wright, and Honey-loom? Small-bones, Bean-bulk, White-leg, and Buck-thought? Bean-shop, Dip-rose, Spar-shot, Hugg-up, and Middle-stitch? Strange-ways, Bird-whistle, Drink-water, Drink-milk, Drink-dress, and conclude, that ne plus ultra of all that is odd, ludicrous, and poly-syllabic, in English surnames, GOD-LOVE-ME-LADY? The following names may fairly rank under this category: Boast, Bragg, Blow, Bias, Cure, Cheap, Cant, Clammy, Duel, Speck, Spike, Shirt, Tuck, Pick, Tremble, Slumber, Pant, Whip, Muck, Skem, Battle (local?). Priesthood, Worship, Gossip, Gabble, Open, Shut, Treble, and Bass. (in one street in London), Munnery, Foppery, Simper, Grievance, Self Gaze, Ogle, Catch-side, Cap-stick, Drink-rove, Duck-wit, Drake-up, Pick-up, Card-up, Look-up, Broxhup, Green-up, Wool-fork, Pitch-fork, Stand-even, Garman-sway, Smooth-man, Kettle-band, Kettle-strings (!), Red-rings, Suck-smith, Hug-buck, Rake-straw, Inch-board, and Great-rakes. What, without conveying the slightest idea of their meaning, can be more absurd than the following?—Twitly, Natchy, Jowzy, Snarry, Villy, Thruttles, Jagger, Wox, Fligg, Jibb, Ragg, Ludl, and Braabs. It is but right to state, that the authentic list from which the above names have been selected was compiled in part from such authorities as the police reports and the Newgate Calendar. Hence, probably a great many of them are but sobriquets and "aliases." Pillage was literally the name of a thief brought not long since before the magistrates at Bath; and a female brought before the Lord Mayor bore the ominous cognomen of Comeagain, which she averred to be her true and only name.—Lover's English Surnames.

Nothing is more troublesome than overdone politeness; it is worse than overdone beefsteak. A truly well-bred man makes every person around him feel at ease; he does not throw civilities around him with a shovel, nor toss compliments in a bundle, as he would hay with a pitchfork. There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than ultra-politeness.

There is no unmixed good in human affairs; the best principles, if pushed to excess, degenerate into fatal vices. Generosity is nearly allied to extravagance—charity itself may lead to ruin—the sternness of justice is but one step removed from the severity of oppression. It is the same in the political world—the tranquillity of despotism resembles the stagnation of the Dead Sea; the fever of innovation, the tempests of the ocean. It would seem as if, at particular periods, from causes inscrutable to human wisdom, a universal frenzy seizes mankind—reason, experience, prudence, are alike blinded; and the very classes who are to perish in the storm are the first to raise its fury.—Alison's History of Europe.

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, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Committee, 27th January, 1844, Present: William Douse, Esq., M. P., Vice President, Chairman. Charles Stewart, George Coles, Alexander Laird, James Duncan, George Beer, Stephen Rice. Read the Minutes of last Committee Meeting; whereupon Mr. Stewart proposed, and the motion was seconded by Alexander Laird— "That periodical meetings of the Committee shall take place on the last Saturday of every month, at the hour of Eleven o'clock; and that the fact should be made publicly known, that all meetings of this Society are open to all the members of the Society."

Read a Letter from W. S. Skinner, Boston, 16th December, 1843; also, read the following Invoice and Letter:—"Boston, 30th December, 1843, "Peter Macgowan, Esq.

"Dear Sir:—Please receive above Invoice of Seed, amounting to \$333.06, included in annexed Account Current to date; balance in my favor, \$34.51, which, I trust, will be found correct and satisfactory. The Seed will be shipped in about a week, per Acadia, consigned to Messrs. S. Cunard & Co., Halifax, subject to your order. It is of the first quality Northern, and I hope it may reach you early in the season, and give entire satisfaction. "I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, "W. S. SKINNER."

Peter Macgowan, Esq. in Account Current with W. S. Skinner.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for 1843, Dec. 26, 31, 1844, Sept. 5, Dec. 30, and a total of \$333.51.

INVOICE. Peter Macgowan, Esq. To W. S. Skinner, Dr. Dec. 26.—For 3 hds. Clover Seed: 983 126, 1018 125, 1011 124, 3012 375-2637 lbs. at 12 c. \$316.44

CHARGES. Clearance and Bill of Lading, 75; Truckage and Wharfage, 1.50; Insurance 1/4 prem. on \$350, and Policy, \$1, 6.25; Commission, 2 1/2 per cent. on \$324.94, \$8.12; Total \$333.06

(Signed) W. S. SKINNER. Boston, 26th Dec., 1843. This Seed is expected to arrive at Charlottetown by the first vessels in the Spring.

Ordered, That the following prices be fixed for the last shipment of Plough Mowing now in store:—A set, 7s. 6d. to members; 10s. 6d. to the public; soles, 3s. to members; 3s. 9d. to the public.

Read a Letter, addressed by the Secretary to Mr. John M'Leellan, London, of the 15th January, 1844, transmitting a Bill of Exchange for £106 13s. 4d., sterling, with an order

for a supply of Red Clover Seed, &c., to be shipped for Charlottetown by the first vessel in the ensuing spring. Also, read a Letter of 30th December, 1843, addressed to Mr. David Macgill, Dumfries, enclosing him a Bill of Exchange for Twenty-five Pounds, on account of last shipment of Goods per Father Mathew, via Halifax.

The Secretary delivered to each member of the Board a printed copy of the proceedings of this Society for the years 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, together with other papers published by the Society during that period.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly with a copy of the following Documents, for the purpose of being laid before the General Assembly of this Island, viz:—

An Account of the proceedings of this Society respecting the application of £50 voted by the General Assembly, in the year 1842, for the introduction of improved breeds of Live Stock. Also, the proceedings of the Central Society respecting the disposal of a bounty of £25, awarded Mr. Samuel Gurney for Cloth dressed at his establishment erected in Charlottetown. It was stated to the meeting that up to the present time there had been 673 pieces of cloth received at Mr. Gurney's Cloth Mill, for fulling, dyeing and dressing.

Ordered, That a printed copy of the last year's Report of the Central Agricultural Society be addressed to every member of the House of Assembly.

Read the following Letter:—"Bedeque, January 2d, 1844.

"Mr. Macgowan; "Sir:—I send you by my son James a sample of the best Wheat that I have seen in this place since I came to this Island. We got the seed from French St. Peter's, three years since next spring, and I think it will answer our purpose very well. There are only three farmers here that have got it.

"I succeeded in getting one-and-a-half bushels last spring, and it turned out very well with me. The straw is very coarse, and grows very straight, and I think it would be productive on land that has been limed. I got 43 lb. good flour from the bushel. You can rub the heads, and you will then discover that the both samples are the same. Should you think it would answer the Society, I can furnish ten bushels, at Ten shillings per bushel.

"I remain, yours truly, "THOMAS CAIRNS."

Both the samples above mentioned having been exhibited, the Board declined purchasing any—the grain being of a dark colour—short heads.

The following Paper was laid before the Board, on account of its antiquity. It was found amongst the papers of the late Charles Stewart, Esquire, Queen Square.

"At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, 30th June, 1803,

Present: His Excellency the President in the Chair. Chief Justice Sharp, Vice President. Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bremner, Rev. Mr. M'Eachern, Mr. Stewart, Secretary.

"Mr. Wessels, lately arrived from England, admitted a member of the Society. Also, Mr. M'Auslane.

"The remainder of the subscriptions paid as follows, one dollar each, President, Vice President, Mr. Wessels paid 2 do., Mr. Palmer, Mr. M'Eachern.

"Mr. Bremner and Mr. M'Eachern admitted members of the Society, and paid two dollars. Thereupon—

"Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be paid to Mr. Bremner, now going to Halifax, who is requested to apply to the Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia for Seed Wheat to that amount, and bring the same to the Island on his return thereto.

"Resolved, That the Secretary commence an immediate correspondence with the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia, and request a communication with that Society, in forwarding the objects of this Society. Adjourned sine die."

The foregoing document was ordered to be filed with the papers belonging to the Society.

Upon motion, it was unanimously— Resolved, That a Grain Show shall be held on Wednesday, the Sixth day of March.

(For particulars, see the Advertisement.)

Read a letter from Mr. James Thomson, Tryon, stating that he had succeeded in manufacturing three pieces of broad cloth, two yards wide, measuring in all about fifty yards, now being dressed at the Cloth Mill.

The Secretary produced several copies of the Newfoundland Farmers' Journal, forwarded by Mr. Templeman. Mr. George Birnie attended the meeting, and stated to the Committee the causes which prevented his being able to supply the Society with cast metal plough-mounting at the same cheap rate as that article can be imported from Scotland.

Upon the motion of Mr. George Beer, senior— Resolved, That the following extracts and communications received on the subjects of Guano, Turnips and Mangle Wurtzel, be published with the proceedings of this Meeting—

"The Society's Correspondent (Mr. David McGill, of Dumfries) writes, on the 15th September:—"We have been applying a new manure, called Guano, to a great extent, which appears to be an excellent manure, and acts very quickly upon the land. Four hundred weight is sufficient for a Scotch acre, the cost of which is 10s. 6d. per cwt., being at the rate of £2 2s. per acre. It is now a great saving to the farmer. Bones formerly cost 3s. per bushel, and can now be bought at 2s. When at 3s. per bushel, 25 bushels were required to manure an acre, which was £3 15s. I bought this spring four tons Guano in Liverpool, and have tried the following experiments, viz:—

Table with columns for Quantity, Description, and Price. Includes entries for Turnips sown, manured with guano, and various guano mixtures.

"The bones, guano and manure took the lead for a time, but now I find that the guano itself surpasses the rest. I have a field of twenty acres of Turnips, sown with bones and guano mixed, which is an excellent crop. They were sown the last week of May. I am a competitor for green crop at our Agricultural Society for the County of Dumfries and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. If this guano proves itself in crop and pasture years following, it will be a great benefit to this Agricultural Country. This manure is found upon the coast of South America and Africa, and is supposed to be the droppings of sea fowls; and if such is the case, it probably might be obtained upon the Magdalen Islands, where a great number of sea fowls go to hatch."

"Bonshaw, 12th December, 1843.

"Mr. Macgowan, Secretary.

"Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and regret that I have been unable to reply to it sooner.

"As to the Guano, I imported a ton of it from London last Spring; but not wishing to experiment on such a large scale myself, the manure having been introduced into England and Scotland since I came to this Island, I requested His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Patron of your Society, to take a portion of it—as also Captain Rice, of Upton Farm, being well aware that both these gentlemen, from their general knowledge of agriculture, and their anxiety to improve the state of farming in this Island, would give it a fair trial.

Table with columns for Quantity, Description, and Price. Includes entries for manure cost in London and add expenses of importation.

Currency £19 0 0

"This is very nearly 19s. currency, per cwt., but I understand that there has been an advance on the price since last season, and that it cannot now be had genuine, as imported, under £12 Sterling.

"In my farming operations here, I follow much the same system as that adopted at home—South of Scotland—making allowance, of course, for the difference in the climate, but have hitherto

been unable to obtain the same results. Wheat, for instance, is produced at home at the rate of thirty-five bushels per acre on well cultivated land. Here it is a difficult matter—from the want of lime and other stimulants—to obtain more than twenty-five, this being the most I ever could make the land produce of good marketable grain.

"In 1842, I had a piece of potatoes, after oats, in front of my house, containing 1-1/2 of an acre, manured with fifty-one-horse cart loads of mixed manure, from the farm-yard, which produced a very good crop. The land was ploughed and sown during the first week of May, this last season, with 2 1/2 bushels of red wheat, similar to that which obtained the premium at last grain show. About a fortnight afterwards when the plant was pretty well up, it was topdressed, during damp weather, with guano, at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, being sown broad cast with the hand in the same manner as grain. Very shortly after the application, the guano grain appeared of a much darker green, and made such a strong growth that it very soon looked down upon a narrow strip which was left in the centre of the piece undressed—a marked difference being observable during the whole summer. The grain was not at all affected by the rust, and previous to being cut, that which received the guano was fully 12 inches taller than the other, measuring nearly six feet in height. On being thrashed out and measured, the result, in good marketable grain (the most of which has been sold for seed at 8s. cash per bushel), was at the rate of 38 bushels per acre, for the guano, and 27 or nearly for that portion omitted. This, I think, as wheat, is tolerably conclusive. What the result may be in the grass next year it is, of course, impossible to say; but having sown down with Italian Rye Grass and perennial red clover, which were both very luxuriant when the grain was cut, I anticipate a heavy crop.

"Having experienced much difficulty in raising a crop of turnips in the Island, I gave up the attempt in despair, and determined to try mangle wurtzel, which I found to answer admirably well (as well as the French sugar beet, white, both of which are cultivated in the same manner as turnips, and are not liable to the attacks of the fly or caterpillar.) Last season, however, about sowing time, the weather appeared so favourable, that I could not resist the temptation of giving my favourite root another chance, and sowed two acres of Swedes (Skirving's new sown), and one acre of yellow bullock—all in drills. The season having been showery throughout, the plants grew vigorously, both fly and caterpillar being fairly distanced; and the crop would have been considered as average one in any country, rating the Swedes, when topped and tailed, at nearly 400 bushels, and the yellow bullock 350 bushels per acre.

"As to the cultivation, the land had borne two crops of oats in succession, previous to being ploughed in the fall of 1842. It was cross ploughed twice last spring, and the stones and weeds gathered clean off. It was then drilled with a double moulded plough—the ridges being 20 inches separate, and the furrows not so deep as usual on that part intended for the guano. On this being done, one of the men took a bucketful of the manure, and with his hand strewed it along the bottom of the drill at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre. This is a very simple operation, the only difficulty being at starting, when the men are apt to spread it too thick—2 cwt. (little—more than 2 bushels) being a very small quantity to spread regularly over an acre of ground, and I found that the first 2 or 3 short drills had got more than their share—probably a third more; and I was astonished to find, on taking up the crop, that it was not so heavy on these drills as on the remainder of the field—the plant having grown to top straw, which got curled up and spotted, as if it had been attacked by insects. I observed the same on a piece of Swedes on Government Farm, but could not account for it at the time. But to proceed—on the manure being spread, it was covered about six inches deep with the same plough, and the seed sown on the centre of the drills with turnip barrow, wheeled by a man who walked with a fool on each side of the drill. A light roller was then passed over the whole, which completed this part of the business. The opposition was treated exactly in the same way, only substituting 45 cart loads of farm-yard manure, well rotted, for the 2 cwt. (2 bushels) of guano. The after cultivation consisted in keeping the crop clean, by the occasional use of the hoe and cultivator. As to the result, I cannot say that the difference in favor of the guano was great, being, as near as I could judge from the small piece of ground in which it was used, thirty-five bushels per acre; but the crop was more regular, and the young plant grew with much greater vigour, which would tend, in a great measure, to counteract the effects of the caterpillar; but even had the result been greatly in favour of the farm yard manure, what an immense saving of labour alone—amounting, as nearly as possible, to the whole expense of the guano, not taking into consideration the value of the farm yard manure, which would be worth 1s. 6d. a load in any part of the Island! Such is my experience as to the effects of guano on wheat and turnips.

"I also imported a small quantity of Nitrate of Soda, but have not used it. It costs, in London, 17s. Sterling per cwt., and is used as a top-dressing for the different kinds of grain and grasses. Captain Rice—whose success in the application of guano was equal to my own—top-dressed a piece of barley (sown upon ground which previously would not even grow buck wheat) with Nitrate, and the result was a very heavy crop, which I saw previous to its being cut. He also sowed a cast upon an upland meadow, and in a few days afterwards the improvement was very perceptible.

"I have ordered a ton of Guano for next season, intending to use it principally as a top-dressing for chevalier barley, at the rate of 2 1/2 cwt. per acre. If these observations should be of any service to the Board, I shall feel most happy, and will at all times have much pleasure in affording any information which I may possess,

And am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Wm. W. IRVING.

(Remainder of the Proceedings in our next.)

SEVERE STORMS—TWO HOUSES BURNT.—On the afternoon of Monday, the 28th ult., we had one of the most violent snow storms from the Northward with which we have been visited for many years. It lasted several hours, during the greater part of which it raged terrifically, rendering it almost an act of madness to venture out of doors. Occurring, too, as it did, on the last day of the election for the Second District of Queen's County, a number of persons from the country were in town, some of whom, we understand, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, had the temerity to proceed to their homes. To the present moment, we have heard of no casualty resulting therefrom.

We regret, however, to learn, that about 7 p. m., on the evening in question—at which time the storm raged with the utmost violence—the dwelling-house of Mr. James Bullpitt, at Tryon—a new building—took fire from a stove-pipe, which passed through the roof; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the inmates were instantly compelled to quit their comfortable dwelling, and seek a temporary shelter in some of their more fortunate neighbours' houses. Nearly all Mr Bullpitt's furniture was, we understand, rescued from the devouring element.

On Wednesday night, we had another severe snow storm, also from the Northward, and almost if not quite as violent in its character as that of Monday, causing a still further accumulation of snow drifts, and completely blocking up the roads leading to the metropolis.

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning—the storm of the preceding night still raging violently—the appalling cries of "Fire! Fire! Fire!" were heard above the tempest—the bells of St. Paul's Church and the R. C. Chapel at the same time ringing violently. Numbers of our fellow-townsmen, with their usual alacrity on such occasions, sprung from their beds, and having hastily dressed themselves, rushed forth, in defiance of the storm, to render all the assistance in their power. It was soon ascertained that the building occupied by Mr. Webber (late of the Wellington Hotel), at the N. E. corner of Queen's Square, was on Fire. Fire Engines No. 1 and 2 were promptly on the spot, and rendered very efficient service, as did Mr. Coles' Engine, which was also on the ground. Within half an hour of the first discovery of the Fire, the whole building was in flames, and it being deemed useless to think of saving it, the chief attention was directed to the preservation of the adjacent buildings. For some time, the row of houses occupied by Mrs. Gibson, Mr. N. Wright, Mr. J. Moore, Messrs. Henry and Isaac Smith, the Wesleyan Chapel, Mission Premises, &c., were in imminent peril, the wind causing vast quantities of live sparks and burning embers to fall directly upon these buildings. Much praise is due to all present, for the promptitude with which the alarm was responded to, and for the orderly and efficient manner in which everything was conducted. Owing to the severity of the storm, many persons residing but a short distance to windward of the fire were quite unconscious of what had occurred until some hours afterwards. The contents of the house were nearly all destroyed. The building itself was, we understand, insured for £300.