

Mr. AITCHISON, Linhope, in returning thanks, said—I feel almost ashamed to present myself on this occasion before so many distinguished men in this part of the country who have superior claims to acknowledge this toast. Unworthy as I myself am, however, I can most unhesitatingly claim a great deal for that body to whom I have the honour to belong. Though I cannot pretend to say that they so far transcend their brethren on the south side of the Tweed as Mr. Baillie has said, I will say this, that their public distinction and private worth entitle them to the respect of all classes of their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) By none can they be surpassed in loyalty to the sovereign and obedience to the laws, for general integrity of character, and respectful demeanour to their superiors. Nor are there more distinguishing features in the Scotch farmers' character than that patient endurance which they have evinced on all occasions when contending against buffings of adversity, for then their energies never slackened, their spirits never quailed under their discouragement or adverse fortune. And should unhappily the prosperity that seems to have smiled on all classes of the Queen's subjects be interrupted by that war which has been frequently alluded to this night, then will I venture to predict that the farmers of this country will again show the same constancy—(cheers)—that they will as cheerfully as the first dignitaries of the land contribute their share of pecuniary support in giving strength to the strong arms of Britain when stretched out in the cause of the oppressed and in vindication of freedom. (Renewed cheers.) Many of the previous speakers have particularly alluded to the close union that this country has with France, and to the war in which we are embroiled, but I am sure there is no nobleman or gentleman present who will not also admit that there is nothing more calculated to consolidate and strengthen our union than landlord and tenant competing for the same honours in the same showyard, dining together in the same pavilion—(cheers)—and there exchanging their sentiments in a way calculated to produce that confidence and respect which no disparity of rank ought to discourage, and no conflicting public opinion disturb. Such a course is calculated to produce a salutary influence on society, far beyond what haughty superciliousness even could accomplish. (Cheers.) Mr. Baillie in proposing the health of the Tenants of Scotland spoke of the brown heath and shaggy wood, and about the moors at Meellerstain which have been brought into cultivation: but I am sure, gentlemen, nothing is more calculated to produce that congeniality of sentiment and reciprocity of conduct between landlord and tenant than unions of this kind, or more calculated to give an impetus to that progress of agricultural improvement which of late years had been carried on with a rapidity which baffles description and almost refuses comparison with any former period in the history of our country, and which year after year has presented to the eye of the passing stranger one vast panoramic succession of improvements. (Applause.) With such causes and with such unions as those to which I have alluded, I think

are intimately and primarily connected the bringing the fertilising produce of other climes to our shores, clothing those bare and precipitous hills with verdure, and transmuting the barren moors and waters into cultivated fields which are at this moment waving in all the luxuriance of autumn. (Cheers.) And this happy state of matters, is certainly the more gratifying as it is the more secure, now that the tenants of the country no longer lean on a broken reed, now that they no longer look to law-givers, but to lease-givers. (Cheers.) I hope then lease givers will ever consider that though they are the lords of the soil, it is the tenantry of the country who convey to them her treasures—they, in the language of Burke, are the Corinthian capital of polished society; we are the pillars which support the fabric; and if we from any cause should be injured, they also will be involved in the same ruin. (Loud Applause.)

The money taken at the doors on Thursday was about £623, of which £123 was in half crowns, the rest in shillings. This sum gives 10,984 paying visitors. There were probably about 2,000 other persons, such as members, exhibitors, &c., who entered the grounds without payment, so that the total number of persons who entered the show-yard on the principal day was about 13,000.

Mr. MAXWELL, the Secretary, submitted a comparative statement of the entries of the present and previous show in 1841, showing the great progress this Society has made within the last thirteen years:

	1841.	1854.
Cattle, - - -	175	175
Horses, - - -	96	141
Sheep, - - -	678	774
Swine, - - -	33	73
Poultry, - - -	0	261
Implements, - - -	60	357

GREAT NATIONAL SHOW AT ARMAGH.

(Abridged from the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, August 12.)

THE annual show of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland was held, in the ancient city of Armagh; the place selected being the fine square opposite the court house, called the Mall, the central green being fenced off by rough high wainscotting, inclosing an area of several acres for the purpose of the show, leaving the broad promenades surrounding the square still available to the public. The area was most ample, and the internal arrangements the best, and most complete, of any that have yet been adopted at previous shows. A very fine fountain was erected in the centre of the yard, and the comfort and maintenance of the various animals amply provid