

be, in case the reaper of Mr. Hussey has the prize awarded to it, that the Council will withhold the prize for three months, in order that the parties may have an opportunity in the interval of settling the question of infringement of right in a court of law.

The vast increase in the entries which goes on yearly may be seen by the following tabular statement:—

Year of Meeting.	Locality.	Entries of Implements.
1839.	Oxford	23
1840.	Cambridge . . .	36
1841.	Liverpool	312
1842.	Bristol	415
1843.	Derby	508
1844.	Southampton ..	948
1845.	Shrewsbury . . .	942
1846.	Newcastle	735
1847.	Northampton ..	1321
1848.	York	1508
1849.	Norwich	1882
1850.	Exeter	1223
1851.	Windsor	No exhib. of Imple.
1852.	Lewes	1897
1853.	Gloucester	2032

THE DINNER IN THE PAVILION.

On Wednesday, July 13th, the annual dinner of the members of the Society took place in the now well-known Pavilion which does duty yearly at these popular festivals, and which was erected for the occasion in the beautiful grounds immediately adjacent to the Spa Gardens. Upwards of 800 gentlemen were present, the chair being filled by the President of the Society, Lord Ashburton.

We gladly make room for such portions of the many excellent speeches, as will more particularly interest our readers on this side of the Atlantic. The noble President thus introduced the toast to the American Minister:—

The CHAIRMAN said, I now call upon you to fulfil the pleasing duties of hospitality. I call upon you to drink the health of the Minister of a state, foreign from us indeed in name and in policy, but connected with us by the dearest ties of blood and of sympathy (loud cheers). That gentleman has not thought it unworthy of his high station to come amongst us and join in the celebration of this our festival. We thank him for his presence. We accept it as a token of his regard, and of the regard also of the people whom he represents—a regard which we value above that of any other nation that inhabits the globe (great cheering). I give you “The Health of Mr. Ingersoll, the Minister of the United States,” and I beg you will tender him a right English welcome.

The toast was drunk amidst enthusiastic and protracted cheers, which were renewed with increased vehemence when the hon. gentleman rose to return thanks.

Mr. INGERSOLL acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms, alluded in a very happy manner to the beneficial results of important negotiations that had been conducted between Great Britain and the United States, and the mutual relations of these two great powers observed. “Agriculture is not only the most ancient, but the most honourable and the most useful employment of our race (cheers). Agriculture in many of its productions is especially the bond of union between your country and mine [renewed cheers] A portion of the agricultural productions of America—perhaps one of the heaviest and largest productions that go abroad—cotton, is, if I may use the phrase, without anything like an error in point of figure of rhetoric, the daily bread of the manufacturers of Great Britain [Hear, hear.] We send you at this moment millions of bales of cotton, which go to your manufacturers, who return that cotton in a new shape to our country, to clothe us to a very great extent, as it has clothed and prospered you. Perhaps it would not be going too far to ascribe in part the present prosperity of England, and certainly that part of it which is engaged in manufactures, to the employment that is given in your manufacturing towns by the cotton of the United States; and may rely upon it, that if you desire more—if your appetite should grow with that it feeds upon, we shall continue to produce more and more, in order to supply your desires, and still go on to cultivate the friendship that such an intercourse is calculated to promote [Hear, hear.] In passing, I may remark that there is no great danger, at least for a century or two to come, of a too-large demand for this article on your part; and I trust there is no danger of a diminution in the supply on ours, notwithstanding that cotton is produced in Egypt, in India, and, in fact, I believe, in Western Africa [Hear, hear]. I have lately received intelligence from Alexandria that the export of cotton last year from Egypt amounted to 500,000 bales—an immense amount truly; but the quantity grown annually in America is about 3,000,000 of bales at this moment; and it is computed that by the year 1860 another 1,000,000 of bales will be added to that—thus making the total produce amount to 4,000,000 of bales. It is said, however, that in Egypt the cotton-growing land is already occupied, and that the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies will not interfere with the lands of the Washingtons in the production of the cotton which is required by this country [cheers]. But let me add that we have various other commodities, besides this leading one of cotton, which we are happy to share with you, and by means of which we may cultivate these feelings of interest that are so closely allied to the feelings of friendship, and sometimes lie at the very root of them. There is an agricultural production, perhaps not so useful as cotton, yet abundantly used in this country as well as ours—a commodity which contributes to fill your warehouses, and notwithstanding late arrangements which have been much rejoiced at throughout the country, contributing also to fill your exchequer—I mean tobacco—[Hear, hear, and laughter] Tobacco is a commodity that we grow to the extent of 200 millions of pounds per annum. I