time. But I happen to have it in my power to state, of my own positive knowledge, some of the facts connected with this case which, it appears, have not come to the knowledge of the Committee. I was, for two or three years, the Law Agent of Capt. Cumberland; and, in that capacity, I became well acquainted with his mode of transacting business, and had a perfect knowledge of the state of his Books at the time of their passing from my hands. As my connexion in that relation with Captain Cumberland has, some time since, finally ceased, I can certainly, as I believe I would at any rate, speak impartially concerning the matter in question, and my previous knowledge of it. Capt. Cumberland did not I admit, keep his Books exactly according to the mercantile system, by striking a Balance yearly; but they were correctly kept, and easily understood. On placing them in my hands, he said, "You will see there are about £2000 due to me as arrears of Rent. In having to deal with those who are in arrear, you will, no doubt, hear many excuses: however, I do not wish to deal harshly with any of them; and, provided, they pay yearly a sum equal to their accruing Rent, I will allow the old arrears to be liquidated at their convenience, and by work, or indeed in almost any way that may suit the tenants themselves." The accounts, I found, were all properly headed, and, on the debit side of each, stood the total amount of arrears. But I believe that, in drawing out his receipts, Capt. Cumberland was not sufficiently careful in carrying out his intentions or system, as intimated to me; for I had several times to caution him about the form of his receipts, reminding him, that cases might thereafter occur, such as the very one which has arisen with Darrach, in which he might be put to the inconvenience of shewing that, altho' he gave a receipt for the rent of any one particular year, yet a large amount of previous rent remained in arrear. I deem it right also to state that I am persuaded, through my own knowledge of the character of Captain Cumberland and of his liberal and off-handed manner in settling his accounts, that he would never, in a case of doubt, insist upon a charge against a tenant, or refuse to allow him credit. The benefit of the doubt he would allow to the tenant; as I have witnessed in items of this nature, from 5s. to £5, in which the uncertainty was always allowed to weigh in favor of the tenant.—If a Receipt for Rent be dated in 1849, and it be stated therein that the Rent is for that year, it would be grounds for supposing that all previous Rents had been paid. The law presumes so, I am willing to allow; and, in a Court of Law, it would be so decided, if contrary proof were not offered by the Landlord. The Special Committee have misled themselves. Because the Receipt of 1842 says that the payment acknowledged thereby is "for one year's Rent and part of last year's," they consider it as quite conclusive proof that no arrears were then due. But were the question before a Court of Law, the evidence of the landlord, that of his clerk, or of his books, would be admitted to prove the contrary, were it otherwise. The Chairman of the Special Committee (Mr. Davies) has said that, in making out the statement of account appended to their Report, the Committee commenced with the first Rent which became due under the Lease, and then gave Darrach credit, against the Rents accruing under the Lease, for all sums which, by his Receipts, it appeared he had paid after that Rent became due. But the correctness of that statement cannot be admitted by this Committee; for we have nothing before us to shew that Capt. Cumberland credited the payments acknowledged by the Receipts against the Rents which had accrued under the Lease. In another part of their Report, the Committee censure the conduct of the Defendant's Attorney, alleging that "he neglected the interests of his client, in confessing judgment for the sum of £50 (while the sum apparently due did not exceed one-fourteenth part thereof) without the consent of his client." It is not, however, my place or my intention to defend the conduct of either of the Attorneys employed in the case; for, if their conduct requires any explanation or defence, they thmselves are fully competent to afford it; and to themselves I leave it. My duty prescribes to me, no further interference with the case than what concerns the manner in which I think it ought to be dealt with by the House. I was present in the Supreme Court, at the time when the action was about to be proceeded with, and some doubts having arisen, in the minds of the Attorneys concerned in it, respecting the genuineness of a Receipt, it was handed over to me that I might say whether I thought it to be genuine or not. Something was said at the time about being a forgery, or at least that the date "1843" had been, for a fradulent purpose, altered to "1849". This was supposed to be the case by the Attorney for the Plaintiffs (Mr. W. H. Pope); and Mr. Young, the Counsel for the Defendant, asked me whether or not I thought the alteration had been made as alleged by Mr. Pope. I then examined the Receipt closely, and became convinced that no alteration had been made; but that the Receipt was altogether genuine. I recognized Capt. Cumberland's figures, and found that the Receipt was dated in "1843", and not "1849." Mr. Young however, stated that Darrach insisted the Receipt was for 1849 [Mr. Davies and Mr. Montgomery here both interrupted the hon. and learned gentleman, and observed that such a declaration was not made by Mr. Young.] Well, continued the hon. Mr. Palmer, if not by Mr. Young, such a declaration was made by some one on the part of Darrach. Mr. Young, at any rate, seemed to be under the impression that his client, with a fraudulent intention wished to pass off the Receipt of 1843, for one of 1849: and that impression, it seems, gave him so strong a distaste for the case that he resolved to get rid of it as quickly as possible. And, in doing so for such a reason, he acted as, I think, every man of honor and integri tywould have acted in like circumstances. I am sure, however, that if any client of mine had attempted to practise such imposition upon me, for the evident purpose of making me instrumental in the effecting of a fraud, my indignation and disgust would have caused me to throw up his case at once.—I again repeat that we cannot proceed further in this matter, without a positive departure from the course prescribed by our legitimate functions, and without opening a door for the admission of all cases of a similar nature, whether the parties complaining be tenants or landlords; and I also say again, that I can see nothing in this case, more than in any ordinary dispute between a tenant and his landlord, to warrant so extraordinary a course as has been adopted by the House. If the Petitioner's Attorney did actually so mismanage his client's case, as to subject him to the consequences of an unauthorized confession of judgment, the Law provides the Petitioner with the means of redress, which may be obtained by action against his Attorney. And, with respect to the Plaintiff's, Attorney, could such a case be made out against him as the Special Committee, by insinuation, seem to charge him with, he would be dealt with by the Court in a very severe and exemplary manner; for there can be no offence, on the part of any of its officers acting professionally, at which it would sooner strike with all its power, than one of such a character; and, in such a case, if established against one of its officers, the Court has unlimited power to imprison the offender, at its discretion. In the course of my practice, it has, more than once, been my duty to call an Attorney to account for having demanded and received more than was due; and, in such case, I always found the individual complained of very glad to escape with the refunding of his undue exactions and payment of costs. If, indeed, there had been any valid grounds of complaint, in this case, the Supreme Court would have been open to the Petitioner; and if, by Affidavit on his part, it should have been shown, to the Court, that there was any collusion between the attorneys, the judgment would have been set aside, and a trial granted. Nay more, could it be proved that the mismanagement of the Attorney was of such a character as to warrant it, the Court might, and in all probability would, compel him to pay the amount of the debt and costs out of his own pocket. But, at any rate, we cannot deal with it; and, even although we should attempt to determine the matter, and, to that end, should set ourselves up above the Judges, we would, I feel persuaded, soon find, that without rules or precedents to guide us, we were quite incompetent to exercise judicial functions, and would, consequently, be compelled to abandon the enquiry, from nothing but our own inability to prosecute it in such a manner as would clearly be conducive to the ends of justice. Look at the matter in which way you please, it is clearly one of judicial enquiry; and, by the constitution of this House, we have no power to take it up. Our only prudent course with reference to it now will be to retrace our steps, and to refer the Petitioner to the Courts of Law, which alone are competent to decide in the matter; for, if we proceed with it, we shall merely perplex ourselves t o no desirable end, as respects the enquiry itself, and establish a very inconvenient precedent for the future.

(To be continued)

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The uncertain and conflicting character of the intelligence which, through different channels, almost daily reaches us from Constantinople, is extremely perplexing; and looking to the vastness of the interests involved in the negociations which are now going on in that capital, it is certainly very much to be deplored that neither the Governments nor the press of western Europe have taken precautions to secure to themselves a more accurate reliable medium of direct and authentic communications, than is supplied by the idle gossip of Vienna, or the common rumour of Trieste. A day or two ago, we were told that the question of the Holy Places was in a fair way of being settled, through the intervention of the British Ambassador, Lord Stratford. The terms were to have have been actually agreed upon; and the only difficulty to be got over consisted in some seemingly trifling objections which Prince Menschikoff had raised as to the mode of ratification. The Prince, it appeared, wished that the concession made to the claims of the Greek Church should be embodied in the form of a solemn convention; but to this the Porte objected, and would consent only to the granting of a firman, upon the ground that it could only recognize the Greeks and Catholics of its own subjects in the question. It was thought that this difficulty would be speedily overcome, and that that part of Prince Menschikoff's mission might be considered as disposed of. This intelligence, however. has hardly been received before it is followed by a rumour that the Prince and the Porte are again at variance, and that new difficulties had usurped the place of those which it was supposed had been satisfactorily overcome. We are now informed that the real pith of the Russian Envoy's demand is, that Russia shall be permitted to assume a Protectorate over the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire—a claim which, if conceded, would confer upon Russia a dominion over not less than 10,000,000 of Ottoman subjects, and of course at once extinguish whatever yet remains of Turkish independence. This is a demand to which it would be utterly impossible for England, or France, or even Austria, to assent.

Nevertheless, it is confidently believed, in certain quarters, that Russia is bent upon carrying the point, and that she will not hesitate to achieve it by foul means, if she is unable to procure it by fair. "The movements of the Russian Embassy," says an intelligent correspondent, writing from Constantinople, "are veiled in the deepest mystery, and continue to be a puzzle to the oldest diplomatists. A fear begins to arise that Russia will achieve a secret *coup de main*, similar to that of Unkiar Skelessi, and that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers will hear, to their consternation, that all is concluded before they have well learnt what is going forward."

It is unquestionable that Prince Menschikoff has been labouring hard to accomplish a separate treaty of alliance with the Sultan, which would have the effect of giving to Russia a preponderating influence in, not to say a direct and absolute control over, the whole of the affairs of the East. The vigilance of Lord Stratford will undoubtedly prevent any treaty of that kind from being openly effected; and if Russia, knowing the opposition of the British Minister, shall endeavour, by secret and underhand means, to accomplish an object which she dare not prosecute in the open face of day, she can only do so in defiance of the whole power of England, and at the risk of involving the whole of Europe in a long and disastrous war. We trust that this will not happen; but history teaches us that whenever Russia covets a prize, she is not overscrupulous as to the mode of acquiring it.

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE CAPE.

We have received the following despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Trieste, May 11:—

The steamer Calcutta arrived at 9 o'clock last night in 106 hours from Alexandria. On the 19th of March, the force under Sir John Cheape captured the stronghold of the robber chief Meaton, near Donabew, after four hours' obstinate fighting, in which 102 rank and file were killed and wounded. Nothing was known with certainty as to the state of affairs at Ava, or as to the ulterior movements of our troops. Mr. Luard, of the civil service, had been suspended, for having offered, if a public inquiry were allowed him, to prove certain Judges guilty of infamous conduct in the discharge of their judicial functions. A public investigation as to the truth of Mr. Luard's challenge was unanimously desired by the Indian press. Great indignation prevailed throughout India in consequence of the report that the Home Government intended to renew the Indian Charter for ten years, without waiting for an inquiry. Intelligence had been received from China down to the 27th of March, at which date Sir G. Bouham had gone to Shanghai. The insurrection had advanced with such rapid strides that the Emperor had been forced to demand assistance. By this mail, advices had been received from the Cape down to the 22d of March. The Kafir war had been finished by the complete submission of the rebel chief Sandilli, he and his tribe having been driven across the Kei. The treaty of peace was concluded by General Cathcart on the 9th of March. The steamers, Queen of the South, Harbinger, and Adelaide, had arrived at the Cape.

The Czar and the Emperor of China.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"There is much talk in the best informed circles of a secret mission of a Russian envoy, sent to China overland, and who it is said, has already arrived at Kiatha, a town belonging jointly to the two governments. It is confidently reported that the object of his mission is to offer the sovereign of the Celestial Empire the aid of Russia for the purpose of quelling the insurrection in his dominions.

The Death of General Haynau.—Respecting this event, the Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* says—"For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse, which remained limp and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death: for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. This strange circumstance produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it. The emperor has been so impressed with it, that his physicians strictly forbade the subject to be alluded to in his presence.

ENGLAND.

The fate of the Budget was decided in the House of Commons, on the night of the 2d inst., when the amendment condemning the continuance of the income tax, was rejected by 323 against it to 252 for it. Majority for the Ministry 71.

In consequence of the bill for the conversion of the 3 per cent. Stocks having received the Royal assent, books have been opened at the bank of England for the application of those proprietors who may be desirous of converting their stocks into any of the three descriptions of new securities offered by the Government. Although the Iron market has been influenced by the result of recent speculation, and the apprehension that large quantities may be forced on the market, it continues perfectly healthy in all that relates to the course of legitimate business. Many hundred houses are said to be in course of construction for Australia, and several extensive buildings in the same material have been ordered for that colony.

The Earl of Ellesmere has been appointed as the Chief Commissioner to attend the opening of the New York Exhibition on the first of June, on the part of the British Government, and a number of scientific gentlemen have been asscoiated with his lordship in this interchange of national courtesies. His lordship and his colleagues sailed this week from Plymouth for their destination, in her Majesty's frigate Leander. We know not what may be the sailing capacity of the vessel, but as the time only allows her twenty days to reach New York, so as to enable the Commissioners to be present at the opening of the ceremony, we hope that no untoward event will obstruct her progress. If official etiquette had enabled the Commissioners to have gone out in one of the mail steamers, the certainty of their arrival in time would have been placed beyond doubt. We sacrifice sadly too much to form in this country, and this case bring out the fact vividly. Certainly, the compliment paid to the American Government and people would not have been the less appreciated, had the Commissioners trusted their safety to the Collins' or the Cunard line of steamers.—*Willmer's News.*

Testimonial to M. Kossuth.—A public meeting took place on the 6th instant at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of presenting to M. Kossuth the "Working Man's Penny Testimonial," consisting of an elaborately bound copy of the works of Shakespeare, in a bookcase, forming a model of the poet's house at Stratford-on-Avon. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M. P., occupied the chair. The room was crowded to suffocation, and a large number of persons were unable to obtain admission. On a small table facing the chair was placed the testimonial, a neatly constructed model of the far-famed cottage at Stratford, composed of wood of various colours, the most conspicuous being white holly; and on a silver tablet, over the centre window, was inscribed these words;—"Purchased with 9,215 pennies, subscribed by English men and women, as a tribute to Louis Kossuth, who achieved his noble mastery of the English language, to be exercised in the noblest cause, from the page of Shakespear."

The Recent Charge against M. Kossuth.—Meeting in Lambeth.—A very numerously-attended public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lambeth was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns, Kennington-common, to consider the alleged employment of the police by the Government as political spies in the case of M. Kossuth, and especially in reference to the late proceedings at Bow-street Police-office. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Williams, the member for the borough. Lord Dudley Stuart, M. P., Mr. Murrough, M. P., and several of the principal inhabitants of the parish, were present on the platform. Resolutions were carried, expressing the indignation of the meeting at the employment of the police as political spies, and their opinion that the explanations of ministers in the House of Commons had shown, that setting spies to watch the house and person of M. Kossuth, together with the attempt to damage his character through the discreditable prosecution of Mr. Hale, were most disgraceful and unjustifiable acts, contrary to the free spirit of English law, and in violation of that hospitality, which it had been the policy of this country to exercise towards foreigners of all shades of opinion.

The "Irish Party."—Some of the most ardent of the Liberal and Roman Catholic journals have abandoned all hope of anything substantially good being achieved through the action of the (so-called) Irish party, as that disjointed body is at present constituted. The *Limerick Reporter* talked pathetically of the baneful fruits of discord, and predicts that the existing generation is likely to witness the complete overthrow of "O'Connell's most glorious triumphs."

Christening of the Prince.—It is understood that the christening of the infant prince will take place towards the end of June, when he will receive the names of "Leopold George Duncan Albert." His Majesty the King of Hanover, the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and the Princess of Prussia, are expected to arrive in England to be present at the cermony, at which, with her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, they will stand sponsors to the young Prince.

The Australian Mail Packet Service.—The Post-office authorities have given notice to the ship-owners at Loyd's, that, having annulled their former contract, they are now ready to receive offers for the conveyance of the mail to Australia, either by sailing or steam vessels. They propose to pay £1000 for the voyage out to Australia, and he who undertakes to perform the voyage in the shortest period will be preferred; provided, in other respects, the vessel proposed is equal to its competitors. Penalties for delay, or non-arrival within the specified time, to be strictly enforced.

The *Stamford Mercury* mentions that a novel mode of hatching chickens has been put into operation in Lincoln, on the premises of a fellmonger. The eggs are placed in water, which is kept np to the requisite warmth by means of a solar lamp; and many chickens thus hatched are running about the premises.

Mr. Disraeli presided on Wednesday evening at the 64th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Mr. Justice Haliburton (Sam Slick) was one of the guests.

Money Orders between England and the Colonies.—The Postmaster-General is taking measures for establishing a money order system between this country and the colonies. So far as relates to the receipt and payment of money in the colonies and to its transmission to and from the United Kingdom, his lordship intends to avail himself of the agency of ordinary banks, except in any case, where the colonial postal arrangements are not under his direction, and where the authorities of the colony may prefer to undertake this business themselves. The receipt and payment of money in the mother country will form a branch of the money order system already existing. Advertisements will shortly appear, inviting tenders from bankers for the performance of the duties referred to.

Indian Reform.—On Saturday last a meeting of the committee of the Indian Reform Society was held at the society's rooms, Haymarket London, when several important communications were announced. Letters from some of the principal native gentlemen of Madras and Bombay, written in very pure English, were read to the meeting, describing the excitement which prevailed at those Presidencies under the apprehension that the petitions of the natives would be unattended to and their claims for justice disregarded by the English legislature, and stating that ample evidence could be furnished of the truth of the allegations contained in their petitions if time were allowed. These letters were dated before the formation of the Indian Reform Society was known in India. A letter was also read from the Native Association of Bombay, referring to a pamphlet on "The Administration of Justice in Southern India," by Mr. J. B. Norton, Government pleader at Madras, declaring that "the remarks of that author applied aqually to the Bombay Presidency." It was further announced that the native associations at the different presidencies had remitted money to a considerable amount to their friends in this country for the purpose of diffusing information through the British public respecting the wants of India. A portion of these funds was handed to the treasurer of the society. The committee decided on making an appeal to to the public opinion on this question as soon after the Whitsun holidays as possible.

AUSTRALIA.

A Digger's Holidays.—The following is strikingly illustrative of the expensiveness of living at Melbourne. A young man left Glasgow last season for Australia. He spent the greater part of the summer at the diggings, but on the approach of the rainy season, having had no previous experience of roughing it in the bush, he judged it prudent to betake himself to a locality, where he could have a roof over his head. He accordingly returned to Melbourne, designing to remain there till the return of spring. On experiencing, however, the rate of living at Melbourne, he, like a canny Scotchman, set himself down to calculate whether he could not spend his idle months in some more economical locality. On counting the cost, he found he could treat himself to a voyage home, spend a month with his friends here, and return to the scene of his labours, at less expense than he could live in any degree of comfort where he was! The young man's resolution was immediately taken, he forthwith shipped himself for Scotland, and he is just now enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at his father's fireside, purposing to return to Australia in a few weeks.

FRANCE.

The advocates for the abolition of capital punishment will perceive that Louis Napoleon has restored the 86th and 87th clauses of the penal code, which had been rescinded during the late revolution. Political crimes will henceforth be punished by death, provided that the Legislative Body passes the bill which has received the unanimous assent of the Council of State, with the honourable exception of M. Cormenin. Receptions continue to be held at the Tuileries. The members of the Legislative Body were received with great state on Monday evening, but it was noticed that M. Montalembert, M. Veron, and the Duke d'Uzes were not present. The Emperor was very marked in his attentions as if to propitiate the members, some of whom seem a little refractory. A great fuss is made about "the unmistakeable indications of opposition" which the Legislative Corps is manifesting, but as we consider the whole matter a downright farce, and that Louis Napoleon would put an end to the session abruptly if any real opposition were exhibited, no interest can be felt about their proceedings. No doubt the Emperor would like everything to go on smoothly, but he must see that the alleged devotion to his person is a mere political pretence. The French journals find that from absolute despotism to communism there is but a step. We are told that a vast scheme of model lodging houses is about to be launched by a decree of the Emperor. The state will guarantee 4½ per cent., and the operatives will be under the control of their masters all day, and under the safe lock and key of the Government all night. Another scheme is to provide vast lodging houses for the Government *employes*, who are to have the advantage of gardens, baths, and *restaurants*! Our modern Lycurgus seems resolved to restore Spartan manners and habits, and with these to combine the elegancies of French civilisation. All these fine Socialist schemes are to be carried out by public companies, the Government in the background setting the whole in motion.

Dreadful Shipwreck!—Nearly 200 Lives Lost!!!—Ship William & Mary, (of Bath) Stinson, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron and 208 steerage passengers struck on a sunken rock near the Great Isaacs, on the evening of the 3rd of May, at half past 8 o'clock, thumping heavily for fifteen minutes. She then fell off and struck another rock within a few rods of the first. Here she thumped a few times and then fell off again into deep water, when she commenced filling. After laboring at the pumps till 7 o'clock in the morning without avail, and finding the ship with 10ft of water in her hold, and fast sinking, the captain, mate and crew, with a few passengers, took to the boats and left her. In a few minutes she went down, carrying with her nearly two hundred souls, among those last were the steward and two seamen. The long boat and the life boat, which were filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards, a bark apparently bound to Europe, hove in sight in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. The Captain, first and second mates, and six of the crew arrived at New York.

Colonial Railways.—We are informed on good authority, that William Jackson, Esq., M. P., will shortly visit this Province, on business connected with his Railway contract here; and that the next steamer at Halifax will bring a principal Engineer for this Province, with a number of assistants, who will be followed by another party in the succeeding steamer. Mr. Jackson's movements in Nova Scotia, with the view of securing a contract for the Railways in that Province, require to be prompt and decisive, and they will somewhat delay the commencement of Railway operations here. But this will be fully compensated by the determination of the Contractors not to confine themselves to the construction of the short line from the Bend to Shediac during the present season, but to survey, locate, and commence the whole line, from St. John to Shediac, at various points, with the view of its being finished throughout at the earliest possible moment. We may therefore expect this summer, the work to be commenced here, at Hampton, at Sussex Vale, at the Portage, along the Petticodiac, at the Bend, and at Shediac, simultaneously.

By this mode of action we shall sooner arrive at one complete railway line of considerable length; and the short delay now is necessary to give time for the arrangements required by more extensive railway works this year than were at first contemplated.—*New Brunswicker.*

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, May 28, 1853.

The English Mail was brought by the steamer Rose early on Thursday. Although there is nothing of very striking importance, there is much interesting news, by this arrival. Copious extracts from the papers will be found in our Columns of to-day.

The Legislative Debate.—We have published all the Council Debate, that has been furnished us, and we believe all that would be at all interesting to the public. It may be as well to state here the reasons why most of the Members of the Council, did not recognize, the Report of Mr. Young's Speech, as published in the Advertiser. That Report was not merely a synopsis of several speeches delivered at different times, but it also contained some expressions which were not used by Mr. Young in his place in the Council Chamber, and, for which, had they been uttered, we believe the Council would have required, a most ample and satisfactory apology. The Report which we published passed through Mr. Young's hands, and was, we believe pronounced by him to be correct.

Of the debates which took place in the Assembly, in the last Session, we have already published, more than we believe have ever before been given by the Island Press, of any other Session; and we begin to think that we must soon for the satisfaction of our general readers, decline inserting any more of them. The Debate on the Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, for providing remuneration to Petit Jurors, which was finally passed; the debate on the proposition for the imposition of an exporte duty on juniper knees; and that on the Temperance Petition provided they are not too long—we are, however, very willing to publish in addition to those which have already appeared in our paper; because we are of opinion they will be read with considerable interest by the majority of our subscribers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

We were prevented from being present at the show of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday. Mr. Lawson the Secretary has kindly furnished us with a notice of the poceedings. The list of prizes was published in our last.

The spacious and well proportioned Room presented, on entering, a cheerful and beautiful appearance. The flowers were disposed in groups at the upper end, and on the two sides of the room, two lines of seats *dos a dos* occupied the centre, leaving a suitable promenade for viewing the plants. The Exhibition was decidedly superior to either of its predecessors in the number, variety and beauty of the articles exposed for competition. The doors not having been opened until the arrangements were complete, the confusion attended former exhibitions was thus avoided. The Committee complain, we understand, that many, very many, valuable and splendid plants were withheld, by some for one reason, and by others different ones, but principally because their owners were doubtful of their getting premiums. This is to be regretted, more particularly in the infancy of an institution of this nature, where one of the chief objects is to create and foster a taste for the beautiful. When this aim shall have been accomplished, it will be, perhaps, necessary to gaurd any plant being admitted which is not of superior order: but until this is the case, it is desirable that all should contribute to render the display of floral beauty as complete as possible. There are few circumstances that more decidedly mark the improvement of a communiy in taste and refinement, than the cultivation of plants, whether in the open air or the house. It is never met with in savage life, nor in civilized, until the first difficulties of procuring the necessaries of life and abundance have been successfully overcome. It is a sure mark of opulence, whether it shows itself in the courtly crystal palace of the noble and millionaire, or the humble window-sill of the peasant. It is a proof that the owner has nobler propensities to be gratified than those which, appertaining to mere animal instincts and wants, he holds in common with the lowest and most degraded of the species. In a climate such as ours which deprives us for several months of a view of the cheerful face of nature, and spreads on an almost unvarying sheet of pure white in its place, they act wisely, it appears to us, who endeavour to keep a perpetual summer within doors, whatever may be the state of the weather or the range of the thermometer, without.

It will be perceived that there has been a departure from the prizes offered in the ad-